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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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P R E F A C E.

THE close of another year, and that on many accounts an unquestionable *annus mirabilis*, calls upon us again to express our gratitude to the public for much kind support, and our thanks to our contributors for the zeal and ability with which they have enabled us to carry on our Historical Magazine. As the busy course of life flows onwards it is ours to instruct and animate the men of the present day by holding up that guiding light which may be derived from the traditions of the past. It is ours also to keep in store for the use of our successors those contemporary memorials and records without a knowledge of which History is a mere romance. Such a publication as our present Magazine is rendered necessary by a craving and desire which are inherent in our natures. The time present is far too narrow for men's thoughts. It is our privilege and prerogative to "look before and after." History alone enables us to penetrate the shadows which hang upon the past; History alone teaches us with the certainty of experience what may be anticipated in the future.

It is upon the sure foundation of this natural and universal want that we build our Magazine; and we appeal for support to all persons who acknowledge within themselves the promptings of the feeling which we have described. Entertaining these notions of our position and objects, we shall constantly persevere in our endeavour to do what is consistent with them. Writing with no party purpose, we shall strive that our Magazine may be distinguished by its calm and truthful sobriety, by its careful dealing with facts, by its fearless assertion of whatever is true, and its support of whatever is wise and good among all classes and parties of mankind. Acting upon these

principles, we will not allow ourselves to doubt that public favour will still continue to be shewn to our efforts, and that to return his semestral thanks for long-continued favour will yet for years to come be the pleasing duty of the Father of this division of our literature.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

25, *Parliament Street, Westminster,*
31st *December, 1851.*



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1851.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTRAIT OF OLIVER CROMWELL. In the Appendix to the second Volume of 'The Correspondence of John Hughes, Esq. author of the Siege of Damascus,' (2nd edition, 1773) there is a paper respecting Mrs. Bridget Bendish, granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, written by the Rev. Samuel Say, a well-known Dissenting minister. At p. ii. of this paper Mr. Say remarks that Mrs. Bendish exactly resembled the best picture of Oliver which he had ever seen, 'and which is now,' he says, 'at Rose Hall in the possession of Sir Robert Rich.' This was written in 1719, when Rose Hall, or Rous Hall, near Beccles in Suffolk, was the family seat of the Riches, the descendants of Robin Rich the lawyer, the principal witness against Sir Thomas More. In the century which has since elapsed Rose Hall has lost its dignity, and the Riches have become extinct. In the midst of these mutations can any one tell what has become of the portrait of Oliver; the best picture of him which Mr. Say had ever seen, and which Mrs. Bendish (a high compliment to pay a lady) so exactly resembled? Can this statement refer to the miniature by Cooper engraved as a frontispiece to Mr. Carlyle's collection of Cromwell's Letters, and which is now in the possession of Mrs. Bendish's descendant archdeacon Berners? Q.

In our recent notice of "Dr. Smith's Dictionaries of Antiquities and Biography," (Gent. Mag. for June 1851, p. 627,) we have ascribed the English translation of Karl Ottfried Müller's "History of Grecian Literature" to Mr. Cornwall Lewis alone. The version was however made by that gentleman in conjunction with another distinguished scholar, the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D. head master of King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmund's. Dr. Donaldson also appended to Müller's text various original annotations.

With reference to the paper entitled "Fourier and Fourierism," published in our Magazine for May, 1851, Mr. Doherty has written to us to say, that he "is not a disciple of Fourier." We are pleased to be authorised to make the announcement.

It was stated in our March number for this year, p. 303, that GEORGE SLOANE is a barrister. W. H. H. assures us "that he is not, and I am confident never was, but merely a licensed special pleader; this year's Law List omits his name, even in the latter capacity."

S. J. remarks that in the will of the celebrated Dr. Robert South, he finds mention of certain messuages of which Dr. South possessed a lease, which are said to be situate in or near HOLYDAY YARD in London. "Whereabouts," asks S. J. "was HOLYDAY YARD? I do not find it in Cunningham's Hand Book."

PATRICK RUTHVEN, fifth son of William Earl of Gowrie and father of Mary the wife of Vandyck, was confined in the Tower from 1603 to 1622, when he was allowed to reside first at Cambridge and afterwards in Somersetshire. His daughter Mary was married to Vandyck in 1640, at which time her father was described as of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, esquire. Letters of administration of the effects of Patrick Ruthven, described as Patrick Lord Ruthven late of Scotland, but in the parish of Saint George's in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, deceased, were granted in March 1656-7 to Patrick Ruthven, esquire, his "natural and lawful son." B. will be very much obliged for any information respecting the marriage of Patrick Ruthven, his residence at Cambridge or in Somersetshire, his death in St. George's in Southwark, or indeed respecting any other of the facts of his melancholy history.

E. C. D. who seeks for information respecting the antiquity of the COSTUME OF CARDINALS will find information upon the subject in the Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatie, article "Cardinal." It appears that the red hat was given to Cardinals by Innocent IV. at the Council of Lyons in 1243. Only Legates a latere had before borne that mark of distinction. Cardinals who belonged to monastic orders continued to wear the costume of their respective orders until 1591, when Gregory XIV. conferred upon them the privilege of "le rouge." Boniface VIII. gave them the purple about the end of the 13th century. Several of them had already worn it, especially in embassies. Paul II. gave them the small scarlet cap, the white horse and housings of purple in 1464.

We have received a *Retrospect of the Literary Avocations and Performances of Edward S. Byam, esq.* of which fifty copies have been printed for private circulation. Mr. Byam is the author of a pamphlet published in 1811, entitled "The West Indians Defended;" and has throughout his life been warmly devoted to genealogical and historical researches.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLISH HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

1. ACCESSIBILITY OF OUR HISTORICAL MATERIALS.

2. THE RECORD OFFICES.

WHEN we last treated this subject,* we endeavoured to show that the custody of all documents ought to have relation to their use; that RECORDS, documents which, as their name imports, "give record," that is, "bear witness in courts of law," should be kept in such a way as is consistent with their legal character; that STATE PAPERS which relate to recent public political transactions should be preserved with all the care and secrecy of important private papers; whilst HISTORICAL PAPERS, papers which have no bearing upon the political business of the day, nor can be given in evidence as records, should be so kept that they may be open to every inquirer who desires to put them to their only use; that, namely, which is connected with historical or antiquarian inquiry. We further endeavoured to shew that the errors in our existing modes of custody arise out of our inattention to these obvious distinctions; that we subject mere historical papers to constrained and jealous modes of custody which, in their case, are altogether inapplicable and ridiculous; and that by such conduct we not only do infinite injury to historical literature, and give indirect encouragement to trashy and contemptible publications which deprave the public taste, but that we burthen the public purse with the maintenance of a costly machinery for the preservation of papers which

do not require any machinery of the kind; that we place ourselves nationally in a position of degradation when compared with the judicious liberality of many foreign countries; and that we encourage an opinion, dangerous to our national welfare and the stability of our institutions, that our government, whether it be Whig or Tory, cares nothing about literature and the pursuits of literary men, but determines all questions in relation to such subjects, not with a fair consideration of the value of literature and its important connection with all the blessings of civilization, but upon mere official grounds; a desire to aggrandise some particular office, or to retain some paltry fee.

Having treated of the State Paper Office, and shewn the singular narrowness and absurdity of the system of management which predominates there, and the utter impossibility, in ordinary cases, of the valuable historical papers in that repository being used for historical purposes, we come to consider what is the state in this respect of our

RECORD OFFICES.

Are they placed under a system of management which is in conformity with the requirements of our historical literature; a system so contrived as to give historical students, persons who desire to commemorate the facts of

* Gent. Mag. for March, 1851, p. 227.

our national history for the general instruction, reasonable facilities of access to the documents from which alone those facts can be derived? We shall see.

It is universally allowed that we have a very noble collection of national Records. Writers upon the subject have expatiated on their value with dignified enthusiasm. "Happily for us," remarked Sir Joseph Ayloffe in 1784, "our stores of public records are justly reckoned to excel in age, beauty, correctness, and authority whatever the choicest archives abroad can produce of the like sort. By an appeal to them the lawyer and the historian may receive satisfaction in all their inquiries, whether confined to the rectifying the mistakes into which some writers have fallen, and to the clearing up and explaining of those difficulties in our history which have for a long time seemed unsurmountable; or whether they are enlarged and extended to the attainment of a thorough knowledge of the laws, constitution, and polity of the kingdom. . . . Great as these benefits are to the public, yet they are far from being the most important services which the public records and muniments afford to us; they are the treasuries and conservators of our laws, and the standard to which we must resort for the resolving and ascertaining all constitutional points; they are the testimonies of our legislation, and of all juridical and judicial proceedings, and the perpetual evidence of every man's rights, privileges, and liberties." Nor is more modern testimony less emphatic. That everyway accomplished gentleman whose public position as Deputy Keeper of the Records renders him most familiar with their contents, and whose learned writings prove to demonstration that he can use the Records as skilfully as he preserves them, Sir Francis Palgrave, has just informed us,* that "our English archives are unparalleled—none are equally ample, varied, and continuous; none have descended from remote times in equal preservation and regularity, not even the archives of the Vatican."

Glorious possession! evidence, as Sir Francis reminds us, of the exemption of our country, in comparison with other nations, from the miseries of hostile devastation, whether of foreign foes or of domestic dissensions. The almost interminable series of record rolls confers, in the estimation of a lover of the human race and a friend to its growth in rational freedom, a deeper interest upon the White Tower which is the place of its deposit, than all the ancient splendours of its chivalrous gaieties and the midnight murders by which it has been stained. In these records we behold the deep foundations of that advance towards the very perfection of freedom which for centuries we have been making. They contain the pedigree of our liberties. Whilst other nations have over and over again entered anew upon what they have called the first year of liberty, we have stood upon the old paths, and, connecting ourselves with the generations of ancient times by these, we trust, indissoluble links, have gone on inheriting and acquiring, ever holding fast and yet urging forward, teaching the world and imprinting indelibly on our own hearts, that our free institutions are not the product of untried speculation or of revolutionary frenzy, but an inheritance derived from noble ancestors, whose memory it becomes us to cherish and whose works it is our wisdom as well as our bounden duty to maintain, not blindly or slavishly, but by adapting them from time to time, as our ancestors themselves did, to the ever-changing circumstances of an ever-changing life.

But, besides their political and national interest, we have been assured by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, and reminded by Sir Francis Palgrave, of the great historical and literary value of our records. They are not—even the oldest of them—mere "archæological curiosities."†

The Saxon charters and Domesday book, our Rolls of the Curia Regis and the Pipe, our Close and Patent Rolls, considered as mere historical monuments, are as full of instruction, to say the least of them, as our cathedrals,

* *The History of Normandy and of England*, by Sir Francis Palgrave, i. 80.

† Palgrave, i. 83.

as the relics of Rome or Egypt, as the fragments of the Parthenon and the marbles of Nineveh. There is not one of them that in competent hands cannot be made to yield its quota of information about the institutions, the way of the life, and the sayings and the doings of our ancestors.

Of course it will be universally supposed that muniments so curious and so valuable, so richly fraught with historical knowledge of all kinds and upon all subjects, are freely used and referred to by our historians and antiquarian writers—are indeed their constant and peculiar study. The very reverse of this is the fact. For anything that appears to the contrary in Dr. Lingard's History of England, that painstaking writer never saw a record. He used with exemplary care the books in which a few of them, speaking comparatively, have been printed with innumerable mistakes and inaccuracies; but of the originals and the vast unprinted mass it is obvious that he knew absolutely nothing. The same thing may be said of Sharon Turner. He added to his use of the printed authorities an occasional consultation of a MS. at the British Museum; but, judging from his works, he never consulted a single record. We need not speak of other historians. The two eminent persons we have named are leaders and types of the historical class of writers of the present day.

The same thing may be said in reference to the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries. Who ever finds in the *Archæologia* a paper or disquisition built upon the evidence of records? The manuscript stores of the British Museum have been ransacked for years to supply Thursday evening readings, but how seldom has the society been called upon to listen to an elucidation of an historical fact by means of those archives which are avowed to be the best and noblest of our historical monuments. The only exceptional cases which we recollect have occurred in papers written by keepers of record offices—admirable examples of what may be done when record evidence is accessible.

If we pass from the Society of Antiquaries to the publishing Societies the same fact stares us in the face. Which of those Societies has ever published

anything from the records? Has the Camden? the Roxburgh? the Bannatyne? any one of them? If there are any instances at all—which we do not at present recollect—they must be rare and exceptional.

The same thing appears in our ordinary published literature. It is full of references to MSS. They are hunted for on all sides. Never was there so great a hankering after authorities previously unpublished; but who dreams of going to the records? The best of our MSS. are universally overlooked. One solitary example alone may be quoted—Mrs. Green, author of the *Lives of the Princesses*; a book which, in great part and at great expense, has been dug and smelted as it were out of the records. The lives which Mrs. Green has written are just so many evidences of what information might be obtained upon more important subjects if access to the records were general.

Precisely of the same character is the evidence of our reprinted literature. There exist many expensive books, new editions of which, with their statements derived from records verified and published after the manner which is now common in other branches of our literature, would be invaluable; such books, for example, as Dugdale's *Baronage*, and Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*. It is known that these books are full of errors—the latter more especially so. But who dreams of correcting them? No one. Their statements are reprinted, and are daily vouched and handed down from generation to generation as authorities, although well known to be inaccurate in instances which are innumerable.

If we look then over the face of our literature, what do we find? That we possess a vast mass of most important historical evidences; evidences so valuable as to be a just subject even of national pride and boast. These evidences contain the actual and absolute truth respecting all the public transactions, and also respecting a vast number of the private transactions, in which the crown and people of England were engaged for centuries. They affect all classes of the people; they embrace all kinds of businesses. The histories of all our noble families are written in them: few, even of the

meanest of those who possessed an acre of land in times past, but can be traced in them. No terms of praise are deemed excessive when used by those who are best acquainted with them, to describe their importance and historical value. And yet, neither the authors who write general history, nor the antiquaries who investigate the minutest incidents of the past, nor the societies who apply the principle of combination to the aid of historical inquiry, nor our original writers, nor our laborious and painstaking editors, none of all the varieties of the wide and important class of historical inquirers make use of them. Surely this is a startling and singular fact; a fact which should make us pause; a fact which should strike us with astonishment, and drive us to inquire into its cause.

We cannot suppose that these eminent persons are ignorant of the value of the records. The very contrary is obvious from their writings. We find that they take advantage of every scrap of secondary evidence respecting the contents of the records. They refer to published record books, many of them of acknowledged incompleteness and gross inaccuracy; they have recourse to duplicates and imperfect transcripts; they inspect meagre abstracts which chance to have found their way into the British Museum, or other accessible places; they go anywhere and everywhere to get information respecting the records, save to the records themselves.

And what is the reason? Why is it that, building upon secondary evidence, acknowledged to be imperfect and incomplete, these men do what they can by diligence and research without the record offices to lessen the imperfections and solve the innumerable doubts and questions which hang over our history, instead of going to the fountain-head—to our boasted national archives themselves?

It is simply a question of fees.

The fees for searching and for consulting a single record are comparatively unimportant, but when those fees are reiterated and repeated, as they must be when any considerable business is in hand, and many records are to be consulted, they amount to an absolute prohibition. Consultation

of records is in its very nature cumulative. They are, in this respect, precisely like books. As "book openeth book," so one record leads to another; allusions have to be cleared up, references to be verified, official persons to be identified, and events and their consequences to be traced out. A man whose object may be answered without regular record investigation, or who is deterred from such investigation by the amount of the fees or otherwise, may go to a record office merely to inspect a single document, and may come away satisfied with the kind attention which he is sure to receive from the liberal gentlemen in charge of the offices, and very well pleased to have got his information at the expense of one shilling for a search, and one shilling for inspection. But let him try to write the history, upon record evidence, of any great event, or any series of great events in English history,—the history, for example, of the loss of Normandy, of the de Montfort rebellion, of the war of Edward I. with Scotland, or of that of Edward III. with France, of the achievements of the Black Prince, or of the treatment of the royal prisoners of Edward III.; let him endeavour to write the life of any one of our great old English worthies, or to trace the series of any of our great officers of state, or to bring together all the royal *acta* relating to any particular subject, he finds at once that the thing is impossible. The fees, although moderate when considered singly, form an absolute barrier against any extensive application of research.

Besides, the matter ought to be considered in another point of view. Literary men inquire and collect materials in reference to innumerable subjects on which they never write. A point occurs to an inquiring man. It is a subject for consideration or investigation. He refers to printed books about it. They give him little or no information. He goes to MSS.; to records. He makes his notes, his transcripts. Days or weeks are passed in research. He finds, perhaps, at last, that the fact is a dead fact altogether unworthy of resuscitation. He passes it by unnoticed, or if he writes about it at all, a sentence, a few words, a note of a line or two at the bottom of a page, is

sufficient to contain the result of a long and tedious search, crowned, be it remembered, by the payment of who can tell what amount in fees. How certainly do such incidents occur in the lives of all men of research. How infallibly does their recurrence put a stop to all inspection of records.

But we shall be told that the fees may be commuted, and that the chief officers in the Record Offices have in their discretion the power of remitting them altogether. Certainly: the commutation is five shillings per week provided the search be limited to one family or place, or to a single object of inquiry. Such an arrangement is good so far as it extends, but how few are able to take advantage of it: how few can devote a continuous week to a particular search. Men snatch a day or half a day now and then to purposes of this kind; and then the proviso as to one family or place or object is fatal to all extensive inquiry: it operates as a bonus offered to imperfection and inadequate research.

As to the discretionary power given to the keepers of Record Offices, we desire to speak of those gentlemen with the most entire respect and esteem. Several of them are our personal friends, and all of them are men of learning, research, and courtesy. No better or more gentlemanly men exist. If we could tolerate such a discretionary power in the hands of any men it would be in theirs. But the truth must be told. Such discretion is fatal to the general use of the records by literary men. Under this discretion a man finds himself, by the kindness of his friend at the head of the office, exempted from all fees, whilst another person searching at the same time for an equally legitimate literary object, but who chances to be unknown, is mulcted to the full amount of the customary office charges. Or a man known to the head of the office may go one day and have a pleasant chat with his friend and inspect half a dozen records without any charge: he may go the next day, when the head of the office chances to be absent, and he may have to pay his half a dozen shillings for his morning's amusement. Let a noble lord go to the Record Offices, his card is a passport: let Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones be the applicant

—some poor student ambitious to add his item to the general stock of advancing knowledge—he pays. Can these results be defended? Is there any man hardy enough to stand up in the face of the literary world and say that a rule which operates in this way does not require alteration?

The truth is that these things are too much in conformity with our general treatment of literature. Literature amongst us has no rights. Privileges which she ought to possess *de jure* are sometimes awarded to her, but upon wrong principles, *de facto* merely. She is sometimes allowed, as we have seen, to inspect the records; but it is not because she is the glory of nations and the teacher of the world—because when she applies herself to history she culls its great examples for the instruction of mankind—because she binds men to their country by the strong tie of a patriotic attachment founded upon a knowledge of the heroic deeds of the days of old—No! it is because she chances to be personally acquainted with Mr. A. B., the truly worthy head of a Record Office.

We cannot boast of a unity amongst literary men. Sorrowfully, on the contrary, are we often called upon to observe too much of the opposite spirit. We want some general institute in which we should be united simply as literary men to act, and evidence our power for literary purposes. But, disunited and fragmentary as we are, there is sufficient propriety of feeling as well as sufficient *esprit de corps* amongst us to prevent any arrangement founded upon such false principles to be generally taken advantage of. Men will never avail themselves of a regulation which gives them by favouritism what they ought to have by right; and thus it is that a rule, we doubt not kindly designed, but based like all our government dealing with literary men, upon an ignorance of the proper position of the people for whose accommodation it was designed, is altogether useless and inoperative, and our noble series of Records remains unconsulted by those who alone could put them to that which (speaking of the great mass of them) is their only use.

Is this state of things to remain? We hope not; and therefore it has

been with the greatest pleasure that we have heard of an application about to be made to the new Master of the Rolls upon the subject. The name of ROMILLY gives an assurance that the subject will be considered in a kindly, liberal spirit, and with a proper regard for the rights of literature, and fortunately the matter rests altogether in the breast of the Master of the Rolls. The Act of Parliament which vested the custody of the Records in that high officer gave him power to dispense with fees, and to make rules for the admission of "such persons as ought to be admitted to the use of the Records." He is now about to be called upon to exercise this power. An application is to be made to him in the following terms:—

"To the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.

"Sir,—The undersigned Historical Writers, Members of various Literary Societies specially interested in the prosecution of historical inquiry, and persons otherwise engaged in literary pursuits, or connected therewith, beg leave most respectfully to submit to you:—

"That, by the Statute 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 9, the Master of the Rolls is empowered to make rules for the admission of such persons as ought to be admitted to the use of the Records, Catalogues, Calendars, and Indexes, and also to make rules for dispensing with the payment of fees in such cases as he shall think fit.

"The undersigned would also most respectfully submit to you, that the researches of persons engaged in historical investigation and inquiry would be greatly facilitated, and the welfare of our national historical literature be promoted in a very high degree, if you would be pleased to exercise the power given to you in the Statute before mentioned by making an order that such persons may have permission granted to them to have access to the Public Records, with the Indexes, and Calendars thereof, without payment of any fee.

"At present any person may search for and inspect any Record on payment of a fee of one shilling for a search in the Calendars, which may be continued for one week, and of another fee of the same amount for the inspection of each Record, or such fees may be commuted at the sum of five shillings per week, provided the search be limited to one family or place, or to a single object of inquiry.

"These fees are of no benefit to any individual, but are paid over to the nation, the different officers of the Record Establishment being remunerated by salaries.

"When a person desires to inspect one or two specific Records for his own private purposes these fees are unimportant in amount.

"But when a person engaged in historical or antiquarian research wishes to build upon the evidence of public documents—the only sure foundation of Historical Truth—it ordinarily happens that in the progress of his inquiry he is obliged to refer to many Records; the inspection of one almost necessarily leads him on to others, and, as he proceeds, he continually finds references and allusions to many more, all which he ought to inspect, if for no other purpose, in order to be satisfied of their inapplicability to the subject of his research. This is the course of inquiry which in such cases is absolutely necessary to be adopted for the establishment of historical truth. Under the present practice this course cannot be adopted. Inquirers are deterred from referring to Records by the total amount of the reiterated fees, and are thus compelled to copy erroneous or questionable statements from earlier authors.

"The literary men of the present day find it necessary for the establishment of truth to verify the authorities and references of earlier writers, but the amount of the present fees compels inquirers to accept statements professedly built upon the authority of the Records as they find them. Thus doubt and mistake are perpetuated and made part of our national history, and thus time, which ought to be a test of truth, is often made to lend additional authority to error.

"The present practice cannot be defended on the ground of its productiveness to the national revenue. The amount received for literary searches is altogether insignificant except to those who pay it. The attainment of historical truth—an object in which the whole nation is interested—is therefore prejudiced, and in many cases defeated, by the enforcement of fees which produce the nation absolutely nothing.

"The exclusion of literary men from the inspection of the Records excites a demand on the part of persons interested in historical literature for the continuance, at the expense of the Government, of works similar to those published by the late Record Commission. If access were freely granted to the Records, such demand would be silenced; for such publications would be undertaken by the numerous existing publishing societies, or

by other voluntary associations which would be instituted for the purpose, as well as by individuals. Every thing that is historically valuable at the British Museum is published without difficulty as soon as it is discovered.

"Even in cases in which free access to manuscripts does not lead to their being printed, it promotes transcription, which tends to preserve valuable information against the unavoidable danger of total loss, to which it is liable whilst existing in a single copy. With a view to this danger the House of Commons ordered a transcript to be made of the Parliamentary Survey of 1650, a manuscript existing in the library of Lambeth Palace, and examples might be adduced of the contents of Cottonian MSS. destroyed by fire in 1731, having been partially supplied through the means of notes and transcripts previously made by persons who had access to the MSS.

"Many of the most valuable historical works of past ages—such works, for example, as Dugdale's *Baronage*, the foundation of all our books relating the peerage; Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, the basis of much of our legal history; Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, the groundwork of our monastic history; and Rymer's *Fœdera*, which first enabled historical writers to put general English history upon a sure foundation—were all compiled principally from the Records. Every page contains many references to them. It is a common complaint that now-a-days no such works are published. Under the present practice such works cannot be compiled, nor can the improved historical criticism of the present age be applied to the correction of the errors which unavoidably crept into such works published in times past.

"Lastly, the undersigned desire to state distinctly that they do not solicit this permission on behalf of any persons engaged in Record searches for legal purposes, or for any persons whatever save those who are carrying on researches for historical or other literary objects; and they would most readily acquiesce in and approve of the most stringent precautions against any abuse of the privilege which they solicit on literary grounds solely.

"The undersigned therefore beg with the greatest respect to solicit your attention to the circumstances they have stated, and to request that you would be pleased to make an order that persons who are merely engaged in historical inquiry, antiquarian research, and other literary pursuits connected therewith, should have

permission granted to them to have access to the Public Records, with the Indexes and Calendars, without payment of any fee.

"And the undersigned have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and very humble servants."

The signatures to this letter are headed, we rejoice to hear, by Lord Mahon—ever ready to take the lead in any literary cause—by Mr. Hallam, Mr. Macaulay, and Sir Robert Inglis. These names—singly entitled to so much respect and deference—form, in their combination, a power which it would be impossible for any one not to treat with the very highest consideration. The other signatures will, we hope, comprise the leading names in our literature,—Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. John Forster, and many others; with representatives of our historical and antiquarian societies, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Strangford, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Talbot, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Payne Collier, &c. &c. In our next number we shall hope to be able to print all the signatures.

We cannot doubt that the deputy keeper of the Records, Sir Francis Palgrave, who we believe has long been favourable to the granting of the permission which is now solicited, will give the application the important advantage of his cordial support, whilst Mr. Duffus Hardy, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Black, and the other heads of departments—ever so kind and liberal to all literary applicants—will no doubt willingly concur. And all of them will agree with us that a measure of relief to be effectual must be generous. The regulations of the State Paper Office stand as a warning and an example of a way in which the fees at the Record Office might be given up without any consequent relief to literature; the other restrictions which are imposed, on application for inspection of papers in the State Paper Office, would, if imported into our Record Offices, merely irritate and lead to new complaints. In dealing with the present application we have no doubt that every thing of this kind will be avoided.

THE PEDESTAL OF THE STATUE OF KING CHARLES AT CHARING
CROSS NOT CARVED BY GIBBONS.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE elsewhere* corrected the biographers of Le Sœur, the historians of art in England, and the writers of books about London, in the accounts they have given of the famous statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, and have now to correct the biographers of Gibbons, the historians of art in England, and the writers of books about London, in the accounts they have given of the beautiful pedestal on which the statue stands.

The pedestal it is said was the work of Grinling Gibbons. Walpole, with the faithful Vertue for his guide (I use the epithet without a sneer) was the first to assign it to the chisel of our great carver in wood. But Walpole was wrong. The pedestal was wrought by Joshua Marshall, master mason of the works to King Charles II. You will ask my authority, and I reply—the accounts of the paymaster of the works and buildings from 1 April, 1676, until 31 March, 1677, in which the following entries occur:—

“Also allowed y^e sd acco^{tant} for money by him issued, pd, and defreyed for the extraordinary worke done (within the tyme of this accompt) in making a pedestall and other workes about setting up the brass figure at Charing Cross, viz^t.—

“To Joshua Marshall, ma^r mason, for the pedestall, carving the relieves, enriching the capitall, paveing wth Purbeck stone within the railes and placing xxviij^t great stoope stones w^{thout} y^e circle and other Free Masons worke relateing thereunto as by agreem^t, 40*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

“William Beach, smith, for the iron raile ballister and palisado barrs wth other smith's work thereto belonging, 89*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

“John Jolly, pavior, for levelling and new paveing y^e ground round about the figure, conteyning 1733 yards, and for other services, 88*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

“John Bridges, bricklayer, for 2 rods 9 foot of brickwork under the foundation of the stone curb, 93 yards one foot of paveing with Flanders bricke, making two draines, and other like services, 35*l.* 1*s.*

“John Sell, carpenter, for workmanship

and materials used about making a boarded fence about y^e s^d figure, 17*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

“Charles Atherton, plomber, for 9 cwt. of lead used in fastning the iron worke, 6*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

“John Cole, brasier, for worke and materials used about mending the brass figure, a new brass bridle, and mending y^e sword, &c., 16*l.* 10*s.*

“Giles Reason, carter, for seuerall daies work with his teames and labourers employed to carry away dirt and soil, 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

“Robert Streeter, serjeant painter, for colouring in oyle, three times in a place, the iron railes, ballisters, &c., 3*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

“And to severall labourers employed in wheeling of earth and rubbish to raise y^e ground under y^e brick pavement, filling of carts, and watching by nights, &c., 2*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

“IN ALL the said charges of y^e s^d worke in making the pedestall and other workes about setting up the brass figure at Charing Cross, 668*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*”

The roll of the declaration of these accounts, from whence the above extracts are made, is preserved in the Audit Office. The roll for the preceding year includes a preliminary expense of 13*l.* 3*s.* for work done in July, August, September, and October, 1675, on account of the same pedestal.

I have seen Sir Francis Chantrey and my father stand before this pedestal, admiring the harmony of its proportions, the force and delicacy of its details. Both were capital judges. Chantrey was originally a common carver in wood—my father originally a common stone mason, and each has left a lasting monument of taste and knowledge in the fine arts. Why are their lives unwritten? Alas! what Allan Cunningham should have done was reserved for another—I hope not as Prince Arthur was reserved for Blackmore and not for Dryden.

Who was Joshua Marshall I think I hear you ask? I will tell you some day in an annotated Walpole.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Kensington, 5 June.

THE DAY-BOOKS OF DR. HENRY SAMPSON.

(Concluded from Magazine for April, p. 388.)

THE following anecdote is characteristic of both the parties to it. The excited Puritan, acting upon a mistake which has ever been too common, accepts strong feeling as evidence of a divine mission. The heedless sovereign is for a moment startled. He listens to the solemn forebodings of the self-sent prophet with feelings akin to awe and sorrow. But the shock soon passes over. In a few moments his majesty recovers his wonted politeness, and bows out the intruder with the most courtly and refined gentility.

Richard Frankland, to whom this story relates, was a celebrated non-conformist divine, born in 1630, at Rathmel, in the parish of Giggleswick, in Yorkshire. He was M.A. of Christ's college, Cambridge, and received Presbyterian ordination in 1658. After the Restoration he was ejected from several preferments, and subjected to a good deal of harsh treatment. He died in 1698.

The old Earl of Manchester here mentioned was the well-known Lord Kimbolton of the reign of Charles I.

"MR. FRANKLAND'S, *the non-conformist minister, his going to KING CHARLES SECOND.*

"Himself told me that he had a violent impulse upon his mind to go to the king; that he could neither study nor do anything else for several days, till he took up a resolution that he would go to him. He acquainted some with it, who spent some time in prayer, as himself also did at other times. He wrote down what he intended to say to him, thinking it too adventurous to speak to a king *extempore*, or what presence of mind he might then have. So he goes to the old earl of Manchester, lord chamberlain, who used him very friendly, and desired him that he would bring him to speak to the king. The earl would fain have known what he would say to him, but he would not tell him. The earl appoints him a place to stand at when the king was to pass by to the council. When the king came out, 'That is the man' said the earl, 'would speak to your majesty.' The king asked him, 'Would you speak with me?' 'Yes,' said he, 'but in private.' So the king stepped aside from the nobility that followed. Then said Mr. Frankland, 'The Eternal

God, whose I am and whom I serve, commands you to reform your life, your family, your kingdom, and the church. If you do not there are fresh judgments of God impending (at which words he grew pale and changed countenance) that will destroy you and the kingdom.' 'I will,' saith the king, 'do what I can.' Mr. Frankland repeated the latter part, and added, 'I know the wrath of a king is as the roaring of a lion, but for the sake of your soul I have taken up this speech, and leave it with you.' The king hasted away, saying, 'I thank you, sir,' and twice looking back before he went into the council chamber, said 'I thank you, sir.' But he said and did not." fo. 18.

The next anecdote gives us a glimpse at Titus Oates, near the close of his infamous life, and his own explanation of one of those terrible incidents which brought so much disgrace upon England in the reign of Charles II. Ireland was one of the three Jesuits who were convicted and executed on the evidence of Oates and Bedloe:

"DR. OATS'S *story of the SAME KING.*
September 27th [16]95.

"It is not a week since Dr. Oats, as he is called, dined with Mr. Howe and desired to communicate with him at the Lord's Supper. Mr. H. put him off, and told him he would not expose him. But amongst other discourse he told him, that about two months before he disclosed the plot, he was at a private mass with Ireland, where king Charles, the duke of York, and the duchess of Portsmouth communicated. He says also, that Ireland had a particular kindness for him. He never designed the accusing of him, but being upon his oath, he was forced to say what he did. That after condemnation he was with Ireland, who upbraided him: 'but,' says Oates, 'I am sure the king will pardon you,' and to that purpose he says he went to the king, and pleaded hard with him to spare Ireland. The king spake and looked very severely on him, and said, or swore, he would not. 'I can deal,' said he, 'very well with one of you, but I know not what to do with you both.' He then went to the duchess of Portsmouth, and desired her to intercede for Ireland, who said she knew the king was inexorable, and when he could do nothing with her he went away calling her——. He said, also, Ireland bade him take heed of

the king, for he would deceive him." fo. 19.
"Penes authorem fides esto."

The following is an excellent anecdote of two celebrated men. Owen died in 1683, therefore of course the story must be dated in or before that year. "Mr. Gilbert" was probably the Rev. Thomas Gilbert, a non-conformist divine of some eminence, of whom an account will be found in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* iv. 406, and in *Noncon. Memorial*, iii. 145, ed. 1803.

"OF MR. BAXTER AND DR. OWEN.

"Mr. Gilbert told a friend, he had been to visit Mr. Baxter that morning, whom he found hard at study, and expressed himself to be very desirous that God would spare his life, till he had finished some studies and thoughts he was about for the church of God. 'Truly,' said Mr. Gilbert, 'I think you are in the right on't. You may do God more service here on earth than you can do in heaven;' which saying pleased Mr. B. mightily, and made him paraphrase upon it. From him Mr. Gilbert went to Dr. Owen, whom he found grunting and weary, and wishing himself out of this world. 'See,' said Mr. Gilbert, 'how you two great men, Mr. B. and you, that could never agree in your lives, cannot hit it in the matter and manner of your dying.' 'Why,' saith the doctor, 'what saith Mr. Baxter?' So Mr. Gilbert told him the story, 'and' saith he, 'I think Mr. Baxter is in the right on't.' 'Who is in the right and who is in the wrong,' said Dr. Owen, 'I know not; but I would that I was in heaven.'" fo. 26. "From Mr. M."

The next string of anecdotes is worthy of notice, if only on account of that one which relates to Lord Chief Justice Ray, or Wray. The parentage of this great legal functionary has been quite uncertain. The research of Lord Campbell could only discover two contradictory statements upon the subject in the books of the *Heralds' College*; we trust that of Mr. Foss will be more successful. The following story has the merit of being picturesque, and may very possibly be substantially true.

The son of the Jenkinson who renounced the leather doublet on acceding to the wealth of Paul Hobson, and who is alluded to as having obtained a baronetcy, was Sir Paul Jenkinson of Walton, in the county of Derby. He was created a baronet on the 17th

December, 1685. The title became extinct on the death of his son the third baronet, Sir Jonathan, on 28th June, 1739.

The Foleys will not, we hope, object to be reminded of their honest descent from Goodman Foley, the nailer.

"Instances of men that have leapt into great estates from almost nothing, as—

"1. PAUL HOBSON, of Darbyshire, who was first a carrier, afterwards dealt in lead. He left his sister's two sons (Jenkinsons) executors. One of them when he was to go into mourning for his uncle came in his leather doublet. The tailor pulled it off to take measure of him, and when he had done bid him put it on again. 'No' saith he, 'I'll put on the leather doublet no more.' One of this or the other brother's sons is now a baronet upon what the old carrier left."

"2. SIR CHRISTOPHER RAY, Lord Chief Justice of England in Queen Elizabeth's time. He was born in Yorkshire, at Bedale, but his father came to be a miller in Lincolnshire, and bred up this son Kit so well as the country school and writing could help him. At breaking up, he would have had a shilling from his father, but he would give him but eight pence, at which he was so discontent he ran away [and] begged his bread with a copy of verses at a justice of peace's door; upon further discourse he took him in and in a little time became his clerk. He afterwards commended him to some lawyer, where he was clerk; so afterwards he studied and practised the law, till at length he became a serjeant and judge, and being in that circuit he made an errand and sent for his old father, who knew him not, nor had yet heard what became of him, or any thing of his greatness. He sent his coach for him and his mother, who began to be afraid, and told the messengers they never spake a word against my lord judge in their lives. They were encouraged to go, and when they came, he asked the old man about some land he was disposed to buy, and then strictly about his children. 'Had you never any else?' said he; 'Yes,' said the old man, 'one proud boy that went away from me.' 'I am that proud boy,' said the judge, and so like another Joseph was made known to his father, whom he owned before them all, and no doubt nourished him in his old age, though the old man was in so good circumstances as to live of himself and leave his mill."

"3. The flourishing family of the FOLYES, whereof there were three brothers of great estates, all parliament-men (one of them Speaker) in this and the former parlia-

ment, and two of their sons parliament-men also, yet all of them the grand children of Goodman Foly the nailer, who falling industriously and successfully to make iron, left a plentiful estate to that worthy and honest gentleman Mr. Thomas Foly his son, and he by the same ways increased it, till he left each of these three gentlemen an estate of £2000 per annum, and to be sure the eldest more largely.—My brother Wooley." fo. 43.

The story of Sir Christopher Wray will lead properly to one about his greater successor Lord Chief Justice Hale.

"LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HALE.

"1694. Aug^t. My brother W. Wooley has often told me a story of a person that had been long out of England, was cast upon the shore of Cornwall, where being hunger-bitten, he opened a window, where he espied a loaf, took and ran away to eat it, but being apprehended was sent to the gaol and tried for his life before judge Hales. The jury was sharp upon him, and brought him in guilty of the burglary. The judge argued with them that it was but to supply his hunger, &c. that if he was guilty he must die for it, however they went out and brought him in guilty a second time. He again argues with them, and with much ado they acquit him. Some years after the same judge was riding the circuit in the north, and meeting with over great entertainment by the sheriff, chode him much, and told him what a bad example he had given. 'Truly, my lord,' said the sheriff, 'I should not have done so much for any other judge, but for your lordship I can never do too much. You saved my life.' 'How so?' said the judge. 'I was arraigned before you,' said the sheriff, 'you sent out the jury again and again till they quitted me.' 'Are you the man,' said the judge, 'that was arraigned for stealing the loaf?' 'The very same man,' replied the sheriff; 'since then such and such friends are dead, a great estate is fallen to me, and I am in the post you see.'" fo. 6. "*Penes auctorem fides esto.*"

If the following witticism of another judge be not new, which we scarcely think it is, its repetition may be excused, 1, because it is very excellent, and 2, because it is here authenticated, by being traced up to Clarendon's own time, and to the sober, truth-loving lips of Dr. Howe.

"A REPARTEE OF CHANCELLOR HYDE.

"Madam Castlemain was very angry with him once (though he brought her into her dishonourable honour) and in great indignation told him, 'I hope to live to see you hanged.' 'Madam,' said he, 'I hope to live to see you old.'" fo. 27. "From Dr. Howe."

The next extract contains a narrative of a very singular legal case, which comes down to us upon the most unquestionable authority—that of the old Serjeant who, after having been an original member of the Long Parliament of Charles I. lived as father of the bar to congratulate King William on his accession in 1688, and, on that occasion, at the age of 86, made one of the readiest and wittiest impromptu answers ever spoken.* It would be difficult to parallel the following relation of superstition and miserable insufficiency of legal proof. But the worst part of the matter is that the acute lawyer by whom the account was penned was evidently so entirely under the trammels of the practice and notions of his time that he did not discern either the extent or real character of the absurdities which he relates. We have no room for the comment which the narrative invites. It must be handed over to some future editor of English *Causes Célèbres*, or some commentator upon the history of popular superstition. •

"SINGULAR INSTANCE OF SUPERSTITION, A.D. 1629.

"*The case, or rather history of a case, that happened in the county of Hertford in the 4th year of the reign of king Charles the First, which was taken from a MS. of Serjeant Mainard, who writes thus:*

"I write the evidence which was given, which I and many others heard, and I write it exactly according to what was deposited at the trial at the bar in the King's Bench. Johan Norkot, the wife of Arthur Norkot, being murdered, the question was, how she came by her death. The coroner's inquest on view of the body and deposition of Mary Norkot, John Okeman and Agnes his wife, inclined to find Joan Norkot *felo de se*: for they [*i. e.* the witnesses before mentioned] informed the coroner and the jury that she was found dead in

* "You must have outlived many of your legal brethren," remarked William, when the aged lawyer was introduced to him. "If it had not been for you, sir," was his answer, "I should have outlived the law itself."

the bed and her throat cut, the knife sticking in the floor of the room ; that the night before she was so found she went to bed with her child (now plaintiff in this appeal), her husband being absent, and that no other person after such time as she was gone to bed came into the house, the examinants lying in the outer room, and they must needs have seen if any stranger had come in. Whereupon the jury gave up to the coroner their verdict that she was *felo de se*. But afterwards, upon rumour in the neighbourhood, and the observation of divers circumstances that manifested that she did not, nor according to these circumstances possibly could, murder herself, thereupon the jury, whose verdict was not drawn into form by the coroner, desired the coroner that the body, which was buried, might be taken up out of the grave, which the coroner assented to, and thirty days after her death she was taken up, in presence of the jury and a great number of the people, whereupon the jury changed their verdict. The persons being tried at Hertford assizes were acquitted, but so much against the evidence that the judge (Harvy) let fall his opinion that it were better an appeal were brought than so foul a murder should escape unpunished.

“*Anno, pasche termino, quarto Caroli*, they were tried on the appeal, which was brought by the young child against his father, grandmother, and aunt, and her husband Okeman, and because the evidence was so strange I took exact and particular notice of it. It was as followeth, viz^t. After the matters above mentioned and related, an ancient and grave person, minister of the parish where the fact was committed, being sworn to give evidence according to the custom, deposed, that the body being taken out of the grave thirty days after the party's death and lying on the grass, and the four defendants present, they were required, each of them, to touch the dead body. Okeman's wife fell on her knees and prayed God to show token of their innocence, or to some such purpose, but her very words I forgot. The appellers did touch the dead body, whereupon the brow of the dead, which was of a livid or carrion colour (that was the verbal expression in the terms of the witness) began to have a dew or gentle sweat [which] ran down in drops on the face, and the brow turned and changed to a lively and fresh colour, and the dead opened one of her eyes and shut it again, and this opening the eye was done three several times. She likewise thrust out the ring or marriage finger three times and pulled it in again, and the finger dropt blood from it on the grass.”

“*Hyde (Nicholas,) Chief Justice*, seeming to doubt the evidence, asked the witness ‘Who saw this besides yourself?’

“*Witness*. ‘I cannot swear that others saw it; but, my Lord,’ said he, ‘I believe the whole company saw it, and if it had been thought a doubt, proof would have been made of it, and many would have attested with me.’

“Then the witness, observing some admiration in the auditors, he spake farther, ‘My Lord, I am minister of the parish, long knew all the parties, but never had any occasion of displeasure against any of them, nor had to do with them, or they with me, but as I was minister. The thing was wonderful to me, but I have no interest in the matter, but as called upon to testify the truth, and that I have done.’

“This witness was a reverend person as I guess about seventy years of age. His testimony was delivered gravely and temperately, but to the great admiration of the auditory. Whereupon, applying himself to the Lord Chief Justice, he said, ‘My Lord, my brother here present is minister of the next parish adjacent, and I am assured saw all done as I have affirmed,’ whereupon that person was also sworn to give evidence, and did depose the same in every point, viz^t. the sweating of the brow, the changes of its colour, opening of the eye, the thrice motion of the finger and drawing it in again; only the first witness deposed that he himself dipped his finger in the blood to examine it, and swore he believed it was really blood. I conferred afterwards with Sir Edmund Vowel, barrister-at-law, and others, who all concurred in this observation, and for myself, if I were upon my oath, can depose that these depositions, especially of the first witness, are truly here reported in substance.

“The other evidence was given against the prisoners, viz^t. against the grandmother of the plaintiff and against Okeman and his wife, that they lay in the next room to the dead person that night, and that none came into the house till they found her dead next morning, therefore if she did not murder herself, they must be the murderers, and to that end further proof was made. 1st. She lay in a composed manner in her bed, the bed cloaths nothing at all disturbed, and her child by her in the bed. 2dly. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and her neck broken, and if she first cut her throat she could not break her neck in the bed, nor *e contra*. 3dly. There was no blood in the bed saving that there was a tincture of blood upon the bolster whereupon her head lay, but no other substance of blood at all. 4thly. From the bed's head there was

a stream of blood on the floor, till it ponded on the bending of the floor to a very great quantity, and there was also another stream of blood on the floor at the bed's feet, which ponded also on the floor to another great quantity, but no continuance or communication of blood of either of these two places, the one from the other, neither upon the bed, so that she bled in two places severally, and it was deposed that turning up the mat of the bed there were clotts of congealed blood in the straw of the mat underneath. 5thly. The bloody knife in the morning was found sticking in the floor a good distance from the bed, but the point of the knife as it stuck in the floor was towards the bed and the haft towards the door. 6thly. Lastly, there was the print of a thumb and four fingers of a left hand on the dead person's left hand."

"*Hyde, Chief Justice.* 'How can you know the print of a left hand from the print of a right hand in such a case?'

"*Witness.* 'My Lord, it is hard to describe it, but if it please the honorable judge (*i. e.* the judge sitting on the bench beside the chief-justice) to put his left hand on your left hand, you cannot possibly place your right hand in the same posture.

"Which being done, and appearing so, the defendants had time to make their defences, but gave no evidences to any purpose.

"The jury, departing from the bar and returning, acquitted Oakman, and found the other three guilty; who being severally demanded why judgment should not be pronounced sayd nothing, but each of them said, 'I did not do it! I did not do it!' Judgment was given, and the grandmother and the husband executed, but the aunt had the privilege to be spared execution, being with child. I inquired if they confessed any thing at execution, but did not, as I was told."

"Thus far Serjeant, afterwards Sir John, Mainard, a person of great note and judgment in the law. The paper of which this is a copy was found amongst his papers since his death,* fair written with his own hands. Mr. Hunt of the Temple took a copy of it and gave it me, which I have hither transcribed. H. S."

Among the persons who figured in the rebellions of Monmouth and Argyll, the names of Robert Ferguson and Richard Rumbold are well known. Both have been sketched by the effective and admirable pen of Mr. Macaulay; but the additional information of Dr. Sampson will be valued even

by those who are best acquainted with the skilful picture-drawing of our modern historian.

Ferguson, "the Judas of Dryden's great satire," was deeply implicated in the Rye House Plot; perhaps its originator. On its discovery he bade his associates "farewell with a laugh," says Mr. Macaulay, "and told them that they were novices, that he had been used to flight, concealment, and disguise, and that he should never leave off plotting while he lived." The difficulties in the way of his escape may be partly estimated from Mr. Macaulay's description of his person: "his broad Scotch accent, his tall and lean figure, his lantern jaws, the gleam of his sharp eyes, which were always overhung by his wig, his cheeks inflamed by an eruption, his shoulders deformed by a stoop, and his gait distinguished from that of other men by a peculiar shuffle, made him remarkable wherever he appeared. But though he was, as it seemed, pursued with peculiar animosity, it was whispered that this animosity was feigned, and that the officers of justice had secret orders not to see him." How he escaped is thus detailed by Dr. Sampson, upon the authority of the chief agent in affording him assistance.

"MR. ROBERT FERGUSON'S ESCAPES.

"When he had brought the Duke of Monmouth into the noose for which he died, he escaped himself by wandering up and down in the country. [When he was endeavouring to make his escape after the Rye House Plot] he came to an inn in Uttoxeter on a market day, when, two hours after, the proclamation was openly made for 500*l.* to any that could apprehend him and others there named. A woman staring him in the face as he stood by the kitchen fire, cried out 'Who have you got here? A traitor?' Upon which suggestion the landlord, a Tory, took him into his chamber and thought to have made a prey of him, but his heart failed him, fearing the ignominy of betraying his guests. Late at night, in his chamber, he [Ferguson] overheard a man at prayers with his family, and liked what he heard so well that he thought he was a man to be confided in, and would needs send for him in the morning. This man proved to be Mr. Murial, then schoolmaster at Uttoxeter. He began freely to discourse with him,

* Sir John Maynard died in 1690.

and would have told his name, but Mr. M. forbade him. However he conveyed him out of the town safely, walking with him three miles, and gave him recommendations to Newcastle under Line and Congerton. At Newcastle, being weary, he hired a horse and had a man with him to fetch him back; he therefore went to an inn to set up his horse first, and asked for the gentleman's house to whom he was recommended. The landlord has his eye upon him, and all having their mouths and thoughts upon the plot, designed to follow him. As soon as he came to the gentleman he asked where he had left his horse? 'At such an inn,' said he; 'then' said the gentleman, who was a sober and suspicious Dissenter, 'it is not safe for you to be in my house,' and so packed him away presently. He had not been gone half an hour before the innkeeper and constable came to search for him. 'He only delivered in a letter and is gone,' said the gentleman. So they missed their prey. He wandered farther, got into Holland, came over with the Duke of Monmouth, and how he then also escaped must be wondered at. One would think he was reserved for great service, but he has shaken off his profession of religion, changed his side, and is imprisoned for the plot against King William, whence he will hardly escape if any thing that touches his life be made out against him." fo. 25. "From the same Mr. Muriall."

Rumbold was the proprietor of the Rye House, and was mixed up in the plot. One of Cromwell's old Ironsides, a soldier of Dunbar and Worcester, he had passed through a life of danger and adventure, and was at no loss for resources on any emergency. He escaped to the continent, returned with Argyll, was taken prisoner, and met his fate like a hero. The following is Sampson's note about him.

"OF MR. RUMBOLD.

"He was an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army, a stout man, one that carried the old cause and the love of it in his heart. He was very lavish of his tongue, and was often so bold in speaking against King Charles II., that divers told him he would be hanged for it. It is well known he came with Argyll into Scotland and was there executed, his quarters brought to the Rye-house. At his death he declared two things; 1st. That he was one of the persons that stood upon the scaffold at Whitehall at the time the king was executed, but did not the execution: which he declared that others might not be suspected or sought after upon that account.

2dly. That the whole business of designing to stop the king's coach and murder him at the Rye-house was a mere invention; that such a thing was talked of that it might be done by others he knew not, but that he ever spake of it with design or preparation to do it he utterly denied it upon his death. He was certainly a valiant man and abhorred base assassinations. He charged his son, upon his blessing, if ever such a war was raised against the king, to be of the same side he had been. He was an Anabaptist by persuasion." fo. 27. "From Mr. Fryar of Clapham and his wife."

The following story reminds us of anecdotes which are now told of human beings in the lowest grade of intellect. It seems scarcely credible that in 1630 any person in England should have been so ignorant.

"A PLEASANT STORY OF A COUNTRY-MAN WITH A WATCH.

"The famous Lord Brooke, about the year 1630, had occasion to light off his horse and laid down his watch on the grass. It was a watch of great price, the case set with diamonds. He left it where he laid it, forgetting it. Riding up to his company, some of them asked what o'clock it was? This made him feel for his watch. He now remembers where he left it. They all rode back with him, and near the place meet a countryman and ask him if he saw not a watch. 'What's that?' said he. They told him it was a thing that clicked and shined. (He had never seen one before.) 'Oh,' says he, 'I shall show it to you. I've mauled it and made it give over clicking with my stick. You may come near it, it will not hurt you, I warrant you.' He had all-battered the watch to pieces, thinking it to be some poisonous animal in the grass." fo. 20.

"Mr. Sterry that was one of the company told it to Mr. Howe."

The unshaken firmness of William III. when he took leave of the States of Holland, preparatory to his departure for England, has been celebrated by Burnet and Macaulay. "The Grand Pensionary" remarks the latter, "answered in a faltering voice, and in all that grave senate there was none who could refrain from shedding tears. But the iron stoicism of William never gave way; and he stood among his weeping friends calm and austere, as if he had been about to leave them only for a short visit to his hunting grounds at Loo." The following is probably the account of the matter once current in

the best informed circles in England.

"King William's taking his leave of the States of Amsterdam when he came for England.

"He told them he came now to take it may be his last leave of them: the adventure and design was very hazardous. 'I have served you,' saith he, 'to the utmost of my power, and wherein I have done well I hope you accept of it, wherein otherwise I hope you'll pardon:' which he expressed so affectionately that they all wept, but himself." fo. 20.

We shall conclude our selection from Dr. Sampson's manuscripts with a memorandum which will probably be judged to be of considerable professional interest. In it we see the first traces of the introduction into medical practice of what is now one of the commonest as well as the most valuable of our remedial agents.

"Of the effect of ☿ given inwardly.

"I lately gave to one Mr. Cole, a bricklayer, in Monkshil Street, 8 ounces of crude ☿, thinking him to be past cure. He had an iliac passion, had vehement and intolerable pains in his belly, [stoppage in his bowels], had cold sweats on his hands, which were grown black with cold, no sensible pulse, his eyes sunk, an hypocritical face, a straight and frequent sort of breathing, and all other symptoms of a dying man. I gave a prognostic of his danger, and told them the medicine. The first half did no sensible hurt, the second half gave him some little ease: the next morning in the urinal there were some little particles of the

☿ seen, which I gathered by and into a filtering paper, and being united they were as big as a small bead. He grew better daily, but it was a week before the ☿ began to pass . . . and then some ounces of it were gathered. I observed the same long time before it passed in Madam Anne Mecklethwayt, who also recovered. Mr. Tyndal, between the walls at Hogsden, took 3 pound of ☿, and after 3 or 4 days time avoided it all, gathered it all up, saved it in a phial, shewed it to hundreds of persons, there was not above a dram or two off the whole weight when it was taken, but neither of these two passed anything by urine. Madam Carre, sister to the Lord Wharton, took (for the same pains and stoppages in her bowels as the 3 former) crude ☿, the physicians (Dr. Mecklethwayt and Dr. Clifford) gave order to mingle it well with conserve of cichory flowers.* The apothecary (Mr. Freeman, near Gray's Inn Gate,) caused them to be beaten together 2 or 3 hours, whereby they were mightily incorporated, the patient swallowed all in 3 or 4 boluses, which she found very heavy in her stomach, where they lay many days till she fell into a salivation, which was long, tedious, and very great. She got off from it, was somewhat eased of her pains, but was never well afterwards, dying about a year afterwards." fo. 18.

We bid farewell to Dr. Sampson, with a hope that what we have published out of his Day Books will give them a place among our recognised manuscript historical authorities. Other passages remain unpublished, which will well repay consultation by all inquirers into the events of Sampson's period.

GEOMETRIC DESIGN.

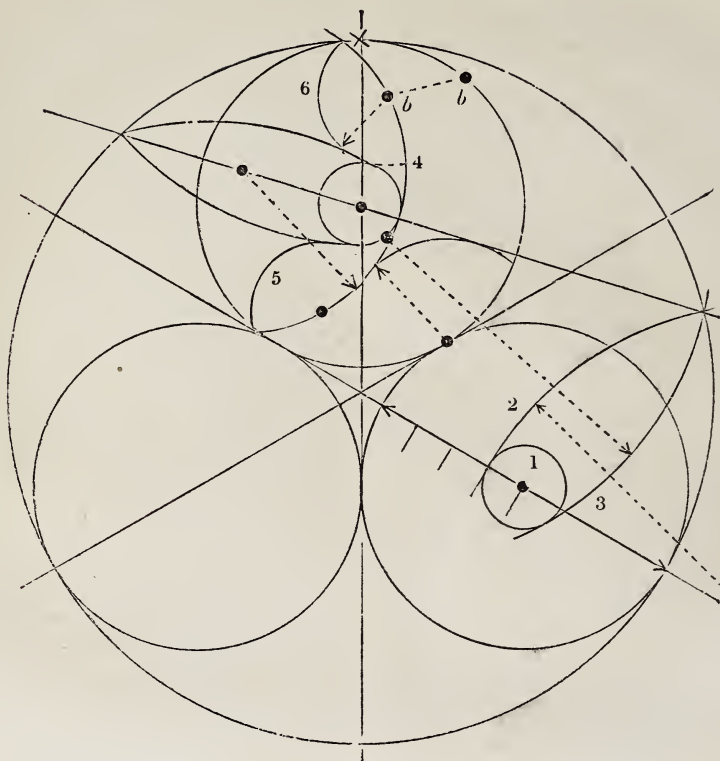
The Infinity of Geometric Design exemplified. By Robert William Billings, Architect, Hon. Member of the Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1849. 4to.

The Power of Form applied to Geometric Tracery. One Hundred Designs and their Foundations resulting from one Diagram. By Robert William Billings, Associate of the Institute of British Architects, &c. 1851. 8vo.

MR. BILLINGS, in his very extensive experience as an architectural draughtsman, has for many years delighted to wrestle with all the difficulties of perspective and proportion; and, whilst so engaged, he has beguiled the monotony of his labours with the

more enlivening effort to master the true spirit of the object of his study. He has endeavoured to penetrate beneath the surface into those principles of design which actuated the older artists, and which it may be fairly presumed contain the secret of their suc-

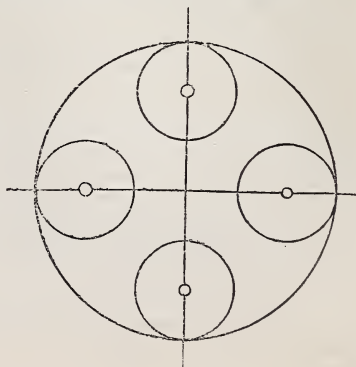
* We have here an early, perhaps the earliest, form of blue pill.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXVI. D



cess. Though he does not question the kindred knowledge which other practical artists may have acquired, by searching in like manner for the primary elements of the knowledge of their profession, he claims to have been "first in the field to prove, that not only is the whole detail of Gothic Architecture founded upon geometric law, but that the power of design still remains with us, waiting only for its application." He combats the notion that all architecture must be founded upon precedent, and ridicules the misappropriation of the term "design" to a mere composition of pilfered facts. He asserts that "to the skilled artist there is no more difficulty in exhibiting new combinations of form than is experienced by the musical composer in procuring changes of sound, or by the arithmetician in varying the power of numbers;" and, in exemplification of

this assertion, he has published the two series of designs, to which we now invite the attention of our readers.

The quarto volume consists of forty plates; the first twenty of which contain one hundred design for tracing panels, having a common diagram of four equal disconnected circles.





He then proceeds to form designs from four equal connected circles; and afterwards from the diagrams of some ancient panels which he found in Carlisle Cathedral, and Brancepeth Church. The result is to show that the combinations and variations of form are almost endless.

"With nature's boundless powers of change, all are conversant; and experiment will show that equally unlimited are those of geometric art, in the production of combinations from a given groundwork.

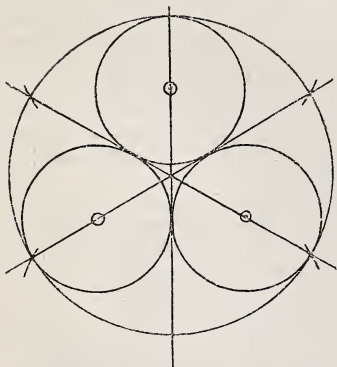
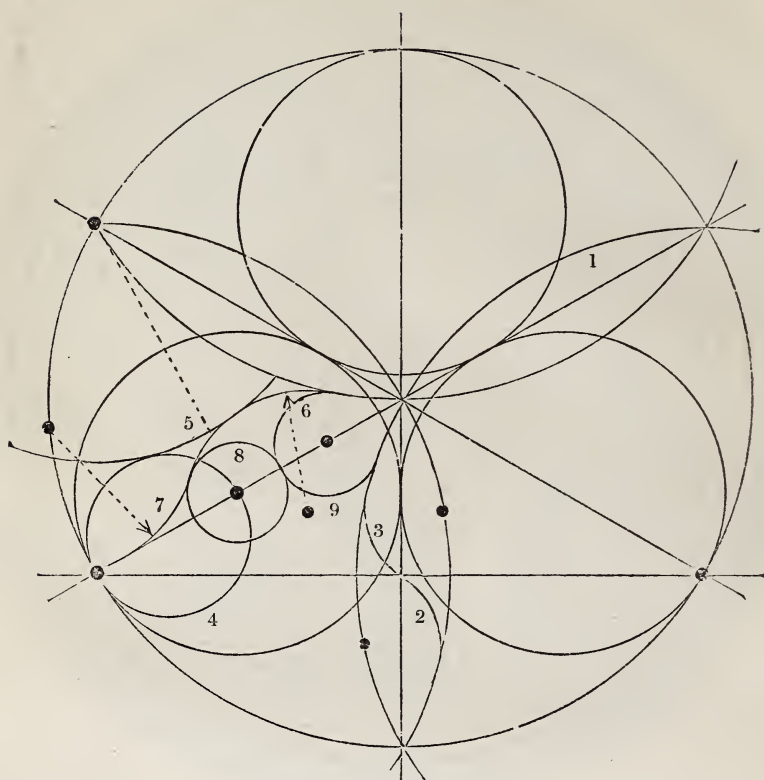
"One feature is peculiar to the Brancepeth examples, a series of circular tracery panels, upon whose diagrams are founded those exhibited in plates 24, 25, and 29. These combinations of wheel or circular tracery, where one form is apparently on the continual chase after another, are of the most interesting, lively, and even playful description, exhibiting at once unbounded facility of design and picturesque combination of character."

Some of the caskets, locks, and other works of the mediæval smiths are the most beautiful productions of former times in this style. But there are many departments of ornamental art, hitherto confined to other styles, in which the application of geometric design would be equally novel and appropriate.

Mr. Billings's more recent volume pursues the same object, by exhibiting a series of one hundred designs, all resulting from the smaller diagram shown in the next page.

These designs are engraved on wood, and published at a price calculated to make them generally accessible.

"In the first series, the secondary foundation of design in combination with four circles, was necessarily the square, or the octagon, two figures agreeing in numbers with the primary diagram. In the present effort, the secondary form, in connection with the three inclosed circles,



is the equilateral triangle or the hexagon. Every geometrical figure numbering upward will be found to contribute its quota to this inexhaustible mine of linear developement . . . The triangle, as a foundation for design, possesses greater power of variation than any other figure.

We have extracted two of Mr. Billings's designs from his later volume, with their accompanying diagrams, in which the curves and lines of which they are composed are numbered in the order of their formation. In turning over the book we find of course a continual *approach* to identity, but at the same time an almost infinite variety of expression. Some parts, as the small central triangle, and the spandrels in their outer boundaries, are less capable of variety than others.

"None of the ordinary figures appertaining to Gothic Architecture have been used, excepting indeed as perfectly subsidiary to the general form. Thus, under the head of what has been usually termed design, the three circles of our diagram might each have been filled with a trefoil, a cinquefoil, and so upward in number. Then, again, each of those figures might have inclosed a foliated or other orna-



mental boss in their centre, and the spandrils might have been varied to an interminable extent by objects from the animal and vegetable kingdom. But all these have been purposely avoided, in order to prove the amount to be accomplished with mere tracery."

The author's object, in brief, has been to exhibit variety of form. He frankly admits that all the varieties are not equally beautiful, nor equally worthy of adoption. But, he remarks, "if the case be so with the present series, it is equally so with many examples having only antiquity to recommend them." His suggestions offer the freest exercise to taste, in the place of monotonous and uninteresting tauto-

logy. He inculcates the spirit which actuated the old masters, rather than a strict adherence to the patterns they chance to have left. His aim is to check

"that endless repetition which disgraces our modern buildings, expressed sarcastically as 'the artificial infinite,' by proving that we have the power of producing the reality of infinity. Supposing (contrary to all modern practice) that a great building had to be erected, in which every window and every ceiling, the doors, wall-decorations, screens, and furniture, required not fifty, but fifty thousand different designs, they could be produced by the aid of fixed diagrams."

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

BY J. G. WALLER.

THE HEAVENLY HOST (*continued*).*Third Order.—Principalities, Archangels, Angels.*

THE third order is the most important in its relation to art and iconography of all the ranks of the Heavenly Host; especially in reference to the two last members, which play a great part in legendary history and by consequence in legendary art. Indeed most of the other subdivisions of the heavenly choir are, as it were, refinements of speculation, the cherubim and seraphim excepted, as analogous ideas seem to have had a deep root in the East at a period of the most venerable antiquity.

The PRINCIPALITIES were celestial spirits, each of which, according to the Golden Legend, was ruler over a single province. In the "Guide" no distinction is made between the different members of the third order, which is certainly singular; but it will be found that, in all early examples, the rule is borne out, both in the Greek and Latin Church. In that manual of the Eastern Church which yet forms the rule for their artists' conventions, all the members of the third order are represented as clad in military vestments, with bands of gold. "They hold in their hands javelins with axes; the javelins terminated in lance-heads." In the Latin Church, celestial warriors armed as soldiers, are always understood to be the archangels, nor do I remember an instance where any others are attired as in the extract above given. On the imperial Dalmatic at Rome, although there is no distinction among the members of the third order, yet none of them are armed. Indeed the array of the Archangels in armour similar to that of mortals, belongs not to the early ages, but is found from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. St. Michael is always so distinguished, and occasionally others.

At Iviron the Principalities are represented as like the Powers, but with richer vestments, and feet covered with hose, and they bear a branch of lily in the right hand. On the screen at Barton Turf this is exchanged for a palm branch, at Southwold it is a

sceptre, but our example from Beauchamp Chapel presents us with marked and distinct features. Not differing in many points from other instances from the same series, it yet has peculiarities which are its own. The figure is arrayed in the garb of royalty, and with the emblems of temporal power only. A richly embroidered mantle is fastened on the breast; he bears a regal crown upon his head; in his right hand he holds a sceptre, in his left an uplifted sword: these are the emblems of a prince, and mark the order of Principalities.

The ARCHANGELS. To the Archangels, says Jacobus de Voragine in the Golden Legend, were committed the rule of a single city, but this would give a very circumscribed office compared to that which the Archangel seems to hold in Christian Iconography. Their power was held at all times in the highest estimation, not only amongst the Christians, but by their antecessors the Jews; and even by Mahomet, who embodied in his creed the doctrine of angels, which he doubtless derived from the latter. The ARCHANGEL MICHAEL appears as the vanquisher of the Dragon, *i. e.* Satan, or the spirit of evil; he is *par excellence* the leader of the celestial armies, and to him is committed the office of soulweighing, a myth that will be treated more fully hereafter. In fact, from the frequency of his appearance in mediæval art, and the important part he is made to act, he takes rank before any other member of the heavenly host. One ancient writer calls St. Michael "Sanctus architrapa, anima-



rum propugnator, corporum conservator, universæque naturæ illustrator." His power over the malign spirits in the creed of the Middle Ages is also attested by prayers put into the mouths of the dying, and nothing is more common than to find amongst old church bells one dedicated to St. Michael, as a name potent over the powers of the air. The reverence for this archangel was great amongst the Jews at a late period of their history; he was their national protector. This doctrine easily passed from them into the creed of the early Christians;—how soon, has already been shown from its condemnation by St. Paul.

ST. GABRIEL comes next; he it was who announced to the Virgin the message of grace, "Hail Mary, thou that art highly favoured, &c." He consequently plays a great part in ecclesiastical art from the numerous representations of that favourite subject. St. Gabriel, however, although specially honoured in the Christian Church, and frequently invoked in prayer and litanies, is nevertheless the great patron of the religion of Mahomet, who seems to have chosen him in opposition to St. Michael, so honoured by the Jews. It will be remembered, that it was the angel Gabriel who accompanied Mahomet in the celebrated night journey from Mecca to Jerusalem, and thence to the seventh heaven. There is a partial consent, however, between the offices held by St. Gabriel and St. Michael under the Mahomedan system, which shows their common origin. St. Gabriel is the angel of revelation, and the recorder of the divine decrees; but St. Michael is still the divine warrior or champion of heaven. ST. RAPHAEL, though constantly associated in the litanies with the other two archangels, does not play so great a part in the Christian mythology. In apocryphal scripture he is made known to us, by his connexion with the Story of Tobit. The other names of the archangels are Uriel, Jophiel, Abdiel, &c.

The iconographical history of St. Michael dates back to the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, when representations of the messengers of heaven first began to be introduced; but it is not until the age of symbolism had passed, that is, until

after the second Council of Nice, that this history becomes interesting. In the earlier period there is little if any distinction between the array of the archangel and that of the other orders of angels. In this particular, the influence of Byzantine art shows itself to be paramount, and it is comparatively late before we find the great archangel arrayed as a human warrior, and clad in the panoply of an earthly champion. In the encounter with the dragon, a highly-favoured subject, and one which would be celebrated if only on account of the splendid picture by Raffaele, some of the earliest designs affect only the use of spiritual weapons. The archangel vanquishes his opponent by the aid of a cross-surmounted staff; thus symbolising the victory of truth over error, the power of the cross of Christ over the embodiment of evil. This mode of treating the subject continues down to a late period, and may be noticed on the coin called "an angel," from bearing on its reverse the figure of St. Michael vanquishing the dragon. An interesting example of the archangel associated with this myth occurs in an Anglo-Saxon MS. in the Cotton collection, Tiberius, C. iv., the date being about the tenth century, and bearing in some portions of its execution considerable resemblance to the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold. In this design, St. Michael is attired in a loose tunic, flowing to the ancles, over which he wears a robe somewhat resembling the Roman toga, from which it is doubtless copied: it is gathered up over the left shoulder, and one end floats freely to the wind. In his right hand he brandishes a lance, and in his left carries a semi-globular buckler, with a boss in the Saxon form; his feet are bare, and his head is encircled by a fillet, which appears to be connected by a rose-shaped ornament: the wings are displayed, and the whole suggests an intention of vigorous action. The dragon has a lion's head, and is winged. It has also a long tail winding in many a coil. Sculptures at this period are inferior as works of art to illuminations; but I will allude to one example of the same subject, which will be useful as a comparison. This is preserved in the church of St. Nicholas, Ipswich. Here St. Michael is represented in a long tunic, holding

a sword in his right hand, and a kite-shaped shield in the left. The interest of this relic is increased by an inscription in the vernacular tongue, cut in large letters on the side of the figure, to the effect that, "Here St. Michael fights against the Dragon." One other example of this early period shall be cited before I pass to more developed ideas. In the paraphrase of Cædmon, plate vii. *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. entitled "The angels returning to Paradise," St. Michael appears at the gate or doorway of heaven, which is approached by a very rude and uncouth ladder. He wears a regal crown, and his name is inscribed above the figure. The same attire is also given to Satan or Lucifer in two other instances in the same work, in plate iv. and in plate xv. In the latter, he is enticing Eve to taste the forbidden fruit.

The attire of the angels and archangels up to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries does not very materially differ, excepting perhaps that the archangel is distinguished by the fillet before noticed; but as skill in the arts advanced so also a greater tendency to discrimination is observed, and a greater spirit of anthropomorphism, assimilating the distinctions among dignitaries in the realms above to those familiar to us on earth, until it frequently happens that the work of the artist, by interpreting the language of metaphor in a literal sense, becomes the means of adding new ideas to a legendary story, already far removed from the simple elements in which it originated.

In a painting of the fourteenth century, discovered in the church of Lenham, Kent, representing "the weighing of souls," St. Michael is arrayed in a long tunic, and has a mantle fastened upon the breast by a brooch; his head is encircled by the nimbus, and the feet are bare, as is generally the case up to this period. In the exercise of this important function his military array might not be expected, but in later times it is scarcely ever dispensed with. The curious example in the annexed engraving is taken from a MS. of the Royal Library in the British Museum, called "Queen Mary's Psalter:" it is of the middle of the fourteenth century, and among its very fine illuminations is one which I

presume is intended to represent the entire heavenly host, as it faces an invocation to "St. Michael, St. Gabriel, St. Raphael, and all the holy angels." It is disposed in three rows, each containing three figures, and it is from the middle of the second row that the



present engraving is taken. It will be perceived that the archangel in this example is attired in a full panoply of chain mail, over which he wears a long tunic or surcoat, and about the neck a scarf or *amice*, which is tied in front, the two ends hanging down upon the breast. It is worthy of notice, that all the examples here given present this garment, and at this period the seraphim and cherubim are seldom without it.

In the right hand the archangel bears a battle-axe, a very unusual accompaniment, but which is an evidence that even convention could not always control the mediæval artists from copying the things around them. Another very remarkable feature, is the disposition of the wings, which is that of the cherubim, two being displayed above the head, two being at the sides: a somewhat similar example is to be seen in Beauchamp Chapel. There is a brass at Balsham, in Cambridgeshire, in which the conventional representations of the cherubim standing upon the wheel are severally labelled with the names of the archangels St. Michael and St. Gabriel; but an isolated case like this must be regarded as an error rather than appealed to as an authority. Throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, St. Michael is represented sometimes in "complete steel," and in others merely with a lance, but at the close of the fifteenth century, or perhaps one may say as early at least as the middle of that era, St. Michael, and also the other archangels and higher order of the heavenly host, are attired in a *plumose* or feathered covering fitting close to the body like armour, with which, however, I do not think it ought to be

confounded. With the exception of the phase above noticed, St. Michael is generally arrayed at the end of the fourteenth and during the fifteenth centuries in the costume of a knight; but a fanciful adaptation of Roman armour was preferred by the artists of the *Renaissance*, and it is thus that he appears upon the monument of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, the work of Torregiano. Of the first kind, there is a beautiful example in a MS. book of Hours of the Virgin, formerly in the library of the late Duke of Sussex. The subject in which it occurs is illustrative of the obsequies of the dead; in the foreground of the picture, priests are performing the last rite of humanity, whilst above, in the air, a contest is going on between St. Michael and a grim black fiend for the possession of the soul of the deceased. The archangel, a youthful figure with flowing hair, arrayed in the armour of the fifteenth century, over which he wears a mantle fastened on the breast, catches hold of the ascending spirit with the left hand, whilst in the right he bears a cross-headed staff or crosier, with which he is thrusting back the demon. Immediately above is the divine Father in Heaven, with youthful attendant spirits, who are eagerly stretching towards the soul of the deceased, to secure its advent to the realms of bliss. Nothing can be more delicate and beautiful of its kind than this exquisite miniature, which belongs to a period when many ancient conventions were disappearing, and when the art of illuminating itself was soon to be superseded by printing and engraving. With this I shall close this brief notice of St. Michael, and proceed to make a few remarks upon the representations of St. Gabriel, which are next in importance.

ST. GABRIEL does not differ in array from the other archangels in the early age of Christian iconography. As a holy messenger, he bears a wand or sceptre, which at last becomes surmounted with a lily, or is in fact a branch of that flower. Among the Greeks, as St. Michael was the warrior, St. Gabriel was the priest, and was consequently attired in sacerdotal garments, but this, although common in the Latin church, is too subject to exception to be put down as a general

rule. The cope and alb, however, are frequently given to St. Gabriel, and an ordinary characteristic is a regal crown. In the Annunciation in the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold St. Gabriel is clothed in a loose tunic and mantle, the former being ornamented with embroidery at the neck and round the sleeves. In his left hand he holds a wand or sceptre, terminating in a *fleur-de-lis* or lily, and his right hand is in the act of benediction. In the Psalter of Queen Mary (Royal MSS. 2 B. VII.) the same apparel is visible, but without the sceptre or the fillet which in the former design encircles the head. At the corner of a house in Bury St. Edmund's is a figure carved in wood, probably a portion of the Annunciation, or it may be a sign of the Archangel Gabriel, of the date of the latter half of the fifteenth century. It represents a youthful figure with flowing hair, crowned, and bearing in the *right* hand a sceptre with a *fleur-de-lis* termination, the hand of the left arm broken off: the limbs are covered with the feathered panoply before described, but the feet are bare. The body is clad in a kind of jupon, around which is a jewelled baldric, the breast and shoulders being defended by plate armour, the precise form of which is somewhat indistinct. The wings are broad, and reach to the ancles. There are other examples in which this archangel appears in the alb and amice, which are commonly appropriated to the last member of the order, the *Angel*; and others, as in an example in the Lady Chapel, Winchester, in which no particular convention is used at all. In Beauchamp Chapel St. Gabriel is represented in a highly-enriched dalmatic, and bearing a lily, which is his most common distinction.

ST. RAPHAEL, in the same series, is well illustrated, and is a good example of the manner in which this archangel is ordinarily treated. He is represented as a pilgrim habited in a short white tunic with broad embroidered hem, a garland of roses upon his head, and holding the *bourdon* or staff in his left hand; the variations from this type are not material. ST. JOPHIEL is said to have been the angel charged with the expulsion of our first parents from paradise. He is also in the above-

named series the guardian of the tree of life, and is represented in the feathery panoply, holding a sword in his right hand, a branch with an apple in his left, and standing before a small tree of the same; on his head he wears a diadem surmounted by a cross.

We have not space for a complete description of the many curious varieties of the angelic choir presented in the Beauchamp Chapel, not only in the sculpture which has furnished the illustration, but in the windows, mutilated as they are, where the order of angels is represented singing from a scroll with musical notes, and which at one time was evidently carried round the chapel. In its present state it is interesting, though difficult of examination, especially as such subjects are extremely rare.

The third member of this, the third order, is THE ANGEL, which gives the generic term to the whole choir, but which here is limited to a special office. The angel is a sacred messenger to man, and presides over his individual welfare; thus he takes the place of the good demon or genius of the ancient mythologies. In legendary art the angel plays an indispensable part; he is not only the guardian protector, but the instructor of mankind, and is thus the agent of superior intelligence. The province of the angel is bounded by legendary authorities to the protection of an individual man or family, or of a church, although we occasionally find one of them presiding over the heavenly bodies. The sun and moon are often represented in manuscripts of the tenth century and earlier as guided by angels. This is particularly to be noticed in representations of the Crucifixion, and sometimes the star which guided the wise men to Bethlehem is held up by an angel. A remarkable instance of the latter is to be found on a piece of old embroidery, forming part of an *antependium*, in the possession of Mr. Bowden. Above a compartment, in which the subject of the three Magi with their offering is given, and in which there is a star directly over the holy child, is an angel seated upon a throne or seat, holding in front by both hands a duplicate figure of the same star.

The representation of the angel can be directly traced to its origin in simi-

lar figures of genii in classical art. Wings as an attribute have not always been constant. They begin in the fifth century, and instances of angels without them are not wanting as late as in the fourteenth century, not to mention examples by Raffaello, which I do not consider to belong to our inquiry, as he was not governed by convention. In the early examples the angel somewhat reminds us of the ancient herald in costume, by the circumstance of carrying a wand, and this idea no doubt was adopted in considering their office of messengers. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries we find angels assuming the vestments of priests—the alb, anice, dalmatic, stole, cope, and sometimes, though more rarely, the chasuble—a fact no less worthy of historical record than of philosophical importance, as marking the progress and tendencies of the period.

The most charming representations of angels, at all periods, are in those acts of joy which they celebrate with instrumental harmony. The simplicity of these designs, in which immaterial beings are made to play upon pipe and tabor, the gittern, the fiddle or its prototype, the trumpet, &c. loses none of its charm on account of its obvious inconsistency. Not only during the middle ages, but in the revival, artists seem to have laboured with more than usual gusto on these subjects. The illustration that is here given is taken from a number of graceful sculptures on the columns of Beverley Minster, date fourteenth century, and represents an angel playing upon the timbrel. Some excellent examples of arrangement are to be seen on those beautiful brasses of Flemish design at Lynn Regis, and in that at Topcliff in Yorkshire, and North Mimms, Middlesex.

The different offices performed by angels, in mediæval art, are too nu-



merous to be mentioned. They aid in saving souls from the claws of evil spirits, and bear them in winding-sheets to heaven. For this purpose they are always attendant on martyrdoms and around the death-beds of saints. Nor are they exempt from feelings in communion with sorrowing or suffering humanity. They are often represented weeping; and in legendary history are the instruments by which the tormentors of the saints are punished. To express an idea of immateriality, some artists of the *Renaissance* period have suppressed the lower parts of the figure altogether. They make the angelic bodies terminate in flowing drapery. One of the earliest instances of the adoption of this practice is seen in the works of Giunta Pisano, who lived in the first half of the thirteenth century. Pietro Cavallini has also adopted the same idea, and in the works of the school of Cologne, now in the museum of that city, are some excellent examples of the same kind. The utmost variety that fancy could suggest has been given to the colour of angels wings. The most beautiful are of party-coloured plumage, delicately tintured. Occasionally, the plumage is imitated from the peacock, or studded with eyes. Of the latter kind, the *antependium* in the possession of Mr. Bowden exhibits a specimen; on it are also angels on horseback playing upon musical instruments.

It has been before stated that the choirs of angels are frequently represented without any distinguishing marks, or that the most ordinary conventions are frequently dispensed with. In an engraving given by M. Didron, *Iconographie Chrétienne*, p. 246, "God creating the angelic host," the angels are all represented alike, and are merely heads winged. In the *Benedictional* of St. Ethelwold, in the subject of the coming of Christ attended by the celestial choir, although they are clearly divided into three divisions or orders, yet there is no distinguishing attribute. In another example, in

Queen Mary's Psalter, already alluded to, is an invocation to the heavenly host, running thus: "Sancte Michael, Sancte Gabriel, Sancte Raphael, omnes sancti angeli et archangeli, orate pro nobis. Omnes sancti beatorum spirituum ordinis orate, &c." This passage is illustrated by an illumination containing nine figures, disposed in three rows, corresponding to the division of the angelic choir; but it will be quite evident from the description that no convention has been strictly attended to. The first two figures of the upper row consist of cherubs on wheels, according to the ordinary type, each cherub having six golden wings: the third figure is habited in a long tunic, the right hand uplifted, and in the left a sceptre, and having four golden wings, two being displayed above the head, as in the cherubim. The second or middle row, from which the figure of St. Michael, given at p. 24, was derived, has been already described, with exception of the third figure, which represents a form like the cherub with golden wings standing before a throne; this is probably intended to present us with the order of thrones, but it is evidently out of its place, as well as the archangel. The spiritual beings in the third and last row have all six silver wings, disposed as the cherubim and seraphim; the first has a lance in the right hand, the left being uplifted; the second the same, but in the right a trumpet; the last has both hands raised, as is usual with the cherub and seraph.

It is evident that, although from the passage above given it would appear that the entire choir of angels was intended, yet so little attention has been paid to their arrangement and attributes, that, with one or two exceptions, we are unable to classify the figures according to their specific order. It is, nevertheless, a very interesting example, and with it I will come to a close for the present. It will necessarily happen, that in future subjects the order of angels will receive further illustration.

COMPANIONS OF MY SOLITUDE.

Companions of my Solitude. London. post 8vo. 1851.

AMONG what they designate "The British Essayists," publishers and editors, we believe, reckon neither Bacon nor Cowley. They confine the title of honour, somewhat arbitrarily, to the writers of such short papers of a periodical kind as those of which the first remarkable example was given in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*. These ought rather to be called "The Essayists of the Eighteenth Century," for with that period their lucubrations may be almost strictly affirmed to have begun and ended. They extend over it in an almost unbroken series, and form a very distinguishing and characteristic portion of its literature. Their day, however, appears to be now completely gone by. *Ramblers* and *Idlers*, *Connoisseurs* and *Adventurers*, *Mirrors* and *Loungers*, and the rest, will probably never again be printed in a collected form, though the existing editions may continue for a time to occupy our bookshelves, lasting the longer for being seldom or never taken down to be read. It must be admitted, we fear, that we are not so simple-minded a generation as our grandmothers and great-grandmothers; not so easily satisfied with innocent pleasures, or put off with "milk for babes." How the reading public of those days got on at all with no other current literature than such "thin potatoes" as were then served up at the breakfast-table, with the tea and the toast, is inconceivable.

The strong meat and the strong drink, however, take the more tenacious hold on our human appetites. The world has got tired of *Hawkesworth*, and even, with reverence be it spoken, of the cold, formal moralizations of *Johnson*; but it continues to read, perhaps with more eagerness and gusto than ever, both *Bacon* and *Montaigne*. There will be no end for a long time to come, we may be sure, of printing and reprinting both the one and the other. Intellectually at least man is by nature, and we apprehend even beyond the power of any degree or kind of civilization to change him, a carnivorous and flavour-loving animal; in his reading he will never become either a vegetarian or a

teetotaller; there, at any rate, he will always prefer wine to water, and beef to grass.

If ever a collection shall be made of our English essayists of the highest order, who have written, not like those of the last century only or chiefly for the public of their own day—or the town, as their favourite expression was—but for posterity as well as for their contemporaries, or rather, we ought perhaps to say, more for posterity than for their contemporaries, it will certainly include the works of the writer before us—the "Essays written during Intervals of Business," the two volumes entitled "*Friends in Council*," and the present volume, which is, upon the whole, perhaps the crowning one of the series. It exhibits all the high literary qualities of its predecessors; their pregnant and at the same time natural and graceful style; their thoughtful wisdom, enlivened by the play of fancy, of wit, and of humour; their high and pure, yet kind and large-hearted, moral spirit: and it includes some subjects, if not of more general interest than those discussed in the other volumes, of greater importance, and going deeper into the philosophy both of our nature and of our social condition.

It strikes a high and a bold note at once, taking up the question of social improvement in the very first chapter, and attacking the system of existing evils on one of its strongest points. Having remarked upon the vast quantity of misplaced labour occasioned by many of our arrangements, so that "half the labour of the world is pure loss—the work of *Sisyphus* rolling up stones to come down again inevitably"—our author proceeds—

"Law, for example, what a loss is there; of time, of heart, of love, of leisure! There are good men whose minds are set upon improving the law; but I doubt whether any of them are prepared to go far enough. . . . Perhaps, though, some one great genius will do something for us. I have often fancied that a man might play the part of *Brutus* in the law. He might simulate madness in order to ensure freedom. He might make himself a great lawyer, rise to eminence in the pro-

fession, and then turn round and say, 'I am not going to enjoy this high seat and dignity; but intend henceforward to be an advocate for the people of this country against the myriad oppressions and vexations of the law. No chancellorships or chief-justiceships for me. I have only pretended to be this slave in order that you should not say that I am an untried and unpractical man—that I do not understand your mysteries.'

"This, of course, is not the dramatic way in which such a thing would be done. But there is greatness enough in the world for it to be done. If no lawyer rises up to fill the place which my imagination has assigned for him, we must hope that statesmen will do something for us in this matter, that they will eventually protect us (though hitherto they never have done so) from lawyers."

But this writer never looks at only one side of his subject. After a few more paragraphs he adds—

"At the same time, we must not forget how many of the evils attributed solely to the proceedings of lawyers result from the want of knowledge of business in the world in general, and its inaptness for business, the anxiety to arrange more and for a longer time than is wise or possible, and the occasional trusting of affairs to women, who in our country are brought up to be utterly incompetent to the management of affairs. Still, with all these allowances, and taking care to admit, as we must if we have any fairness, that, notwithstanding the element of chicanery and perverse small-mindedness in which they are involved, there are many admirable and very high-minded men to be found in all grades of the law (perhaps a more curious instance of the power of the human being to maintain its structure unimpaired in the midst of a hostile element than that a man should be able to abide in a heated oven), admitting all these extenuating circumstances, we must nevertheless declare, as I set out by saying, that law affords a notable example of loss of time, of heart, of love, of leisure."

And then he quotes, as another instance of misplaced labour,

"A good deal of what goes on in schools and colleges, and, indeed, in parliaments and other assemblages of men, not to speak of the wider waste of means and labour which prevails in all physical works, such as buildings, furniture, decorations—and not merely waste, but obstruction, so that, if there were a good angel attendant on the human race, with power to act on earth, it would destroy as fast as made a

considerable portion of men's productions, as the kindest thing which could be done for man and the best instruction for him."

All this urges, no doubt, in the right direction. Economy is the rule for all sorts of arrangements; our endeavours must ever be to reduce waste everywhere to a minimum. Yet, do our best, there will always be much waste—waste of material, waste of production—above all, waste of effort, although it might seem that that is what we could the least afford. But so are we and this system of things constituted, that much of our most strenuous endeavouring must be vain and fruitless; many various attempts must generally be made before we hit upon the true or the best way of doing any thing; and out of some of our failures we do not gain even experience, or anything except additional perplexity and discouragement. In some departments, too, what a lavish prodigality there seems to be in the processes of nature! As if she would show how inexhaustible is the wealth of her resources, how much she can afford to throw away without being even the poorer. Only consider what countless multitudes of minds have been produced since the origin of the species, many of them doubtless endowed with capacities for high attainment and great achievement, which yet have never had the powers slumbering within them applied to use, or even awakened out of their torpor. This, to be sure, is no argument for the maintenance of any kind of arrangement which is palpably wasteful and destructive; but it may help to allay any undue impatience with which we may be disposed to regard such apparent waste as in the meantime is unavoidable.

In his second chapter our author adventures upon more perilous ground, and starts a subject, in these days at least, of a more exciting nature, which he continues to pursue in the one that follows. He makes his quiet approach to it in a paragraph which will be read with interest for its own sake, independently of what it introduces:

"When I was at Milan, and saw the glory of that town, the Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci, I could not help thinking, as my way is, of many things, not perhaps very closely connected with

that grand work, but which it suggested to my mind. At first you may be disappointed in finding the figures so much faded, but soon, with patient looking, much comes into view : and, after marveling at the inexpressible beauty which still remains, you find, to your astonishment, that no picture, no print, perhaps no description, has adequately represented what you can still trace in this work. Not only has it not been represented, but it has been utterly misrepresented. The copyist thought he could tell the story better than the painter, and where the outlines are dim, was not content to leave them so, but must insert something of his own, which is clearly wrong. This, I thought, is the way of most translations, and I might add, of most portrait painting, and nearly all criticism. And it occurred to me that the written history of the world was very like the prints of this fresco,—namely, a clear account, a good deal of it utterly wrong, of what at first hand is considerably obliterated, and which, except in minds of the highest power of imagination, to be a clear conception can hardly be a just one.

“ And then, carrying my application still further to the most important of all histories, I thought how the simple majesty of the original transaction had probably suffered a like misconception from the fading of the material narrative, and still more from the weak inventions of those who could not represent accurately, and were impatient of any dimness (to their eyes) in the divine original.”

By “ the fading of the material narrative ” here, the writer cannot be supposed to intimate any suspicion that the text of the gospels has undergone a partial obliteration, similar to what has befallen Leonardo da Vinci’s great picture, for that, we believe, is an hypothesis which has been proposed by no sect of theologians or school of biblical critics. What he must mean is only that the narrative has faded or become dim to us from our imperfect apprehension of the import of a very peculiar mode of expression, and still more through our inability to call up a full and faithful conception of the whole social condition and circumstances of the time to which it relates. But he goes on to consider some points that are of the highest practical importance. Setting out with the admission that “ church questions seem to require a vast investigation,” and being evidently disinclined to dogmatize on such subjects, he intimates it to be his

opinion—if he can venture to say that he has an opinion—“ that what we ought to seek for is a church of the utmost width of doctrine, and with the most beautiful expression that can be devised for that doctrine.” The most beautiful expression, he explains himself as meaning, “ in words, in deeds, in sculpture, and in sacred song ; ” a church “ which should have a simple, easy grandeur in its proceedings that should please the elevated and poetical mind, charm the poor, and yet not lie open to just cavilling on the part of those somewhat hard, intellectual worshippers who must have a reason for everything ; which should have vitality and growth in it ; and which should attract, and not repel, those who love truth better than any creature.”

In reiterating this idea towards the end of his volume (p. 235) of “ a church with a very simple creed, a very grand ritual, and a useful and devoted priesthood,” he subjoins, misgivingly, “ But these combinations are only in Utopias, Blessed Islands, and other fabulous places : no vessel enters their ports, for they are as yet only in the minds of thoughtful men.” He admits, too, that to lay down any guidance for action in such matters is very difficult indeed. He thinks, however, that, “ according to the usual course of human affairs, some crisis will probably occur which nobody foresees, and then men will be obliged to speak and act boldly ; ” and he would therefore have them bethink themselves of whither they are tending in time.

But it is in the third chapter that the question of what is ordinarily termed Puritanism is more vigorously grappled with. Here, to begin with, is a very sharp attack:—

“ Once I happened to overhear a dialogue somewhat similar to that which Charles Lamb, perhaps, only feigned to hear. I was travelling in a railway carriage with a most precise-looking formal person, the arch-Quaker, if there be such a person. His countenance was very noble, or rather had been so before it was frozen up. He said nothing : I felt a great respect for him. At last his mouth opened. I listened with attention ; I had hitherto lived with foolish, gad-about, dinner-eating, dancing people : now I was going to hear the words of retired wisdom ; when he thus addressed his young daughter

sitting opposite, 'Hast thee heard how Southamptons went lately?' (in those days South-Western Railway shares were called Southamptons); and she replied, with like gravity, giving him some information that she had picked up about Southamptons yesterday evening.

"I leant back rather sickened as I thought what was probably the daily talk and the daily thoughts in that family, from which I conjectured all amusement was banished save that connected with intense money-getting."

A good story is always welcome; but let us a little examine the structure of general reasoning which our author has reared upon or connected with his apologue. Puritanism, as here considered, may be fairly defined as being a form of Christian belief which especially opposes itself to two things;—the first, the admission into the service of God of anything appealing to the imaginative part of our nature; the second, the indulgence in gaiety and festivity even on those occasions on which other Christians hold such indulgence to be allowable and appropriate. It does not matter whether Puritanism be the proper name for the kind of Christianity in question; it will not be disputed that there is such a Christianity zealously and widely professed, and for the present purpose that name will do for it as well as any other. But those who hold this belief, whatever they may call themselves, or be contented that we should call them, will hardly, we apprehend, be satisfied with the representations or assumptions of our author, in regard to the reasons upon which they ground their peculiar views and tenets. "There is a secret belief," he tells us, "amongst some men that God is displeased with man's happiness; and in consequence they slink about creation, ashamed and afraid to enjoy anything." It may be so; but there are many persons who, on what appear to them to be Christian principles, object to the worldly amusements and gaieties in which other Christians see no harm, without having any of the secret feeling here spoken of, or at any rate without professing or supposing that that is the consideration which guides or influences them. Afterwards, indeed, our author himself allows the advocate

of Puritanism to rest his cause on quite another ground. "Well, but," he makes him exclaim, "I do not admit that my clients, on abjuring the pleasures of this world, fall into pride, or sullen sensuality, or intense money-getting. They only secure to themselves more time for works of charity and for the love of God;" and he admits "that Puritanism, as far as it is an abnegation of self, is good, or may be so." But still this is, we conceive, an imperfect statement of the case.

The Puritanic objection to what are called innocent pleasures and amusements assuredly lies much deeper than it is here made to do. The view that Puritanism takes of Christianity is, that it is something utterly opposed to and condemnatory of what may be called the spirit of this world; that is, all the passions, tastes, and habits of the unregenerated or natural man. Our author is mistaken in supposing (p. 27) that Puritans, such as he is dealing with, would agree with him in holding, without qualification, that the cultivation of the affections is an object of life that may be legitimately pursued. They would only admit that it may be pursued in a religious or sanctified spirit. This is their fundamental principle, the indispensable condition upon which they allow themselves to take an interest in any thing. The absolute necessities of existence, food, raiment, and shelter, must, of course, be provided for by the hands or by the head; but, whenever the heart, or the æsthetic part of our nature, suffers itself to be engaged or moved, it ought to be in a distinctly and positively religious spirit. How can a person holding such a faith as this take part in any of the common amusements of the world? How is it possible to make religious feeling either the chief motive, or even any part of the motive, for going to a ball, or to the theatre, or to any other place of public amusement? It is not, however, that the Puritan believes God to be displeased with man's happiness. He believes that what you call happiness—the sort of happiness in which you would have him indulge—happiness having no reference to religion—is forbidden by God, because its tendency is to mature and strengthen that natural worldliness which it is the main purpose of Christianity to sub-

due. Everything specially or distinctively belonging to this world is spoken of, if at all, in the New Testament, as he reads it, only to be denounced as that from which he must wean and withdraw himself. The disciple of Christianity is taught to look upon this world as a foreign, it may be said an enemy's, country, through which he is only to make his pilgrimage to another. A Pagan Horace may sing of lingering to gather the flowers by the wayside, or of having them gathered for him—

——— *nimum breves*

Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ ;

but there is nothing like that in honest John Bunyan. And, as for painting and fine music in the worship of God, where is there any mention of that either—a Puritan of this stamp will ask—in the New Testament? “Sacred song!” What is it that Cowper in one of his letters says of the performance of the Messiah in Westminster Abbey at the first commemoration of Handel? It struck him, he declares, with as much astonishment and horror, as if he had heard that the condemned prisoners in Newgate had got the awful words of the judge’s sentence set to music, and were preparing to perform the piece in concert on the night before their execution.

The subjects that fill the rest of the volume are mostly of a less controversial character. The one which is treated at the greatest length required no little both of courage and of skill to venture upon,—“the great sin of great cities,” as it is designated. This is the part of the work that will probably attract the largest share of immediate attention, and it contains many admirable things; but no just notion of the views put forward in it could be given in the way of abridgment or summary. Nor would it be possible to show forth by specimen or extract what is, to our mind, the finest thing in the book—an earlier chapter in which the author holds a conversation with a descendant of his own—a man of dilapidated fortune, but still owning the country-house and garden in which the present essays are supposed to have been written. The mingled humour, fancy, and pathos here is exquisite. Among the other subjects are education, states-

manship, travelling, &c. The happiest thoughts in the happiest words meet us in every page, never soliciting our attention or obtruding themselves upon us by undue emphasis or meretricious glare, but only for that sinking the deeper into our hearts in their quiet earnestness and beauty. We can only subjoin two or three short paragraphs, taken almost without selection. A rainy morning in the country makes our essayist break out, in some desperation, “So varied, extensive, and pervading are human distresses, sorrows, short-comings, miseries, and misadventures, that a chapter of aid or consolation never comes amiss, I think;” and here is one passage that drops from his pen in this mood :

“Perhaps the wrongs we endure from unjust treatment would be easier to bear if our notions of justice were modified a little. For my part, instead of picturing her sword in hand, apparently engaged in blindly weighing out small groceries—a figure that would better denote the goddess Fortune, as it seems to me—I imagine Justice travelling swiftly round about the earth, diffusing a mild effluence of light like that of a polar night, but followed not by her own attendants, but by the ungainly shadows of all evil things, envy and prejudice, indolence and selfishness, her enemies; and these shadows lay themselves down before her in their malice, and love to intercept her light. The aspect of a good man scares them partially away, and then her light lies in great broad spaces on the mead: with most of us it is chequered, like the sunshine under trees; and there are poor creatures in whose presence all the evil shadows descend, leaving but a streak of light here and a spot there, where the hideous shadows do not quite fit in together. Happily, however, all these shadows are mortal, and, as they die away, dark miserable places come into light and life again, and truth returns to them as her abodes for ever.”

To this we may add two paragraphs from the next chapter :

“The advantages of travel are very various and very numerous. I have already put the knowledge to be gained as one of them. But this is for the young and the unworn. A far greater advantage is the repose of mind which travelling often gives, where nothing else could. It seems rather hard, though, that all our boasted philosophy cannot do what a little change of place so easily effects. It is by no

magical property, however, that travelling does this. It is merely that by this change things assume their right proportions. The nightmares of care and trouble cease to weigh as if they were the only things of weight in the world. I know one who finds somewhat of the same advantage in looking at the stars. He says, it suggests a welcome change of country. Indeed, he maintains that the aspect of these glorious worlds might somewhat comfort a man even under remorse."

Again :

"As regards the enjoyments of travel, I should be sorry to say anything pedantic about them. They must vary so much according to the nature of the individual. In my view, they are to be found in the chance delights, rather than in the official part, of travelling. I go through a picture gallery, enjoying with instructed and well-regulated satisfaction all the things I

ought to enjoy. Down in the recesses of my mind, not communicated perhaps to any of my companions, is a secret hope that the room I see in the distance is really the last in the building, and that I shall have to go through no more. It is a warm day, and, stepping out on a balcony for a moment, I see a young girl carefully helping her infirm mother out of church, and playfully insisting on carrying the market burdens of both, far too heavy for her little self. I watch the pair to the corner of the street, and then turn back to see the pictures which must be seen. But the pictures will fade from my memory sooner than this little scene which I saw from the balcony. I have put that by for my private gallery. Doubtless we need not leave our own country to see much that is most beautiful in nature and in conduct ; but we are often far too much engaged, and too unobservant, to see it."

THE STORY OF NELL GWYN.

RELATED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

CHAP. VII.

Houses in which Nelly is said to have lived—Burford House, Windsor, one of the few genuine—Her losses at basset—Court paid to Nelly by the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Cavendish, &c.—Death of her mother—Printed elegy on her death—Nelly's household expenses—Bill for her chair—Death of Mrs. Roberts—Foundation of Chelsea Hospital—Nelly connected with its origin—Nell's father was a Captain Thomas Gwyn—Books dedicated to Nelly—Death of her second son—The Earl of Burford created Duke of St. Alban's—Nelly's only letter—Ken and Nelly at Winchester—Nelly at Avington—Death of the King—Was the King poisoned ? Nelly to have been created Countess of Greenwich if the King had lived.

THERE are more houses pointed out in which Nell Gwyn is said to have lived than sites of palaces belonging to King John, hunting-lodges believed to have sheltered Queen Elizabeth, or mansions and posting-houses in which Oliver Cromwell resided or put up. She is said by some to have been born at Hereford ; by others at London ; and, since this story was commenced, Oxford it is found has a fair claim to be considered as her birth-place. But the houses in which she is said to have lived far exceed in number the cities contending for the honour of her birth. She is believed by some to have lived at Chelsea, by others at Bagnigge Wells ; Highgate, and Walworth, and Filberts, near Windsor, are added to the list of re-

puted localities. A staring inscription in the Strand in London instructs the curious passenger that a house at the upper end of a narrow court was "formerly the dairy of Nell Gwyn." I have been willing to believe in one and all of these conjectural residences, but, after long and careful inquiry, I am obliged to reject them all. Her early life was spent in Drury Lane and Lincoln's-Inn-Fields ; her latter life in Pall Mall, and in Burford House in the town of Windsor. The rate-books of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields record her residence in Pall Mall from 1670 to her death, and the site of her house in Windsor may be established, were other evidence wanting, by maps and books, and confirmed by the traditionary recollec-

tions of many persons who are still alive.*

We have seen from Cibber that Nelly was fond of having concerts at her house, and that she never failed in urging the claims of those who played and sung to the favourable consideration of the King and the Duke of York. She had her basset-table, too, and in one night is said to have lost to the beautiful Duchess of Mazarine as much as 1,400 guineas, or 5,000*l.* at least of our present money.† Basset, long the fashionable game, was I believe introduced into this country from France. Etherege and Lady Mary Wortley have sung its attractions and its snares, and D'Urfey has condemned it in one of the best of his plays. Nor will Evelyn's description of the basset-table which he saw on a Sunday night at Whitehall, only a few hours before the King was seized with his last illness, be effaced from the memory of those to whom his work is known.

Nelly possessed great interest with the King, and her house at Windsor, with its staircases painted expressly for her by the fashionable pencil of Verrio,‡ was the rendezvous of all who wished to stand well at court. The Duke of Monmouth,—the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's *Memoirs*, afterwards Earl of Romney—and the patriot Lord Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Devonshire, were among Nelly's friends. Such constant court was paid to her for political purposes by the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Cavendish, that Lady Rachael Russell records the King's command that Nelly should refuse to see them.§ Monmouth was endeavouring to regain his situations, of which he had been properly deprived by his father, and Cavendish was urging the claims of the Protestants on behalf of the famous Bill for excluding the Duke of York from the succession to the crown. Nelly, it will be remembered, had already identified herself with the Protestant interest, but the regard with which she was treated by King James is

ample evidence that she never abused her influence, in order to prejudice the King against his brother.

I have already introduced the mother of Nelly by name to the reader, and I have now to record her death. "We hear," says the *Domestic Intelligencer* of the 5th of August, 1679, "that Madam Ellen Gwyn's mother, sitting lately by the water-side at her house by the Neat-Houses, near Chelsea, fell accidentally into the water and was drowned." Oldys had seen a quarto pamphlet of the time giving an account of her death. This I have never met with, but among the Luttrell Collection of ballads and broadsides sold at the Stowe sale was an elegy "Upon that never-to-be-forgotten matron Old Madam Gwinn, who died in her own fishpond, 29 July, 1679." The verse is of the lowest possible character of Grub Street elegy, nor could I, after a careful perusal, glean from it any biographical matter other than that she was very fat and was fond of brandy. That the old lady resided at one time with her daughter and in her house in Pall Mall, may, I think, be inferred from some curious bills for debts incurred by Nelly, accidentally discovered by Mr. Cole among the mutilated Exchequer papers, an apothecary's bill containing charges for cordial juleps with pearls for Master Charles, and plasters, glysters, cordials, and "plasters as before," all of which are described as for "old Mrs. Gwyn."

From these bills, with copies of which I have been kindly furnished by Mr. Cole, some extracts may be made that will interest the reader. The bills are of a very miscellaneous nature—a chance saving of some twenty papers from a bundle of household and other expenses of the year 1675. They include charges for dress, furniture, and table expenses; for white satin petticoats, and white satin nightgowns; for kilderkins of strong ale, ordinary ale, and "a barrel of eights;" for alms to poor men; oats and beans; "for a fine landskip fan;" for scarlet satin shoes

* "The Prince of Wales is lodged [at Windsor] in the Princess of Denmark's house, which was Mrs. Ellen Gwyn's." *Letter Aug. 14, 1688, Ellis Corresp.* ii. 118.

† Lucas's *Lives of Gamesters*, 12mo. 1714.

‡ Accounts of the Paymaster of His Majesty's Works and Buildings, preserved in the Audit Office.

§ Lady Sunderland to Henry Sidney, 16 Dec. 1679. (*Romney's Diary*, &c. i. 207.)

covered with silver lace, and a pair of satin shoes laced over with gold for 'Master Charles,' her son. One bill alone has escaped entire—the bill for a sedan chair, running as follows:—

June 17, 1675.

the body of the chaire . . .	03 10 00
the best neats leather to cover the outside . . .	03 10 00
600 inside nailes, coulered and burnishd . . .	00 11 00
600 guilt with water gold at 5s. per cent. . .	01 10 00
1200 outside nailes, the same gold, at 8s. per cent. . .	04 16 00
300 studds, the same gold . .	01 16 00
2000 halfe rooffe nailes, the same gold . . .	01 14 00
200 toppit nailes, same gold .	03 14 00
5 spriggs for the top, rich guilt	04 00 00
a haspe for the doore, rich guilt	01 10 00
ffor change of 4 glasses . . .	02 00 00
2 pound 5s. for one new glasse, to be abated out of that ffor a broken glasse 15s. . .	01 10 00
ffor guilding windows and irons	01 05 00
Serge ffor the bottom . . .	00 02 00
canuisse to put vnder the lea- ther . . .	00 08 00
all sorts of iron nailes . . .	00 05 00
workmanshipe, the chaire in- side and outside . . .	02 10 00
	<hr/>
	34 11 00

Reict. dated 13 July, 1675,
for "30£ in full discharge."

Such then was the chair in which Nelly was carried to the court and the two theatres, on which many an apprentice has gazed with interest and admiration, from which Dryden has received a look of friendly recognition, and to which its owner has been led by the proud Sir Peter Lely.

In the autumn of 1679 died Mrs. Roberts, the daughter of a clergyman, who had lived with the King, though she is not known to have had any children by him.* She had sent for Burnet when dying, and expressed her sense of sorrow for her past life in so sincere a manner, that he desired her to describe her contrition in a letter to the King. At her request Burnet drew the draft of such a letter, but she

never had strength enough to copy it out. Burnet on this wrote in his own name to the King, and sent a strong letter of remonstrance through Will Chiffinch, the keeper of the backstairs. Seldom, indeed, has a sovereign been addressed so boldly as by Burnet in this letter.† The King read it twice over, and then threw it in the fire; expressing himself not long after with great sharpness when Burnet's name was mentioned to him.

Charles however had his own way, in this life at least, of atoning for his misdeeds, and to one of his best actions he is said to have been instigated by no less a person than Nell Gwyn.

This was the erection of a Royal Hospital at Chelsea for aged and disabled soldiers, the first stone of which was laid by the King himself in the spring of 1682. The idea, it is said, originated with Nelly, and I see no reason to doubt the tradition, supported as it is by the known benevolence of her character, her sympathy with the suffering, and the fact that sixty years ago at least Nelly's share in its foundation was recorded beneath her portrait serving as the sign of a public house adjoining the Hospital.‡ The sign remains, but not the inscription. Yet the tradition is still rife in Chelsea, and is not soon likely to die out. Ormonds, and Granbys, and Admiral Vernons disappear, but Nelly remains, and long may she swing with her favourite lamb in the row or street commemorated for ever in the Chelsea Pensioners of Wilkie!

There were thousands alive when the Hospital was first thought of, who carried about them marks of service in the recent struggle which distracted the three kingdoms, in a way in which, let us hope, they will never again be made to suffer. There were old men who had fought at Edge Hill and Marston Moor, and younger ones who could show that they had bled at Naseby or at Worcester. The Restoration had witnessed the establishment of a standing army, and many of the veterans who were still filling the ranks

Lady Rachael Russell to her husband, 3 April, 1680. (Miss Berry's *Lady Rachael*, p. 210, pp. 215, 367.)

* Unless, indeed, the "Carola Roberts," of the Secret Service Expenses of Charles II. is the daughter of this Mrs. Roberts by the King.

† Burnet, i. 457, ii. 287, and vi. 257, ed. 1823; also Calamy's *Life*, ii. 83.

‡ Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. ii. p. 155.

of the Coldstream Guards and the Oxford Blues were becoming unfit for active service, and younger men were required to fill their places. What was to become of the veterans when their pay was gone? Their trade had been war, and their pay never sufficient for more than their immediate wants. But for Chelsea Hospital they might have starved on the casual bounty of the people and the chance assistance of their younger comrades.

There is another and a stronger reason than any hitherto advanced for the part which Nelly evinced in the erection of Chelsea Hospital. Since I undertook to write her life, such has been the revived interest in her name, that I have been kindly supplied with many curious illustrations, some of consequence, relating to her after-life, and therefore to be told hereafter, and with one circumstance of moment which I should have been glad to have known earlier. The reader will recollect that I was unable to supply either the Christian name or calling of the father of Nelly. These, by the kindness of two distinguished antiquaries, Mr. David Laing of Edinburgh, and the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, I have since ascertained. Her father was "Thomas Gwyn, a captain, of an ancient family in Wales,"* so that Nelly herself was a soldier's daughter. Her father must have died when she was very young; perhaps before her birth. Her early privations were those therefore incident to a soldier's life. Had the captain lived, we should probably have never heard of Nell Gwyn.

In an age when new books were numerous—and few appeared without a dedication—it is natural to infer that Nelly would not escape. Three dedications are known to her. One in 1674, by Duffet, before his play of "The Spanish Rogue;" a second in 1678 by Whitcomb, before a rare little volume called "Janua Divorum: or the Lives and Histories of the Heathen Gods:" and a third in 1679, by Mrs. Behn, before her play of "The Feigned Courtezans." All are adulatory. Whitcomb inscribes his book, "To the illustrious Madam Ellen Gwin;" but Aphra Behn, the Astrea of the stage,

is still stronger; "Your permission has enlightened me, and I with shame look back on my past ignorance which suffered me not to pay an adoration long since where there was so very much due; yet even now, though secure in my opinion, I make this sacrifice with infinite fear and trembling, well knowing that so excellent and perfect a creature as yourself differs only from the divine powers in this—the offerings made to you ought to be worthy of you, whilst they accept the will alone." Well might Johnson observe, that in the meanness and servility of hyperbolic adulation, Dryden had never been equalled, except by Aphra Behn in an address to Eleanor Gwin. But the arrow of adulation is not yet drawn to the head, and Mrs. Behn goes on to say, "Besides all the charms, and attractions, and powers of your sex, you have beauties peculiar to yourself—an eternal sweetness, youth, and air which never dwelt in any face but yours. You never appear but you glad the hearts of all that have the happy fortune to see you, as if you were made on purpose to put the whole world into good humour." This however is not all, for the strain turns to her children, and her own humility, and is therefore nearer the truth. "Heaven has bestowed on you," adds Aphra, "two noble branches, whom you have permitted to wear those glorious titles which you yourself generously neglected." Two noble branches indeed they were, if the graver of Blooteling, who wrought while Nelly was alive, has not done more than justice to their looks.

Troubles were now surrounding Nelly. At Paris, in September, 1680, died James Lord Beauclerk, her second and youngest son. In the summer of the succeeding year, Lacy, the actor, was buried in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, whither she herself was soon to follow him. In 1683 died Charles Hart, her old admirer; and in the following year died Major Mohun. A garter and other honours awaited the son of her old rival, the Duchess of Portsmouth. Yet she was still cheerful, and sought still more assiduously for other honours for her only child. Nor was the King unwilling to

* See note on p. 39 for my authority for this statement.



CHARLES BEAUCLERK, DUKE OF ST. ALBAN'S,
Eldest son of Nell Gwyn.



JAMES LORD BEAUCLERK,
Son of Nell Gwyn.

*Copied from the two beautiful anonymous prints engraved by A. Blooteling.
See Granger, iii. 211, ed. 1775.*

hearken to the entreaties of Nelly in her boy's behalf. On the 10th of January, 1683-4, eight days after the death of old Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, the boy Earl of Burford was created Duke of St. Alban's and appointed to the then lucrative offices of Registrar of the High Court of Chancery and Master Falconer of England, with remainder to his heirs, by whom the title and the office of Master Falconer are still enjoyed.

It is to this period of Nelly's life that a letter relates, the only letter of her composition that is known to exist. It is written on a sheet of very thin gilt-edged paper, and in a neat, Italian hand, and thus addressed :—

"These for Madam Jennings over-against the Tub Tavern in Jermin Street, London.

"*Windsor, Burford House,*
"April 14, 1684.

"MADAM.—I have received y^r Letter, and I desire y^e would speake to my Ladie Williams to send me the Gold Stufte, & a Note with it, because I must sign it, then she shall have her Money y^e next Day of Mr. Trant; pray tell her Ladieship, that I will send her a Note of what Quantity of Things I^e have bought, if her Ladieship will put herself to y^e Trouble to buy them; when they are bought I will sign a Note for her to be payd. Pray Madam, let y^e Man goe on with my Sedan, and send Potvin and Mr. Coker down to me, for I want them both. The Bill is very dear to boyle the Plate, but necessity hath noe Law. I am afraid M^m. you have forgott my Mantle, which you were to line with Musk Colour Sattin, and all my other Things, for you send me noe Patterns nor Answer. Monsieur Lainey is going away. Pray send me word about your son Griffin, for his Majestie is mighty well pleased that he will goe along with my Lord Duke. I am afraid you are so much taken up with your owne House, that you forgett my Business. My service to dear Lord Kildare, and tell him I love him with all my heart. Pray M^m. see that Potvin brings now all my Things with him: My Lord Duke's bed, &c. if he hath not made them all up, he may doe that here, for if I do not get my Things out of his Hands now, I shall not have them until this time twelvemonth. The Duke brought me down with him my Crochet of Diamonds;

and I love it the better because he brought it. Mr. Lumley and everie body else will tell you that it is the finest Thing that ever was seen. Good M^m. speake to Mr. Beaver to come down too, that I may bespeake a Ring for the Duke of Grafton before he goes into France.

"I have continued extreme ill ever since you left me, and I am soe still. I have sent to London for a Dr. I believe I shall die. My service to the Dutchess of Norfolk and tell her, I am as *sick* as her Grace, but do not know what I ayle, although shee does. . . .

"Pray tell my Ladie Williams that the King's Mistresses are accounted ill paymasters, but shee shall have her Money the next Day after I have the stufte.

"Here is a sad slaughter at Windsor, the young mens taking y^r Leaves and going to France, and although they are none of my Lovers, yet I am loath to part with the men. Mrs. Jennings I love you with all my Heart and soe good bye.

"E. G."

"Let me have an Answer to this Letter."

This highly characteristic letter was found by Cole, and transmitted to Walpole, who has expressed the delight he felt at its perusal. Who Madam Jennings was I am not aware; nor have I succeeded in discovering anything of moment about Lady Williams. Potvin was an upholsterer.* The Duchess of Norfolk was the daughter and sole heir of Henry Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough, and Nelly would appear to have been on intimate terms with her. When her divorce from the Duke was before a court of law, Nelly's evidence, imperfectly as it has reached us, was very characteristic of her mode of reply even to an ordinary question. The father of Secretary Craggs was footman to this gallant Duchess.

When the Rye House Plot had given to Charles a great distaste for Newmarket and Audley End, he determined on building a palace at Winchester, and Wren was required to design a structure worthy of the site and the monarch for whom it was intended. The works were commenced in earnest, and Charles was often at Winchester watching the progress of the building, and enjoying the sports

* See Privy Purse Expenses of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. printed by the Camden Society, p. 186. "Tho. Otway" and "Jhon Poietevin" are witnesses to a power of attorney of Nelly's, now in Mr. Cole's possession.

of the chase in the New Forest or the relaxation of fishing in the waters of the Itchin. Nelly accompanied him to Winchester, and on one occasion the pious and learned Ken, then a prebendary of Winchester, was required to surrender his prebendal house as a lodging for Nelly. Ken properly refused to surrender his house to the mistress of his Sovereign. Nor was Charles displeased with the firmness displayed by this good and great man. It was characteristic of Charles II. to love in others the goodness which he himself was unable to practise. He knew that Ken was right; appreciated his motives; and one of his last acts was to make the very person by whom he was thus so properly admonished Bishop of Bath and Wells, the see from which he chose to be conscientiously deprived, as Sancroft from Canterbury, rather than forget the oath he had taken of fealty to a former Sovereign.

Unable to obtain admission to the prebendal dwelling of the pious Ken, Nelly was lodged at Avington, the seat of the Countess of Shrewsbury, so notorious for the part she took in the duel in which her husband was slain by the Duke of Buckingham. Avington lies about three miles to the north-east of Winchester, and before the death of the last Duke of Chandos Nelly's dressing-room at Avington was still shewn.* Another attraction of the same house was a fine characteristic portrait by Lely of the Countess of Shrewsbury as Minerva, recently sold at the sale at Stowe, whither it had been removed from Avington with the rest of the Chandos property.

Ken's refusal occurred probably during the last visit which Nelly was to make to Winchester. The following winter was spent by the court at Whitehall, amid gaieties common to that festive season; and what these gaieties were like we may learn from the picture of a Sunday preserved by Evelyn. "I can never forget," says the high-minded author of *Sylva*, "the inexpressible luxury and profaneness, gaming, and all dissoluteness, and, as it were, a total forgetfulness of God (it being Sunday evening), which this

day se'nnight I was witness of; the King sitting and toying with his concubines, Portsmouth, Cleveland, Mazarine, &c. a French boy singing love songs in that glorious gallery, whilst about twenty of the great courtiers and other dissolute persons were at basset round a large table, a bank of at least 2,000*l.* in gold before them; upon which two gentlemen who were with me made strange reflections. Six days after all was in the dust."† The fatal termination of this Sunday scene was even more sudden than Evelyn has described. The revels extended over Sunday night until the next morning. At eight of that same morning the King swooned away in his chair, and lay for nearly two hours in a state of apoplexy, all his physicians despairing of his recovery. He rallied for a time, regained possession of his intellects, and died, on the following Friday, sensible of his sins, and seeking forgiveness both of God and man. His end was that of a man, never repining that it was so sudden; and his good-nature was exhibited on his death-bed in a thousand particulars. He sought pardon from his queen, forgiveness from his brother, and the excuses of those who stood watching about his bed. What his last words were, is I believe unknown; but his dying requests made to the Duke his brother concluded with "Let not poor Nelly starve;"‡ a recommendation, says Fox, in his famous introductory chapter, that is much to his honour.

That Charles II. was poisoned was the belief of many at the time. It had been common previously to attribute the sudden death of any great person to poison, and the rumour on this occasion it is thought should form no exception to the rule of vulgar delusions. Yet in Charles's case the suspicions are not without support from competent authorities. "I am obliged to observe," says Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, "that the most knowing and the most deserving of all his physicians did not only believe him poisoned, but thought himself so too, not long after, for having declared his opinion a little too boldly."§ Bishop Patrick strengthens

* Forster's *Stowe Catalogue*, p. 179.

† Burnet, ii. 460, ed. 1823. Evelyn, 4 Feb. 1684-5.

§ Buckingham's *Works*, ii. 82. 8vo. 1729.

‡ Evelyn, 4 Feb. 1684-5.

the supposition, from the testimony of Sir Thomas Mellington, who sat with the King for three days and never went to bed in three nights.* Lord Chesterfield, who lived among many who were likely to be well informed, and was himself the grandson of the Earl of Chesterfield who was with Charles at his death, states positively that the King was poisoned.† The Duchess of Portsmouth, when in England, in 1699, is said to have told Lord Chancellor Cowper that Charles II. was poisoned at her house by one of her footmen in a dish of chocolate,‡ and Fox had

heard a somewhat similar report from the family of his mother, who was great-grand-daughter to the Duchess.§ The supposed parallel cases of the deaths of Henry Prince of Wales and King James I. are supported by no testimony so strong as that advanced in the case of King Charles II.

Had the King lived, Nelly was to have had a peerage for herself, and the title chosen was that of Countess of Greenwich.|| This of course she did not now care to obtain, and her own end was also near.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGY.

Sussex Archæological Collections, illustrating the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society. Volume III. 8vo.

AMONG the various provincial societies which now contribute their periodical quota to our stores of archæological learning none has pursued its way to better purpose than the Sussex Archæological Society. A large majority of its papers are substantial accessions to the history of the county. We can only attribute this successful result to good direction and distribution of labour; to the proposal of definite objects, and to their determined and earnest pursuit. The mere *dilettante* may trifle for ever. It is true that archæology requires minute and often tedious inquiries, which must not be discouraged, as they form the materials of the most trustworthy edifice; but it is also true that the pursuit admits of the utmost discursiveness in its objects of attention, and it is the excess of this liberty which requires to be checked and controlled, in order that societies may pro-

duce something better than a farrago of the most heterogeneous and unequal qualities. It is evident that the Sussex Archæological Society is a corps which has been drilled into very efficient working order by its excellent secretary, Mr. Blaauw, who is himself one of the most painstaking and industrious of the body he so judiciously directs.

The present volume contains several papers of considerable historical value. One of these is a series of letters addressed to Ralph de Neville, bishop of Chichester, in the reign of King Henry III. selected by Mr. Blaauw, from the originals preserved in the Tower of London. Though Neville was chancellor during part of the time when they were written, they reveal no political secrets; but they develop many interesting particulars of the agriculture and condition of Sussex in the thirteenth century, and include some

* Bishop Patrick's Autobiography, p. 101.

† Letters to his Son.

‡ Dean Cowper in Spence's Anecdotes, ed. Singer, p. 367.

§ Fox, p. 67.

|| This I give on the authority of the curious passage in a MS. book by Van Bossen, kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. David Laing. The whole passage is as follows:—

"Charles the 2d. naturall sone of King Charles the 2d. borne of Hellenor or Nelguine, dawghter to Thomas Guine, a capitane of ane antient familie in Wales, who should bein advanced to be Countes of Greeniez, but hindered by the king's death, and she lived not long after his Ma^{tie}. Item, he was advanced to the title of Duke Stablane and Earle of Berward. He is not married." ("The Royall Cedar," by Frederick Van Bossen. MS. folio. 1688. p. 129.)

One of the last acts of the antiquarian life of that curious inquirer Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe was to note down some valuable memoranda for this story of Nell Gwyn. Among other things, Mr. Sharpe directed Mr. Laing's attention to the curious entry in the volume by Van Bossen, still in Mr. Laing's possession.

of the earliest familiar details extant relating to the management of a landed estate. A few allusions, however, to public events are interspersed: among these is the following account of the execution of Sir William de Braose, in a letter from N. abbat of Vaudey,

"Know for certain that on the morrow (April 30, 1230) of the apostles Philip and James, at a certain manor which is called Crokin, he was hanged in a tree, nor that secretly or by night, but publicly and in full day, 800 men, and more than that, being called together to this miserable and lamentable spectacle, and those especially to whom Sir William de Braus and his sons were odious on account of the death of their ancestors or other injuries inflicted on them."

This confirms a statement of Matthew Paris, which was doubtfully received by Dugdale. The site of the manor of Crokin is not precisely ascertained, but Mr. Blaauw states that the place where Braose was buried is still known as Cae Gwilym ddu or Black William's Field. He had married a natural daughter of king John.

The letter numbered 669 contains an extraordinary statement. A certain chaplain named William Dens, vicar of the church of Mundeham near Chichester, was not only married, but had two wives, and moreover claimed to have the Pope's letters of dispensation to that effect; though it is remarked that such letters could never have emanated from the *conscience* of our lord the Pope, and moreover were contrary to the statutes of the general council.

In two appropriations of localities we believe Mr. Blaauw has fallen into misapprehensions. When Ralph de Neville was dean of Lichfield he was also rector of Thorp, and in p. 39 Mr. Blaauw remarks * that

"From the mention of the fair of St. Edmund it is clear that, though there are numerous parishes named Thorp in va-

rious counties, the dean's rectory was Edmundthorpe, otherwise called Meringthorp, or Edmerethorp, on the eastern border of Leicestershire, in the gift of the crown."

But "the cellarer and sacrist of St. Edmund" which are mentioned lead us to the great abbey at Bury in Suffolk, and the "fair" held in that town. We conclude therefore that the Thorp of which Ralph de Neville was Rector was Thorp Morieux in Suffolk, about ten miles from Bury St. Edmund's.

In p. 41 the "prior Newicensis" is supposed to have been the head of the priory of Newark near Guildford in Surrey; but is there not a Newick in the rape of Lewes, where the priory of Lewes possessed a manor, and probably had a cell or grange whose chief would be called the prior of Newick?

From the close and patent rolls of King John some interesting notices of one of the Sussex castles were collected by the Rev. John Sharpe, the translator of William of Malmesbury, when resident at Shipley, in which parish its ruins are seen. They form the first article in the present volume. The castle of Cnapp or Knepp was seized into the king's hands on the forfeiture of William de Braose. King John was himself at Knepp in 1206, 1209, 1211, and 1215; and his Queen Isabella resided there for eleven days in 1214-15. At length, only four months before his death, John ordered it to be burnt and destroyed, that it might not fall into the hands of his enemies: and it was not again restored. The ancient castle of Pevensey received a similar sentence at the same time.

Mr. M. A. Lower communicates some account of the castle of Bellencombe, on the banks of the river Varenne in Normandy, connected with the history of Sussex as the original seat of the Warrens, afterwards Earls of Surrey, and the founders of Lewes

* Adding in a note that "in Nichols's Leicestershire, this name is erroneously conjectured to have arisen from the grant made in 1266 to Edmund Earl of Lancaster." But this is scarcely the true state of the case. The place is called in several records Edmundthorpe and Thorpe Edmond; and, as the historian of Leicestershire says, the fact of Earl Edmund having held the manor may have contributed to that corruption; but Mr. Nichols quotes two authorities earlier than 1226, which give its original name; in Domesday book it appears as Edmerestorp, and in a record dated 1141 it is called Thorpe-Edmere. The true etymology is obviously from a Saxon owner named Eadmer, not Edmund. The church was dedicated to Saint Michael.

priory. It presents an example of the injuries to which some of the antiquities of France have recently been subjected, in consequence of the subdivision of estates.

"The property was purchased by the present proprietor for the sum of 10,000 francs, in the year 1835, for the express purpose of selling the materials; and so little ashamed is the old man of his sordid spoliation, that he told us, with an air of the utmost satisfaction, that he had within the last ten years sold 18,000 feet of freestone, procured by the demolition of the two entrance towers only."

Two prints show the very different appearance of the castle of Bellencombre in the year 1832 and the year 1849.

Another memoir by Mr. Blaauw illustrates the history of the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes, its priors and monks. When the railway was cut through the site of this priory in the years 1845 and 1846, it will be recollected that the site of the chapter house was entirely excavated, and the coffins of the founder William de Warren and his wife Gundrada, daughter of the Conqueror, were, among others, discovered.* A few yards further on, the line traversed the eastern end of the priory church, and ascertained that it terminated in five apses, resembling in that respect, if we rightly remember, the abbey church of Battle. Of these interesting discoveries a plan by Mr. John Parsons is prefixed to the present memoir, in which Mr. Blaauw first compares the foundations with the report made by John Portinari, one of the royal commissioners,† previously to the falling down of the church in 1538; and then proceeds to recount some particulars of the rule maintained in houses of the Cluniac order, adding a list of the priors, with biographical particulars.‡ He also notices that in the new edition

of the Monasticon the date of the surrender of the priory is erroneously given as Nov. 6, 1538, instead of Nov. 16, 1537.

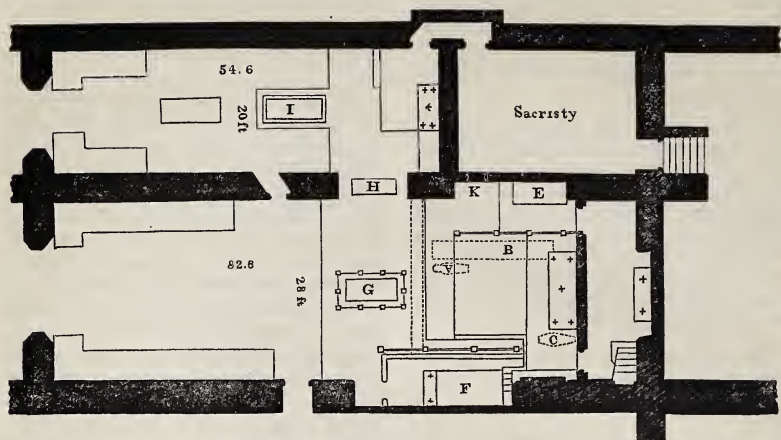
The Rev. M. A. Tierney, author of the History of Arundel, 8vo. 1834, has communicated some notes made in 1847, during an excavation in the chapel formerly belonging to the college of the Holy Trinity, and still attached to the east end of the parish church of Arundel. This chapel, having been used from the period of its foundation as the burial place of the earls, was spared from the destruction which overtook the college itself at the dissolution of religious houses. Henry the last Earl of the Fitz Alans received a grant of the property of the college in 1544, and was buried within the chapel in 1579. The Howards, who succeeded, have continued to use the chapel as their place of sepulture, but have never erected any monuments. Their interments had been confined to two vaults, sunk in 1624, in the chapel of Our Lady, to the north of the principal chapel: the respective entrances of which were on the north and south sides of the tomb of John Earl of Arundel (ob. 1421), marked (I) in the plan in the next page. These vaults being already crowded, it was thought advisable to construct another repository; and with this view the space under the sanctuary and altar of the college chapel, extending from the foot of the central tomb (G) of Thomas Earl of Arundel and Beatrix his Countess to the great east window, and comprising the whole width of the area, was selected; and in Feb. 1847 the works were commenced, which led to the discoveries described by Mr. Tierney.

At the spot marked (A) was found the skeleton of a man, more than six feet in height, placed within a coffin constructed of loose stones, which had

* Described and engraved in our Magazine for Dec. 1845.

† This is included in the Camden Society's volume of Letters on the Suppression of the Monasteries; where the editor, Mr. Wright, adopted a MS. memorandum written on the original MS., stating that "this is Richard Moryson's hand." Portinari, however, was a real name, as Mr. Blaauw shows.

‡ All the priors were Normans before Johannes de Novo Castro, who arrived at Lewes in 1298, and so were his successors until 1325. John, says Mr. Blaauw, was "probably the first prior of English birth;" but we would suggest that he came rather from one of the Norman places named *Neufchatel*, than from an English "Newcastle."

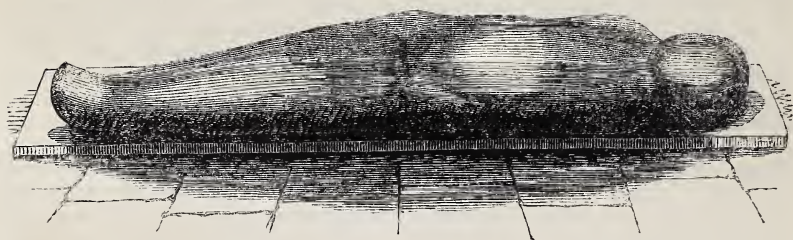


(Plan of the Collegiate Chapel at Arundel.)

evidently formed architectural portions of the old priory church.

When the workmen came to the vault marked (B) they not only found in it the four coffins of Philip Howard,

Earl of Arundel, his Countess, and his two sons, which were known to be contained in it, but also another body, wrapped in lead, and "much resembling a mummy-case."



An inscription, rudely scratched with the point of some sharp instrument, announced it to belong to MARY COUNTESS OF ARUNDEL 1557, 20 OCTOBER. Deeply read as Mr. Tierney is in all the annals of the Howards, it is an enigma to explain how the body of this lady came to this spot. She is known to have been buried in the church of St. Clement Danes, near Temple Bar.* But it appears that Thomas Earl of Arundel, by his will dated 1641, desired that, if his grandmother of Norfolk's body could be found in St. Clement's church, it should

be carried to Arundel: and as that lady, who was also named Mary, and who died only one month before her mother-in-law the countess, was probably laid near the same spot, Mr. Tierney conjectures that when the search was made, in fulfilment of Earl Thomas's will, the countess was in error removed and the duchess still left behind.

The next day another stone coffin resembling the former was found at (C); some of the stones of which, when fitted together, proved to have been the jamb of one of the round-headed

* The account of her funeral which Mr. Tierney quotes from Strype's Memorials is that of Machyn the merchant-taylor: see his Diary, printed by the Camden Society, p. 155. The chief mourners were not, as Strype has it, "my lady of Worcester, lady Lumley, lady North, and lady St. Leger," but the two former, with lord North and Sir Anthony St. Leger. The Duchess of Norfolk's funeral occurs *ibid.* p. 149.

windows of the ancient Norman church, which was pulled down to be replaced by the present structure, erected in 1380. With each of the stone coffins was found a mason's trowel or float, its handle purposely broken off, showing, as Mr. Freeman suggests, that "its work was done"—perhaps showing, we may add, that its owner's work was also done; for may not the bodies have been those of masons who died during the progress of the building? Considering the materials of which the coffins were formed, this appears to us a far more probable supposition than that suggested by Mr. Tierney, namely, that the bodies were those of two monks of the older priory who were lingering there at the time of its dissolution. He is directed to this conclusion by the consideration that

"they could scarcely have belonged to the new college; for the *brethren* would certainly not be buried nearer to the altar than the *masters*, and the first three masters, Ertham, White, and Colmord, have their graves at the entrance of the chapel leading from the church."

For our own part we are much inclined to regard these characteristic entombments as those of freemasons, who might claim or appropriate such a privilege of interment during the progress of ecclesiastical buildings—of course taking with their betters the chances of subsequent disturbance.

In the vault under the canopied tomb (E) of the earls Thomas and William, who died in 1524 and 1535, was also found the body of Henry the last Fitzalan earl, inclosed in a leaden case, precisely as that of his second wife already described. Across the breast was written

HEN. FIZALEN
1579.

In the same vault were three other bodies, one of which was identified as that of Henry lord Stafford, who died in 1637, in his sixteenth year; and the others were attributed to the two earls commemorated by the monument erected over it. There was also found the lower half of a statuette of the Virgin, splendidly painted and gilt.

Mr. Lower's Observations on the Buckle, the badge of the family of Pelham, and the Crampet, the badge of the family of La Warr, start from

an historical legend; both badges having had, it is said, the same origin, in the capture of John king of France at the battle of Poitiers. According to an inscription formerly at Lough-ton, one of the residences of the Pelhams,

"Johan de Pelham, dans le temps de Edouard III. 1356, à la guerre de Poitiers, en prenant le roi de France prisonnier, avoit donné pour enseign d'honneur la Boucle, et Roger la War le chape de l'épée; la Boucle estoit portée aut' foix auz deux cotés d'une Cage."

This inscription seems to have borne the date 1503; and the same family tradition will be found related more at length in Collins's Peerage. We confess we are not satisfied of the authenticity of the claim. Froissart states of king John's capture, that he yielded himself to Sir Denis Morbeck, a knight of Artois in the English service; and, being forced from him, was afterwards claimed as prisoner by more than ten knights and esquires. Froissart does not mention Sir John Pelham nor Sir Roger la Warr; nor do any other of the chroniclers. The cage occurs as a crest on the seal of Sir John Pelham, living in the reign of King Henry VI. which is here engraved. He and his father were both



constables of Pevensey Castle; and that office itself may have suggested the device of a cage. He quarters the arms of Crownell, of which family his mother was an heiress. But, whatever its origin, the Pelham buckle was widely known in Sussex, and Mr. Lower has traced it as an architectural ornament still decorating many churches in the county, which were doubtless indebted to the munificence of the family. His illustrative sketches of these sculptures add considerable interest to his essay. A simple buckle was the cognisance, as in Sir John



Counterseal.

Pelham's seal; but the more recent Pelhams (down to the present Earl of Chichester and the Duke of Newcastle,) have formed a secondary coat of arms of two buckles with girdles attached, as a quartering to their original canting coat of three pelicans. This was an innovation in the reign of James the First, when Sir Thomas Pelham complains to his cousin Sir William of the alteration:

"They have added to the Buckle a part of the girdle; which I did never see in all the seals of arms I have, or on any escutcheon."

It was, in fact, an instance (of which there are other examples) of multiplying quarterings by forming them out of crests and badges.

Mr. Lower has been less successful in tracing examples of the cognisance of La Warr. He gives but two: one from Broadwater Church, and the other from Gerard Legh's *Accidens of Armorie*, edit. 1562, where it is described as "a crampette or, geven to his auncesters for takyng of the French kynge

in field." Are there not also examples of it to be seen at Halmaker?

Other documents contained in the present volume are,—a lease of the free chapel of Midhurst in 1514; orders of the Privy Council of James I. addressed to the sheriff and justices of Sussex, one in 1619 to store corn, on account of its too great cheapness (the like letters being sent to all other counties), and another in 1621 relating to further state interference when corn had become scarce; the manorial customs of Southese with Hayton, dated in 1623; very curious extracts from the journals and account-books of Timothy Burrell esquire, a retired barrister and excellent scholar, from the year 1683 to 1714—full of amusing entries, and no less amusing sketches; and notes on the wills proved in the consistory courts of Lewes and Chichester.* To these articles are added a memoir on the military earthworks of the Southdowns, and especially on Cissbury, by the Rev. Edward Turner; supplementary notices on the Ironworks of Sussex, in addition to Mr. Lower's memoir which we noticed at some length in our review of the previous volume of the Society's Papers;† figures of Encaustic Tiles found in Sussex; an account of the ancient Rectory-house of West Dean, near Eastbourne, remarkable as a domestic edifice of the 14th century; a pedigree of the once flourishing family of Lewknor; an account, with excellent engravings, of the silver Watch of Charles the First, which he presented at his execution to Sir Thomas Herbert, and which is still in the possession of his descendant Wm. Townley Mitford, esq. of Pitts Hill; and a catalogue of the Sussex drawings made by S. H. Grimm for Sir Wm. Burrell, and now part of the Gough collection in the Bodleian Library.

Altogether, it must be allowed that the third volume of the *Sussex Collections* is very ably and profitably filled.

* Mr. Lower will excuse our pointing out his misreading (p. 113) of the bequest in 1551 of "ij payre of almond *synetts* and splints thereto:" the word is *ryuettis*, and the articles are the frequently mentioned Almaine rivets, a pair consisting of a breast and back plate, and the splints the parts to protect the arms.

† See our Magazine for Nov. 1849.

HORACE WALPOLE.

Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his contemporaries; including numerous original letters, chiefly from Strawberry Hill. Edited by Eliot Warburton, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1851.

The Correspondence of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, and the Rev. William Mason. Now first published from the original MSS. Edited, with notes, by the Rev. John Mitford. 2 vols. 8vo. 1851.

WE cannot notice the first of these works without expressing in the very strongest terms our dissatisfaction with the mode in which it has been compiled, or, as the phrase runs, "got up," and more especially with the share in the transaction which has been borne by Mr. Eliot Warburton—"the editor," as he has allowed himself to be termed. The history of the book is one not difficult to understand, nor, we fear, to parallel. The idea of the compilation originated probably with some gentleman who is not possessed of much literary talent, but has a shrewd eye to what will sell. The execution of the work fell into the hands of some person whose literary labours are not esteemed good enough to attract the attention of the public. Under such circumstances what is a publisher to do with the unsaleable manufactured commodity? "Reject it," answer common sense and fair dealing. "Not so," suggests the adviser, whose counsel has been taken on the present occasion, "pay for it, Mr. Publisher, pay for it after your own estimate of its value; send the proof-sheets to be read by some gentleman who has a reputation; call him 'editor;' put his name on the title-page, and procure him to write a puff-preliminary in the shape of an introduction. Horace Walpole is a captivating name. Mr. Eliot Warburton has had to do with one good book and several bad ones; if he will concur in this little scheme, the kind public will remember only his good book, and will buy."

In our estimation such a transaction is as discreditable to all the parties to it, as it is to our literature. Mr. Publisher's share in it amounts to a seeking for success by other means than those of legitimate trade; Mr. Editor's is an abuse of the favour with which one of his works has been received by the public. His puff-preliminary places him in the position of the scribes employed by Messrs. Moses, in every-

thing except the sense of shame, which induces them to conceal their names.

Of the book itself it is sufficient to say that we entirely concur in the publisher's estimate of its character. Without Mr. Eliot Warburton's name there was no chance of its success: and, under the circumstances, that name has not of course added anything to its value.

The second book is one which is far removed from trickery of every kind. It is a genuine publication of letters which passed between two persons, about neither of whom any one can read without a feeling of interest. With all his personal faults, Horace Walpole was the pleasantest and most vivacious of letter-writers, the cleverest of anecdote-tellers, the sprightliest of news-gatherers. We cannot take up any volume of his letters without a certainty of being interested, amused, and instructed. He puts before us the manners and follies of his time in sketchy pictures, far more effective than the most laboured description; he hits off the men and women by whom he was surrounded, with their more prominent faults and foibles, in a style which in our published literature is altogether unrivalled. Mason was a correspondent of a different character. Gray describes him as a good, well-meaning creature, full of simplicity, tinctured with vanity, and ignorant of the world. In his letters there is little trace of these qualities. By contrast with his brilliant correspondent, as a letter-writer, he is sterile, heavy, and pointless; careless in his composition, and unstudious of those little elegances and pretty turns which Horace Walpole was perpetually striving after. The indolence, too, of which Gray accuses him, is often apparent in his correspondence. Walpole is frequently obliged to remind him that "there is no conversation when only one talks."

The intimacy of Mason and Walpole

originated in their common acquaintance with Gray, and was promoted by the interchange of their mutual works. At the close of 1763, when the correspondence, now published, opens, we find Walpole thanking Mason for a volume of his Odes and about to send him the third volume of his *Anecdotes of Painting*, with his forthcoming publication of the life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. The postscript is a curious example of the fallibility of literary judgment when tinctured by political prejudice. "Have you read Mrs. Macaulay," that is, the first volume of Mrs. Catherine Macaulay's *History of England*, then recently published, "I am glad again to have Mr. Gray's opinion to corroborate mine, that it is the most sensible, unaffected, and best *History of England* that we have had yet." Walpole lived to change his mind.

Mason's position as one of the executors of Gray and the publisher of his works increased his intimacy with Walpole, but it was not until after the middle of 1772, when they visited each other at their respective residences, that, having become personally acquainted and better informed respecting the similarity of their political opinions, they seemed to throw off all constraint in writing to each other. They were brought more intimately into union by the publication of the anonymous satire entitled the "*Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers*," the authorship of which these letters clearly fix upon Mason. Walpole was in the secret—perhaps a helper in the composition; but the mystery is after all scarcely yet cleared up. The volume was intrusted to some young man who made a bargain, as for himself, with Almon the publisher, and received ten guineas for his presumed work. All direct communication with the real author was thus cut off. Several persons were in turn suspected, but at length Mason was generally fixed upon, solely on the evidence of similarity of style, and he himself was thought some few years afterwards to have betrayed his secret, by asking his neighbour at a dinner party at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, "Don't you think it very odd Sir Joshua should invite me to meet Sir William Chambers?"

Mason's publication of Gray's *Life* occasioned an explanation to be given

to him by Walpole of the cause of that quarrel between himself and Gray which has formed a conspicuous item in all accounts of them both. Surely too much has been made of this incident and said about it. The apparently candid manner in which Walpole took the blame of the quarrel upon himself gave rise to two different opinions respecting its cause. It excited, in the mind of Dr. Johnson, never friendly to Gray, a suspicion that if he had not conducted himself in some extremely disagreeable manner, a person so mild and generous as Walpole would not have been stirred up to quarrel. Other critics considered that Walpole's humiliating avowal must have been founded upon a consciousness of some graver offence on his part than any which has come to light. The latter was, we believe, at one time the opinion of Mr. Mitford, who suggested, on what he considered good authority, that Walpole, suspecting Gray of having written complaints of him to England, clandestinely opened and resealed one of his letters, the discovery of which, by Gray, led to the rupture between them. Mr. Mitford seems now to think that

"The confession of Walpole in these letters is frank and undisguised, and his representation of their uncongenial habits and peculiarities of temper on either side is quite sufficient to account for the unfortunate result."

From the publication of the *Heroic Epistle* and the commencement of the *Life of Gray*, Walpole's letters to Mason run on in their customary, easy, pleasant manner, overflowing occasionally with quite as much spitefulness as wit. Mason follows in a heavy, lumbering way, squeezing out an anecdote whenever he can do so, and very proud when that is the case: "*Squibimus*," he says, "*docti indoctique*." When Walpole was in the vein nothing stopped his faculty of letter-writing save the necessity for running off and leaving his blue chamber, or some other of his absurd little apartments in his castle at Strawberry Hill in which he chanced to be sitting, to be inspected by visitors.

Mason, on the contrary, was frequently driven to confess that he had nothing to write about;—

"Don't tell me," replies his fluent correspondent, "you have nothing to say :

you see how easy it is to make a long letter ; one might have written this in the Isle of Sky, but you are a poet and a tragic author, and will not condescend to write anything lest your letters should rise up in judgment against you. It is a mercy to have no character to maintain. Your predecessor Mr. Pope laboured his letters as much as the Essay on Man, and as they were written to every body, they do not look as if they had been written to any body." (i. 273.)

To write letters was at some periods of Walpole's life his chief enjoyment. He lived much alone, he read every thing that was published, he went about gossiping and making or hunting for tittle-tattle, and his reading and his tittle-tattle were all regularly and carefully worked up into letters ;—

"Young folks," he writes in 1777, "may fancy what they will of such antiques as I am having no original pleasures, or only scraps and ends. Lord Holland was always whining on the miseries of old age. Now I can tell both the one and the other that there are very cordial enjoyments which only the old can have. I have just tasted two great raptures of the sort I mean, but indeed they do not happen very often. The transports I allude to are, living to see the *private* works, sentiments, and anecdotes of one's own time come to light."

and then he goes on to explain how much of this kind of pleasure he had derived from Dr. Maty's *Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield* and the *State Papers of the Marechaux de Noailles*.

In using what came to his knowledge, all was fish, according to the proverb, that fell into Walpole's net. See, in the following passage, what a deal he makes of some nonsensical rumour which had probably been set on foot by himself or some brother witling.

"I am charmed with a new method of government which every body else laughs at ; I mean the decision of the directors of the East India Company by tossing up heads and tails, whether Lord Pigot should be a prisoner or a nabob. If every nation was to be ruled by this compendious and impartial method, the people would on every occasion have an equal chance for happiness from every measure ; and I beg to know where it is not three to one against them by every other mode. I would be content to live under the most despotic monarchy that could be devised

provided King Heads and Tails were the sovereign." (i. 286.)

Walpole is no doubt entitled to some credit for having thrown upon the benighted eighteenth century a portion of the first faint glimmering light of that day of architectural improvement which has now dawned upon us, and in one respect it is encouraging to all who desire that we should go on improving to find how singularly unconscious the baron of Strawberry was of the absurdity of his little castle. Despicable as the tottering ruin now appears to every passer-by, it was deemed a very astonishing fabric by the people of his own day, and its great master regarded it with an affectionate pride and fondness which, if we did not make great allowances for the influence of his period, would make him a mere object of contempt. The glories of one of his silly little closets, set off with ornaments which exhibited the perfection of ignorance, called forth a letter from Mason overflowing with the warmest admiration ; whilst a visit to Cambridge impressed the great architect of Strawberry with fully as much astonishment as sorrow, by disclosing to him that, after all his labours, King's College Chapel was really "more beautiful than Strawberry Hill." It may be doubted whether it is not a proof of Walpole's superiority to many people in that day that he was able to discern the fact.

Horace Walpole prided himself on knowing nothing of the principal literary men of his day. They were not sufficiently aristocratic to be admitted to his intimacy upon terms in any degree approaching to equality. Gibbon, as a man of station, was almost a solitary and only a partial exception. Walpole quarreled, as every body knows, with all the antiquaries of his day, because a paper in opposition to his *Historic Doubts* was admitted into the *Archæologia*. Mr. Gough's acquaintance was repelled by him in one of his most scornful letters. Dr. Johnson was repudiated as a mere bombastic man of words ; and yet, in his own secret heart, he had an evident and painful misgiving that in the present century Johnson and Goldsmith, Burke and Reynolds, would be regarded with the same affectionate interest which in

his day was given to Pope and Swift and Gay and Arbuthnot. His feeling towards the men of letters of his own day may be judged from the following notice of the death of poor Goldsmith :

"The republic of Parnassus has lost a member; Dr. Goldsmith is dead of a purple fever, and I think might have been saved if he had continued James's powder, which had much effect, but his physician interposed. His numerous friends neglected him shamefully at last, as if they had no business with him when it was too serious to laugh. He had lately written epitaphs for them all, some of which hurt, and perhaps made them not sorry that his own was the first necessary. The poor soul had some times [some fine?] parts, though never common sense." (i. 138).

The facts are all stated here very incorrectly. His own indiscreet use of James's powders probably hastened poor Goldsmith's death, and there is no pretence for stating that his friends deserted him, or were offended with his Retaliation. Horace Walpole is never a safe authority for facts; but give him a joke to repeat, and who shall make it more effective? Witness the following satire upon the dress of the ladies in 1778 :—

"About ten days ago I wanted a housemaid, and one presented herself very well recommended. I said, 'But, young woman, why do you leave your present place?' She said she could not support the hours she kept; that her lady never went to bed till three or four in the morning. 'Bless me, child,' said I, 'why you tell me you live with a bishop's wife, and I never heard that Mrs. North gamed or raked so late.' 'No, sir,' said she, 'but she is three hours undressing.' Upon my word the edifice that takes three hours to demolish must at least be double the time in fabricating! Would not you for once sit up till morning to see the destruction of the pyramid and distribution of the materials?" (i. 365).

In such an extract as the following one scarcely knows whether to wonder more at the writer's want of feeling, or his want of foresight :—

"The first thing I heard on landing in Arlington Street was Lord Chatham's death, which in truth I thought of no great consequence, but to himself; for either he would have remained where he was, or been fetched out to do what he could not do—replace us once more on the throne of Neptune." (i. 369).

Walpole's political cue for many years was a mere despair of the country and its fortunes. The reverses of the American war were a subject of unpatriotic delight both to him and his correspondent Mason. They chuckled over every defeat of the arms of their country.

"Was I to tell you," remarks Mason in 1781, "that I drink Hyder Ally's health every day in a glass of port, perhaps it might prompt you to pledge me in your glass of orange-juice; pray do so. I am sorry however that the news of his victories come so rapidly. I wish we might hear no more of him till Lord North has unchartered the East India Company, and then the more the merrier. I remember five years ago that mad woman who works in wax told me when I went to her raree-show, 'that if there was a God and a providence, which she firmly believed there was, and hoped (as I seemed to be a parson) that I believed the same, that the Americans would never be conquered,' so I am inclined to rest my friend Hyder Ally's success on the same foundation." (ii. 175).

Mason was the first to change this tone. The correspondence here printed comes to a sudden end at the commencement of 1784. Fox's India Bill alarmed the reverend author of the Heroic Epistle. He who had personally hated and insulted both King and Queen followed his acquaintance Lord Harcourt in becoming politically what was called a King's friend, and urged his new opinions upon his old correspondent. Walpole laughed at his versatility, and the correspondence ceased. There was a gleam of renewal in 1796, but there had never been any real affectionate regard on either side, and there was no possibility therefore of knitting up again the once broken intimacy. Mason had found Walpole's correspondence convenient and amusing; to a person resident in the country he was an invaluable newsmonger; whilst Walpole was ever delighted to have a respectable "friend," as it was termed, upon whom he might practise his gift of letter-writing. But the first shock severed a connection built upon a foundation intrinsically so slight. Like Walpole's rupture with Gray, that with Mason was irreparable. The attempted renewal came when the great peace-maker was making rapid advances upon the shattered frame of

Walpole, and the last letter published in these volumes, dated 10th March, 1797, shews with what almost scornful unconcern Mason received the tidings of his old correspondent's death. The impression produced by the whole correspondence is that their "friendship" was one of convenience on both sides—heartless, selfish, cold.

We have not space to give the many anecdotes with which the book abounds; for, although not in our judgment so interesting as the letters to Mann, and perhaps as some of the other collections, it contains many pleasant stories, and is a most acceptable addition to our knowledge of both

the politics and the literature of Walpole's time. The editor has put into his notes some of that curious learning which all the world knows him to possess in such rare abundance; but the position of the notes at the end of the volumes is fatal to their being read. In the next edition we hope they will be placed at the foot of the pages, where their number may be added to with effect. We would also suggest that the orthography should be modernized. It is well to be told that it was loose and variable, but there is no use in printing obvious mistakes, such as *miricle*, *hippocracy*, chancellor *Thurloe*, Soame *Jennyns*, &c.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Hints on an improved System of National Education. By the Rev. R. Dawes. 8vo. Lond. 1849.

Suggestive Hints towards improving Secular Instruction. By the Rev. R. Dawes. 8vo. Lond. 1850.

EDUCATION—the best mode of educating the people—is an almost exhaustless subject, and time, so far from making the talking and thinking world weary of it, renders it more than ever the theme of earnest discourse. Yet not only is the actual progress in education throughout the land *slow*, but some of the most important principles which should actuate us have perpetually to be reiterated and argued over and over again, as if they were novelties. We move at a rate that may well dishearten the zealous; often for considerable periods of time we seem scarcely to move at all. Now and then indeed a great outward impulse seems to be given; as for instance, in our young days, when Joseph Lancaster threw all England into a ferment of zeal by his large promises of universal teaching with the smallest possible expenditure of adult power, and the ecclesiastical dignitaries uprose in wrath, placing Dr. Bell as their champion in front of the battle. One is apt to smile now at the thought of that time of vigorous warfare between the Lancasterians and the friends to the Madras system, and to rate even at a lower amount than it deserves the meagre thing which these parties were content to call education. Meagre indeed it was;

and well might Mr. Wordsworth complain that, with all he could do, he could not "see anything like harmonious co-operation between these schools and home influences." Nevertheless they served an important purpose. Education was preached before it was understood or practised to much purpose; but the name grew familiar, and some deeply-rooted prejudices gave way before arguments grounded on the supposed efficacy of the great remedy to promote civilization, morality, and even religion among the people. We ourselves have now been taught by a pretty long experience that those old reasoners and teachers who set themselves against the new methods, narrow in their motives as many of them might be, were not far wrong in their doubts as to the educational influences of large monitorial schools. Far as we would be from discouraging the most imperfect attempt at communicating elementary knowledge, our principal ground of hope for the radical improvement of education springs from the present seemingly slackened rate of speed, based as it is, we are convinced, on deeper consideration and more thorough modes of procedure. We must indeed work in both ways. There must be an outspreading of knowledge, though it be but thin, as

in the case of the Ragged Schools; but we cannot be sorry if some schools which might thirty years ago count scholars by hundreds, and which were shown up triumphantly as proofs of the marvellous cheapness of *school education* per head, have now given up their pretensions to wholesale training, are bent on obtaining teachers and assistants of competent ability, are willing to expend considerable sums on apparatus, pique themselves rather on liberality than on meagre economy, and in everything look rather to the quality than to the quantity of the educational article bestowed. Fully aware, as we are, that the increased difficulties complained of by inspectors and local managers in keeping up the numbers of scholars in our poor schools must, in many cases, be attributed to increased poverty, and consequent intense eagerness after small earnings, we see in this fact and in its causes but added reasons for improving the quality of our education. The time is lamentably short. In many places it is a rare thing to be able to retain our children beyond or even up to the age of twelve in the daily schools. What, in such a case, could a mere monitorial school do for most of the scholars? The lessons being given from boards, or at least from a very small selection of books, not carried home nor the property of the scholar, and the aim being to teach reading in the shortest possible time, it is no wonder if a knowledge of words is all that is acquired—words, almost as uninteresting to the majority of the scholars as the syllables which form them—words, pregnant indeed with meaning for the future time when the understanding of the pupils has gone through a fair process of development—words, never to be despised at any stage, because the habit of patient application is valuable to every child that lives; but useful no further, unless some knowledge of the things symbolised accompany the knowledge of the symbols. Where the time passed at school is very short, we know how hard it is to do *anything* well; but if we wish our work to last, we must devote every energy of our minds to fixing the school impressions, and this will never be accomplished, or rather is sure to fail, if a mere mechanical learning to put letters and words together be all that we have accomplished. The

problem, in short, which we have to solve in our poor schools is, how best to combine attractiveness with absolute instruction—how to offer a strong and awakening stimulus, and yet at the same time to secure real progress. We must not have amusement always in view, and yet there must be some glimpses of the enjoyment which is to come. Do we not all see that, however useful as mental discipline the Latin grammar may be, not one boy in twenty makes any use of his knowledge after he leaves school, and that, even in the case of the ONE, his after attention to classical learning is the consequence, rather than the cause of his choice of a profession or mode of life? The case is really pretty much the same, with our *country* poor especially, at the village school. Mere learning to read is a valueless, uninteresting acquisition in the majority of cases. The farmer's boy and the milkmaid's assistant forget what they have learnt in a few months if no interesting association has accompanied the school lessons, and all our doings are wasted like water spilt upon the ground. No *system* that we are aware of has ever been concocted which can do much for us in meeting this difficulty. No books can do it—the living teacher can alone supply the want, or rather a plurality of teachers; for it is mere mockery to exact from one man the labour of infusing the quickening element we want into the minds of an hundred or an hundred and fifty children. More cultivated teachers too are wanted: not men and women of a low grade, who by means of a few months in the training school are thought to be sufficiently qualified, but individuals of some previous cultivation, possessing minds upon which the training school will tell well. Wonderful to say, there have been men, clergymen too, men dwelling at the fountain-heads of education, who have given it as their opinion that a few months' training is sufficient for a schoolmaster. Most fully on this point do we coincide with the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, whose remarks on teachers, contained in a Letter on the National Society's Training College at Stanley Grove, have lost none of their applicability in the course of the nine years which have intervened since they were published.

“A sound, and, to a considerable ex-

tent, a cultivated understanding; a moral power, the growth of religious principles, but developed by intellectual culture; surely this is an essential pre-requisite in every educator, before we inquire into his special fitness for the class of children of which his school may be composed. And let it not be assumed that this is less requisite in the teacher of the poor than of the rich. . . . Not only (in the former case) has he a greater number of children to instruct, with less assistance and in a less time, children for the most part of tenderer years, and less prepared by previous instruction and home-training; but he has more to do for them. . . . He has to supply for them all the indirect teaching to which the children of the better provided classes owe much, and perhaps the best, of what they know, &c. . . . But how are these qualifications to be commanded? Not, assuredly, by any cheap or summary method: not, let me venture to urge, by courses of lectures, or lessons in pedagogic. Rather than so, let the clergyman take the first thoughtful man, no matter what his acquirements, of whose piety he is assured, and prepare him for his work, as he walks with him in the fields or in the streets. I do not say this is enough, far from it, &c. . . . But something in this way might be done: some fatherly discipline established, some lessons of humble wisdom imparted. From the other mode nothing in the long run but mischief can ensue."—Rev. Derwent Coleridge's Letter. Lond. 8vo. 1842. p. 9.

We should not indeed think it allowable to regard education, in its connection with the church, in the manner in which Mr. Coleridge regards it. We cannot close our eyes to the complicated interests involved in the question at the present day; and, while we feel that to individual clergymen a measure of liberality ought to be extended greater than the age is disposed to allow, they yet ought to be made to see clearly what the demand of the age really is, and not carelessly to shroud themselves behind human authority, however venerable it may look in the mystic robes of antiquity. There is much excuse for harshness and severity of language when it proceeds from a people irritated by the perpetual postponement of a nation's best hope—sound education. If an honest Wesleyan in a village, working hard in his earthly calling through the week, finds his comfort in extempore evening prayer meetings, or even

thinks he has a word of exhortation to give, worthy of being listened to by his neighbours, no church authority in the world will persuade either himself or his hearers that he is not unjustly dealt with, when his own children are not permitted to share the benefits of the excellent village school, the only one probably at hand, because he does not approve of the church catechism, nor of their attendance at the church Sunday school, and consequently at the church, the chapel of his own sect standing all the while open for their reception. We know very well what the clergyman has to say on his own part. The case is not so clear against him as the popular cry will have it to be. Often, very often, the cry of conscience is misplaced, and irreligious rather than religious men are the first to raise it. We believe that the clergyman is sometimes a sufferer from apprehensions of neglected Christian duty, when he so far, as he thinks, renounces the principle of consistency in his ministrations as to admit of an outer and an inner circle among those who are to be his daily charge. It is only doing a good man justice to say thus much, that a sacrifice of conscience may not be confounded with a reluctant yielding up of power. We put ourselves for a few moments in his place. There is, he believes, provided for him a sphere of duty, and a course of suggestions and explanatory services are prescribed. The degree in which he may depart from these will be a question in a religious man's mind, not lightly to be answered. The ecclesiastical year with its services, rich in memories of the sacred past, is ever before him—the church and the school are to him parts of a whole, and it is extremely difficult, when this is so, to make the separation; to say, "Here is the flock given to me; here are children whom I must teach and train, as best I may; but with some I must suspend my function and my influence—Christian as I wish it to be—they I must leave, with whom I scarcely know, in the Sabbath hours; with teachers, perhaps, who preach against me; with idlers, who know only that they dislike the church and its ministers; with pleasure-lovers, who will set their own objects in opposition to the more sacred ones which it

is my duty to present." Cannot kind-hearted men, who plead so warmly for the right of the poor to universal education, yet feel a little for the distress of a scrupulous clergyman in a position like this—by no means an uncommon one? We leave it where we have put it, in the view of whoever will condescend to glance at it. Not as a single picture, however, for never were we more impressed than now with the dangerous tendency of narrow views of the whole matter of religious teaching. It has been the problem of ages, perhaps more difficult to solve than ever, how to uphold "a faith in spiritual realities and an Omnipresent mind, in free and living harmony with the irresistible conclusions of science, and the encroaching influences of material wealth." It does not seem to us that we are in any condition to write down the desired solution; but practically it is our impression that it may be acted out, nay, that it is so, in many instances, even in the church itself. The secret of it lies in the hearts and minds of earnest men, who dwell habitually themselves among deep religious realities, and can work after the manner of the present time. They have not so put themselves to school to the middle ages as that the language of our day is profane to them. The ignorance, the evil, they have to grapple with is a more palpable thing in their eyes than the advancement of any outward church; and so they go to war heart and soul with evil, and often, Heaven be thanked! do they reduce it to the lowest possible point, while others are questioning about the kind of arms they shall use, or whether it is lawful to use any new weapon, even of the same metal and make, when an old one is to be had.

And here, full in our eyes, stands the Rev. R. Dawes, a worthy and stalwart champion of education. A vacancy in a cathedral and the worthy choice of Her Majesty's Ministers have opened the way for him to a deanery; but we still recur with greater pleasure to the village of King's Sonborne, as the scene of his valued ministry. Much has been said and written about the Rev. R. Dawes and his schools; but not enough stress, as we believe, has been laid upon the

good sense and quick perception with which he has directed his arrows home to the actual dwelling-places of the people among whom he has laboured. He certainly appears to us to have realised *that* respecting which Mr. Wordsworth so much doubted; namely, an "harmonious co-operation between schools and home-influences." From an early period he discerned the difficulties of which we have spoken, and bent his mind to something beyond the improvement of a school. That it was needful to watch carefully the school itself, there could be no doubt; and he did it. He took care that intelligence was awakened there, and good teaching in every department given. Various were the plans, wisely and kindly formed, for its improvement. Mr. Dawes's favourite idea was, that, in providing a much better school than ordinary for the poor, he should gradually draw in a higher class, children of the farmers, &c. who could get no such education elsewhere. Perfect success attended this view and its development in practice. The wealthier pupils of course were charged at a higher rate, and paid the expenses of the poorer. Thus better books, apparatus, and teaching were secured for all; and we never heard that the lower grade was regarded with less attention than the higher in the school room. Yet always, and more especially with regard to the labouring poor, the question arose. "Will this last? Have I inspired these young people with a desire for private self-improvement? Will they go on? Have they acquired a habit of working by themselves, of thinking by themselves?" Such were the questions continually presenting themselves: and they were solved in that simple practical manner in which a country clergyman, when he does open his eyes and ears to the things about him, generally knows how to dispose of his difficulties.

He determined that the school should be but a stepping stone to what was most important, and that much of its work should be done at home. The young people, aided by the cheapness of the Irish books, were ready purchasers, and carried home as their own property, not their scraps of

knowledge only, but materials upon which to work.

The effect of these measures was soon manifest. Children who at first had neither ink nor pen, &c. in their cottages soon found means of providing themselves with what was necessary for their exercises. They appear to have fallen into the habit of preparing for the school as regularly as if they were carefully watched over by parents. One girl, who takes care of her old grandfather and his house, "the moment her work is done in an evening, sits down so cheerfully and happily to her lessons that it is quite a pleasure to see her," says the grandfather, and "I don't think she has been out one evening since she came to me." Another has so far interested her elder brother in what she is doing that he stays at home to hear her read. An old man says, "Why, sir, I have learnt more from my grandchild than ever I knew in my life before." Proofs like these of the interest awakened could not but show that the plan was the right one. The great point no doubt was the purchase of books; a consideration which makes us well understand the merits of cheapness in so necessary an article.

Together with the good things we have already recapitulated, we must advert to the unwearied pains taken by Mrs. Dawes in the female department of the schools—the needlework and other branches of industrial training. Objections, as might be expected, were made by many to the enlarged education given at King's Somborne, not on the score of expense to the parish (for the poor were paid for by the richer scholars), but as interfering with direct religious instruction. This, it is contended, has not been the case. The Dean of Hereford believes that his children were brought into a far more earnest understanding of the Bible and its blessed truths through the more general cultivation they received than they would have been by its exclusive use. There are personal considerations involved in this matter which make it a question hardly to be

decided without a knowledge of the agents employed. We ourselves believe that mere cultivation of intellect will bring the pupils very little way towards moral and religious improvement. He who should deem that by the mere imitative act of setting children tasks to do, and sending books, deemed "useful," into their cottages, hearts would be touched and minds awakened to understand and apply the greatest of truths, would be, we believe, sadly mistaken. This were to leave out the higher element altogether; but what we say is, that, through the gentle and vigilant ministry of minds impressed with devotional feeling, and the desire after human brotherhood, the village school and the village home may be united. Affectionate moral culture draws out the better tendencies of our nature, and a spirit of individual interest in the highest truths often, if not always, follows; for if we feel, as we decidedly do, that intellectual power alone does not necessarily lead to any high result, we are no less persuaded that high moral power is sure to lead to improved cultivation of the intellect.

We have no time to say anything minute of the Birkbeck schools. Great pains seem to be taken by them to promote accurate knowledge on the subject of relative duty—we should fear the basis of interest is made somewhat too prominent, if so it is a serious fault. Yet we think that, as there is nothing in the constitution of these schools which forbids a genial teacher expanding the lesson of profit and loss into something more elevating, they must be doing good. They are profoundly right at least in so far as they steadily maintain that a man's or woman's lot in life depends far more than many are willing to allow on *conduct*.*

It ought surely to be considered as one of the most cheering of all doctrines that the best men or women, the industrious, faithful, observing, and intelligent among the working classes, are almost always successful in achieving some little independence. The conviction of those who carefully

* Should any reader of this article wish for an acquaintance with the Lessons on "Social Science," given at the Birkbeck schools, he is referred to a series of little books published by Mr. Ellis, and sold by Smith and Eider. In mentioning Mr. Ellis we cannot but offer our tribute of sincere respect to one of the most indefatigable educationists of the day.

observe the poor—either as manufacturers or as large employers of agricultural labourers—invariably is that where the father and mother of a family are watchful of opportunities, frugal, serious, and well-disciplined, misfortune, though it may depress, does not break them down. Every-

where they meet with helping hands, and it is for the true friends of the people more and more to encourage them thus to help themselves, to afford them means of giving their children a healthy education, and to rely little upon anything but the sure criterion of improving habits and character.

THE SAXON CHIEFTAIN;

WRITTEN ON OPENING A SAXON GRAVE.

MARCH 7, 1851.

1.

In Hertha's lap the Saxon chieftain sleeps,
While she, the first, last parent of us all,
O'er her child bending, sadly silent weeps,
And round him wraps her russet robe for pall.
Still at his head the festal goblet stands,
Oft at the banquet quaffed in Woden's name;
Still seeks the trenchant blade those nerveless hands
That bore it once to win a hero's fame;
Still there the faithful shield once prompt to save;—
Alike all dull'd and tarnish'd in the grave.

2.

Rest, Saxon, rest! we're kindred men who wreath
A friendly circle round thy narrow bed,
Gaze on thy giant-frame, and kindly breathe
A pious requiem to the noble dead;
Though ages on their wing'd flight have roll'd
Since on life's scene thou play'dst thy pageant part,
Still sounds the Saxon tongue as erst of old,
In Saxon breasts still beats the Saxon heart;
God bless'd the empire-tree which thou didst plant,
And still will bless, and mighty increase grant.

3.

Hath He then bless'd, and shall we not be bless'd,
Long as we love his soul-illuming light?
Chosen of Him to do his high behest,
Symbols of truth and Heaven-imparted might,
To farthest earth the Saxon banners wave,
Climb mountain-wilds and ride the stormy sea!
Beneath those folds no more shall crouch the slave,
But walk erect in manly liberty!
Justice and Mercy follow o'er the main,
With Peace and Plenty smiling in their train.

4.

We know the Truth. Blind Pagans now no more,
At Hertha's shrine no victim foully bleeds;
In forest glade, or on the sounding shore
No Woden-orgies fire to sanguine deeds;—
But Hate, and Strife, and Lust, have they no sway
O'er Saxon breasts—has Hell no mastery?
Shall we Valhalla scorn, and yet allay
Our tastes on earth with grosser luxury?
Seek we His heaven who died on cross to save,
And sadder, wiser, quit yon Saxon grave.

W. M. W.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Great Exhibition—*Conversazione* at the Mansion House—Lord Rosse's Soirées—Admission given to Northumberland House and to the Earl of Ellesmere's—Exhibition of Pictures by Amateurs—St. Peter's Chair; the Cufic Inscription conjectured to have been a hoax of the Baron Denon—Recent publications.

DURING the past month **THE GREAT EXHIBITION** has still continued to be the subject which has engrossed the greatest share of public attention. The daily throng of visitors has exceeded 60,000, and new objects of attraction, unveiled from time to time, have maintained the interest even of those persons who have been frequenters from the day of opening. London has probably never been so full of strangers as during the past month, and greater numbers still are expected to arrive during July. The order and good behaviour which have distinguished both Londoners and visitors are beyond all praise, and a liberal hospitality has been shewn to all comers. A *CONVERSAZIONE* given by **THE LORD MAYOR** at the Mansion House, the invitations to which were sent freely to all the literary and scientific societies of the metropolis, was a very distinguished entertainment, worthy of the chief magistrate of our great metropolis. A number of models of ships lent by the Lords of the Admiralty, a very curious collection of ancient watches belonging to Sir Charles Fellows, and many other articles of antiquity or curiosity were exhibited on this occasion. **LORD ROSSE'S SOIRÉE**, on the 14th June, was honoured by the presence of Prince Albert, and very many eminent persons. All these evenings of the President of the Royal Society have passed off with great éclat, and have been universally considered to be the most elegant and liberal of the literary entertainments of the season. **THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND** has allowed visitors to inspect both his mansion at Charing Cross,—where are the celebrated St. Sebastian of Guercino, the Cornaro family by Vandyck, and the girl with a candle, a famous picture by Schalken,—and also **Sion House**, with its few remains of the old monastery and its beautiful gardens. **THE EARL OF ELLESMERE** has thrown open the gallery of his new mansion at St. James's—affording a rich treat to all who value pictures of the highest class; Raphaels, Titians, Caraccis, of the finest kind. Of specimens of other schools of painting in this collection it is enough to enumerate a wonderful Cuyt, Vandervelde's Rising of the Gale, and Jan Steen's Schoolmaster. To have seen these pictures alone is a privilege of the highest order. In the same collection we may

remind our readers there is now the Chandos portrait of Shakspeare, bought by the Earl of Ellesmere at Stowe for 355 guineas, and liberally allowed by him to be engraved by the Shakespeare Society.

These and other free exhibitions of the highest order have drawn off a good many of the visitors from the more customary sights of the London season. The Exhibition of the Royal Academy, in spite of Maclise's Caxton, and Landseer's splendours, and the oddities of the Mediævalists, was, for a time, comparatively unfrequented. The collection in Suffolk Street, although better worth notice than usual, was nearly deserted; and the Painters in Water Colours, both the Old and the New Societies, began to fear that the tide of favour was receding from them. All this we fancy has passed away, for we rejoice to see that the walls of those exhibitions on which pictures are marked as "Sold," bear witness that the public has not forgotten their old favourites.

Among new picture EXHIBITIONS we ought to mention one in Pall Mall, by **AMATEURS**. We miss the mature richness of tone which we are accustomed to see on the walls of the Exhibition of the elder Water Colour Society, and there is no brilliancy and truth combined which may compare with that of the modern Flora, Mrs. Margetts, at the New Society; but many of the pictures are very excellent, and those of Miss Blake are in the highest degree admirable for truth, completeness, and delicacy. The design of this exhibition, which has been very hastily got up, is worthy of all encouragement.

The Society of Antiquaries brought its session to a close on the 19th June, and the members of the Archæological Societies are busy preparing for their annual congress; that of the Association will take place at Derby, under the presidency of Sir Oswald Mosley; that of the Institute at Bristol, John Scandret Harford, esq. president.

Our venerable correspondent at Cork has sent us the following suggested explanation of the pleasant story told by Lady Morgan respecting the inscription on **ST. PETER'S CHAIR**. We print the letter as we have received it, premising only that if our correspondent's suggestion were deemed admissible, the genuineness of the chair would not be thereby

established. That is quite another question.

"MR. URBAN,—In reference to the article on the 'Legend of St. Peter's Chair' at p. 590, &c. of this month's Magazine, I beg to submit a few cursory observations:—

"The inscription is stated by Lady Morgan to have been represented to her as being in a Cufic character, by Baron Denon, and in presence of the learned Champollion,—the great hieroglyphic decypherer, I presume. But, in place of any analogy to the apostle, it is said to express the Mahometan confession of faith—"There is no God but one, and Mahomet is his prophet." In the first place, it is fair to remark that neither of those learned men spoke from personal knowledge or inspection, but from a copy said to have been taken of the subject—how correctly they could not have ascertained; but I will at once assert my conviction that the whole (the interpretation I mean) was a hoax practised by the facetious baron on the too inquisitive lady, who as easily believed as she pleasurably dealt in fiction. The old Baron was a great wag, as his acquaintances, and indeed the public, well knew. His first literary production, a comedy, entitled '*Julie, ou le Bon Père*,' proves how fondly he indulged his natural humour, and so he continued to do throughout life, more especially delighting to mystify, as he called it, teasingly questioning travellers, but, above all, choosing for the victims of his sport, ladies preparing their travels for the press—blue-stocking writers occasionally anxious to astonish the world with something new. I speak here of the Baron from some direct knowledge, and of his care, on such occasions, to be seemingly supported by a reference to, or rather by the non-contradiction of a competent friend, as in this instance by Champollion, who, as above mentioned, had not seen this original inscription, for he did not visit Rome until 1825, several years after this interview. I had a passing intercourse with this highly-gifted gentleman, and feel assured that if he did appear to confirm the Baron's story it was to gratify his old friend's bantering habit, which the Baron could scarcely control. '*L'esprit de Denon le portait à des pareils oublis du ton sérieux que convenait à sa position*," says his biographer. When secretary to the French ambassador at Naples and elsewhere, he repeatedly incurred sharp reprimands for the communication of ludicrous or scandalous anecdotes rather than what more properly belonged to his station. A moment's reflection would have satisfied Lady Morgan that he was

merely quizzing her; for, if he wished to colour his story with any semblance of truth, he certainly would not have had recourse to so improbable a fiction as the Mahometan symbol of faith when something of a more Christian character might have been of as easy invention; but he saw that he had a facile dupe to deal with, who possibly importuned him with her inquiries, as she certainly did many others, and he played on her credulity in return.

"Her ladyship's letter to the cardinal exposes her, it will be seen, to some other pointed remarks. 'The funeral sermon,' she says, 'of the Princess (Indian Begum Dyce Sombre) was preached by your eminence when a bishop, with an earnest eloquence, which recalled the éloges funèbres of the Bossuets and Massillons over the biers of the La Vallières and other fair penitents of the court of Louis XIV.' Now, in vindication of truth, and in justice to these distinguished personages, it should be stated that it is an incontestible fact, that neither of them ever pronounced the funeral oration of any of that sovereign's favourites, nor did any other ecclesiastic. Bossuet's death preceded that of Madame de la Vallière by six years, from 1704 to 1710; and Massillon, then addressing Louis in the energetic tone and language of Christian morality, as his sermons of the period demonstrate, did not and could not so betray his duty. Besides, as Louise de la Vallière had become a nun, it would have been contrary to rule, for that mortuary tribute is never paid to a recluse, except, possibly, on beatification—here not the case. Again, Lady Morgan writes—"The spirit of movement which armed the always restive Gallican church, and called forth the wit and philosophy of monastic seclusion to enlighten and delight the world, by the *Lettres Provinciales*, against the bull *Unigenitus*," &c. Here I must indicate a signal anachronism; for the first of the provincial Letters was dated 23rd of January, 1656, and the eighteenth, or last, was written on the 24th of March, 1657, while their author, Pascal, ceased to live the 19th of April, 1662; that is, fifty-one years before the bull *Unigenitus* was promulgated or existed, which was not till 1713; nor was it acknowledged in France till the following year, as we find in Hénault's History under that date, and in all other records. These blunders abundantly show what confidence is to be reposed in the fanciful lady's narrative of what she saw, read, or heard.

"The street in Paris where Lady Morgan's credulity was thus worked on is *La Rue du Helder*, not *de Helder*, so called after the defeat there, and capitulation of

assuredly the personally brave, but militarily the incompetent, Duke of York, to General Brune in 1799.

"Yours, &c. JAMES ROCHE."

The publishing trade has not been very active of late, but there are some few important new historical books which we shall next month bring before our readers. Sir Francis Palgrave's *History of Normandy*, vol. i. and Foss's *Judges of England*, vols. iii. and iv. are among them.

Amongst works which do not come within our ordinary scope we may notice

The Exposition of 1851; or, Views of the Industry, Science, and Government of England. By Charles Babbage, esq. 8vo. Murray. 1851.—An excellent and plain-spoken volume, touching upon many things besides the Great Exhibition. It is written with spirit and freedom, and is especially useful as directing attention in a very masterly way to the present position of science and men of science in England. The title-page gives no indication of the contents, but the name of the author is a guarantee that whatever is touched upon is treated with minute practical knowledge and perfect fearlessness.

The Great Exhibition Prize Essay, by the Rev. J. C. Whish, M.A. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—A prize of one hundred guineas having been offered by the Rev. Dr. Emerton, of Hanwell College, Middlesex, for the best Essay on the Moral Advantages to be derived from the Union of all Nations at the Great Exhibition, the present composition was adjudged to be the best. Dr. Emerton has also published *A Moral and Religious Guide to the Great Exhibition.* 8vo. Lond. 1851. This consists of suggestions of the writers for the Prize Essay, and information respecting the additional means provided for religious instruction during the Exhibition.

A Hymn for all Nations, 1851, by M. F. Tupper, D.C.L. translated into Thirty Languages, and set to Music by S. Sebastian Wesley, Mus. Doc. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—This singular work ought to be printed by subscription, and a copy given to every visitor of the Exhibition. The hymn is simple, hearty, and appropriate. It is translated into Hebrew, Sanscrit, Arabic, Chinese, Persian, Turkish, Hindustanee, Ancient Greek, Latin, Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, Romaine, German, Polish, Swedish, Norse, Danish, Spanish, Dutch, French, Italian, Manx, and Ojibway. In number these languages do not quite equal the promise of the title-page, but they constitute a goodly show, and there are generally two or three versions into every language.

The Spirit of the World, and the Spirit which is of God. A Sermon, by

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXVI.

John Jackson, M.A. Rector of St. James's. 12mo. Skeffington. 1851.—An earnest, practical address to persons recently confirmed. Nothing can be more solemn or more suitable.

Lights on the Altar NOT in use in the Church of England by authority of Parliament in the 2nd year of the reign of King Edward VI. with remarks upon conformity. By the Rev. T. S. L. Vogan, M.A. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1851.—Lights on the Altar are "universally supposed," says this writer, to be justified by some act of Parliament which ratified the Injunctions of the 1st of Edward VI. Those Injunctions permitted the use of altar-lights; if these Injunctions were ratified by act of Parliament, then the use of such lights is brought within the scope of the Rubric before the order of Morning Prayer, which directs that ornaments in use in the church by the authority of Parliament in 2nd Edward VI. are to be retained. Until lately the writer partook of this universal supposition. But upon investigation he finds that there is no such act of Parliament, that the Injunctions never were confirmed by authority of Parliament, and consequently that there is not even a rubrical justification for the use of altar-lights. This is an argument which will at this time have weight with many minds, and we therefore recommend the Bampton Lecturer's pamphlet to serious and general consideration.

The Old Paths. Readings founded on the first five Homilies, and on the Homily of Repentance. Edited by a Layman. 12mo. Rivingtons. 1851.—In this little book the Homilies alluded to in the title-page are condensed and modernised. The passages also in those venerable formularies in which the Church of Rome is rebuked with severity are omitted, as no longer necessary.

A Treatise on Moral Evidences; illustrated by numerous Examples both of general Principles and of specific Actions. By Edward Arthur Smedley, M.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1850.—This treatise relates to the highest object of consideration which can be presented to the mind of man: the character, namely, of that evidence upon which it may be concluded that God and man really stand in that relationship towards each other which Christianity declares. Whether regarded theologically or philosophically no more interesting or more important question can be conceived—none which it becomes a rational man to consider with greater earnestness and anxiety. The question is one on which, apart from the consideration of the particular evidence for Christianity, we can only arrive at a high degree of probability.

What the nature of that probability is, and by what steps it may be arrived at, are questions considered by the present writer with philosophic and argumentative calmness, with logical precision, and the utmost candour. We heartily recommend his volume.

Logic for the Million; a familiar Exposition of the Art of Reasoning. By a Fellow of the Royal Society. 8vo. Longmans, 1851.—The examples selected in this volume make it a book of amusement. Everything that the author has lately read, down even to Mrs. Caudle and George Robins, has been laid under contribution to furnish illustration of the many varieties of reasoning—good and bad. The result is to impart an air of freshness to the book, and to exhibit the applicability of the art of which it treats to the every-day business of life. And this is especially the case, because in this instance the ex-

amples are the most important part of the book. This method may probably tend to fix something in the mind of the reader, but whether the something fixed will be the contents of the extract or its application to the art of reasoning may be doubtful.

The Laws of Health in relation to Mind and Body; a series of Letters from an old Practitioner to a Patient. By Lionel John Beale, M.R.C.S. 8vo. Churchill, 1851.—A book containing much sensible advice upon important subjects, expressed in simple language, without pretence or quackery.

Peter Little and the Lucky Sixpence; the Frog's Lecture; and other Stories. A verse-book for my children and their playmates. 8vo. Ridgway, 1851.—Simple, full of kindness, elegantly printed, and price one shilling—need we say more?

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Conversations of Goethe with Eckermann and Soret. Translated from the German by John Oxenford. 2 vols. London. 1850.—It is now nearly twenty years since the veteran poet and philosopher of Weimar breathed his last. For more than half a century he had occupied the most prominent position in European literature. He had ushered in, and he witnessed throughout, that wonderful æra of German productiveness, in poetry, philosophy, and the arts, of which a great part was himself—the æra of Schiller and Jean Paul, the æra of Kant, of Humboldt, and of Niebuhr, the æra of Beethoven and of Mozart—a period which can be compared only with the age of Pericles or of Elizabeth. Long before the French Revolution, at a time when Voltaire reigned supreme over the intellect of France and Germany, Werther and Goetz von Berlichingen had carried the name of Goethe into every civilised country, and had sown the seeds of so much that was transitory, and also of so much that has been permanent, in the literature of Europe. It is impossible at the present time to estimate fully the influence which Goethe exercised over the minds of his age. We see enough to assure us that we can scarcely attribute too much to it. The originality and force which characterised the literature and poetry of France during the first thirty years of this century were confessedly due to a German impetus, and appear to have scarcely survived the great German master. The taste for the extra-

ordinary and horrible, originally derived from Germany, but carried to an extreme in France by the force of reaction against the coldness of their classic models, at first stimulated, and has since paralysed, the productiveness of the imaginative portion of their literature. We trust that the more healthy condition which Goethe himself anticipated as the consequence of the present ultra-romantic epoch is not far distant. In England, our best minds confessed their obligations to the greatest of European models, and Scott and Byron borrowed from him without scruple some of their most striking characters. It was Goethe's extraordinary fortune to receive the homage of the master spirits of every country, who had owed their first inspirations to his genius, and, after surviving not only his contemporaries but his scholars, to maintain the character of poet and author to the last. It was in 1774 that Werther first dazzled the imagination of Europe. In 1830 we find him still occupied in rewriting Meister's Wandejahre, and in composing the second part of Faust.

During the calm but busy years which immediately preceded his decease, Goethe was engaged in preparing for the press a complete edition of his works. To assist him in the task of arrangement and revision, he invited to Weimar John Peter Eckermann, a young Hanoverian, whose companionship and aid soon became important and almost indispensable to the aged poet, and who after his death became his

literary executor. Eckermann's intimacy began in the year 1823, and from that period until Goethe's death, with but little intermission, he had almost daily opportunities of enjoying in familiar intercourse the results of his genius and experience. The conversation of the most highly-gifted of mankind has the advantage in freshness and brilliancy over their more meditated productions. The Table-talk of Luther and the Life of Johnson find a much more numerous class of readers than the works of either of the men whose presence animates those books. But the seed must fall into a fitting soil. It is one of Pascal's truest thoughts: "A mesure qu'on a plus d'esprit on trouve qu'il y a plus d'hommes originaux; les gens du commun ne trouvent pas de différence entre les hommes." The task of reporting conversations demands a mind at once retentive and discriminating. We cannot but consider it a fortunate thing for the world that Goethe had near him a man so capable as the author of the *Conversations* before us, of appreciating and preserving the calm, ripe wisdom of his latter years. Eckermann's editorial occupation gave him frequent occasions of discussing with the great author the occasion, meaning, and tendency of his various works, and many interesting notes upon this subject are here preserved. The intention of publishing this record of his *Conversations* does not appear to have been communicated to Goethe until 1830, when it met with his entire approval. "Its value will be increased," he writes to the author, "if I can attest that it is conceived perfectly in my spirit." The chief part of the work appeared in Germany in 1836; a supplemental volume partly from M. Soret's notes was added in 1848.

The following remark, uttered by Goethe in his eighty-second year, may serve at once to illustrate the depth and vigour of his thoughts, and his freedom from the intellectual foibles of age.

"People always fancy," said he, laughing, "that we must become old to become wise; but in truth as years advance it is hard to keep ourselves as wise as we were. Man becomes, indeed, in the different stages of his life a different being; but he cannot say that he is a better one, and in certain matters he is as likely to be right in his twentieth as in his sixtieth year. We see the world one way from a plain, another way from the heights of a promontory, another from the glacier fields of the primary mountains. We see from one of these points a larger piece of world than from the other; but that is all, and

we cannot say that we see more truly from any one than from the rest."

The versatility and comprehensiveness (*vielseitigkeit*) of Goethe's mind has been the subject of frequent eulogium. We could find no more pleasing proof of his true catholicity of spirit, than in the discriminating kindness with which he frequently refers to his own obligations, as well as those of his age, to his literary contemporaries. Of Schiller we hear, as we might expect, most frequently. The touching interest of the following note of a visit to Jena in 1827 cannot be surpassed.

"We went down into the garden, where Goethe had caused a little breakfast to be laid out upon a stone table in an arbour. 'You scarcely know,' said Goethe, 'in what a remarkable place we are now seated. Here it was that Schiller dwelt. In this arbour, upon these benches, which are now almost broken, we have often sat at this old stone table, and exchanged many good and great words. He was then in the thirties, I in the forties; both were full of aspirations, and indeed it was something. Every thing passes away; I am no more what I was; but the old earth still remains, and air, water, and land, are still the same.'"

After Schiller there is no one more frequently discussed than Byron.

"The English," said he, "may think of Byron as they please; but this is certain, they can show no poet who is to be compared to him. He is different from all the others, and for the most part greater."

A few days afterwards:

"I have," said he, read once more his 'Deformed Transformed,' and must say that to me his talent appears greater than ever. His devil was suggested by my Mephistophiles; but it is no imitation; it is thoroughly new and original, close, genuine and spirited. There are no weak passages, not a place where you could put the head of a pin, where you do not find invention and thought. Were it not for his hypochondriacal, negative turn, he would be as great as Shakspeare and the ancients." I expressed surprise.

"Yes," said Goethe, "you may believe me. I have studied him anew, and am confirmed in this opinion."

At another time he expresses a wish that Schiller had lived to know Lord Byron's works, and "wonders what he would have said to so congenial a mind." We can easily conceive that Byron would not have occupied so high a place in Schiller's estimation as in that of Goethe. The latter however finds more

than one occasion to point out his defects.

"His perpetual negation and fault-finding is injurious even to his excellent works. For not only does the discontent of the poet infect the reader, but the end of all opposition is negation; and negation is nothing. If I call *bad* bad what do I gain? But if I call *good* bad, I do a great deal of mischief. He who will work aright must never rail, must not trouble himself at all about what is ill done, but only do well himself. For the great point is not to pull down but to build up, and in this humanity finds pure joy."

But the most interesting part of Goethe's conversations must always be that which illustrates his own character and development, the objects which he proposed to himself in his literary career, and the expectations which he entertained on the subjects which were ever the nearest to his thoughts, the progress of mental cultivation in his own country, and the general advancement of the race. The field in which his genius first found scope, and attained its acknowledged preeminence, and the change which has since come over the literary world in Germany, is thus described:—

"That was a good time when Merck and I were young! German literature was yet a clean tablet, upon which one hoped to paint good things with pleasure. Now it is so scribbled over and soiled, that there is no pleasure in looking at it, and a wise man does not know whereabouts he can inscribe anything."

At another time he expressed himself more prosaically and perhaps more justly on the same subject.

"Germany itself stands so high in every department, that we can scarcely survey all it has done; and now we must be Greeks and Latins and English and French into the bargain."

The following advice given to Eckermann in 1824 exhibits Goethe's estimation of English literature.

"You studied the ancient languages but little in your youth; therefore seek a stronghold in the literature of so able a nation as the English. And besides, our own literature is chiefly the offspring of theirs. Whence have we our novels, our tragedies, but from Goldsmith, Fielding, and Shakspeare? And in our own day, where will you find in Germany three literary heroes, who can be placed on a level with Lord Byron, Moore, and Walter Scott?"

Goethe did not conceal his consciousness of his own high position. The following remark introduces us to some

literary rivalry. It is made with reference to the Schlegels having set up Tieck in opposition to the grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme.

"Tieck is a talent of great importance, and no one can be more sensible than myself to his extraordinary merits; only when they raise him above himself, and place him on a level with me, they are in error. I can speak this out plainly; it matters nothing to me, for I did not make myself. I might just as well compare myself to Shakspeare, who is a being of a higher order, to whom I must look up with reverence."

Wilhelm Schlegel's criticism of Euripides meets with the following censure.

"I do not deny that Euripides has his faults; but he was always a very respectable competitor with Sophocles and Æschylus. If he did not possess the great earnestness and the severe artistic completeness of his two predecessors, and as a dramatic poet treated things a little more leniently and humanely, he probably knew the Athenians well enough to be aware that the chord which he struck was the right one for his contemporaries. A poet whom Socrates called his friend, whom Aristotle lauded, whom Menander admired, and for whom Sophocles and the city of Athens put on mourning on hearing of his death, must certainly have been something. If a modern man like Schlegel must pick out faults in so great an ancient, he ought only to do it on his knees."

One of the most distinguishing traits of Goethe's genius was what the Germans call objectivity (*objectivität*), the faculty of reflecting objects, whether external or derived from internal experience, without investing them with any peculiarity borrowed from the individual mind, the same freedom from consciousness and mannerism which, above all its excellences, characterizes the poetry of Shakspeare. In this quality resides the charm of much that Goethe wrote, in which, without betraying himself, he makes use of his own past experience and feelings as materials for poetry. "The world is so great and rich," he says to Eckermann, "that you can never want occasions for poems. But they must be occasional poems, that is, reality must give both impulse and material for their production. A particular case becomes universal and poetic by the very circumstance that it is treated by a poet. All my poems are occasional poems, suggested by real life, and having therein a firm foundation. I attach no value to poems snatched out of the air."

The same thought is happily expressed

in the lines which he prefixed to his smaller poems :

“ Was ich irrte, was ich strebte,
Was ich litt, und was ich lebte,
Sind hier Blumen nur im Strauss ;
Und das Alter wie die Jugend,
Und die Fehler wie die Tugend
Nimmt sich gut in Lieder aus.”

The name which he inscribed on his autobiography suggests the same view of the poet's life,—“ *Dichtung und Wahrheit*,” upon which title Eckermann reports the following remark, which appears to savour somewhat of petulance :

“ I called it *Dichtung und Wahrheit* (Poetry and Truth), because it raises itself by higher tendencies from the region of a lower reality. Now Jean Paul, in the spirit of contradiction, has written *Wahrheit aus meinem Leben* (Truth out of my life), as if the truth from the life of such a man could be any other than that the author was a Philistine.”

Not the least agreeable part of the work before us is that which illustrates the poet's attachment to the prince who realized in Weimar the youthful dream of Shakspeare's scholar king :

“ Navarre shall be the wonder of the world ;

Our court shall be a little Academe,
Still and contemplative in living art.”

The death of Charles Augustus of Saxe Weimar occurred at Berlin during Eckermann's intimacy with Goethe, and an interesting account of his last days was communicated to the poet in a letter from Humboldt, a great part of which is transcribed by our author.

Upon the subject of German Unity, so much discussed in the present day, this book contains some profound remarks. The unity for which Goëthe longed was a unity in sympathy and intellectual cultivation, and a uniformity in financial, monetary, and commercial arrangements.

“ But if we imagine that the unity of Germany consists in this, that the very great empire should have a single great capital, and that this one great capital would conduce to the development of great individual talent, or to the welfare of the great mass of the people, we are in error. . . . Whence is Germany great but by the admirable culture of the people, which equally pervades all parts of the kingdom ? But does not this proceed from the various seats of government, and do not these foster and support it ? Suppose, for centuries past, we had had in Germany only the two capitals, Vienna and Berlin, or only one of these, I should like to know how it would have fared with German culture, or even with that generally-

diffused opulence which goes hand in hand with culture. Germany has about twenty universities distributed about the whole empire, and about a hundred public libraries similarly distributed. There is also a great number of collections of art and collections of objects belonging to all the kingdom of nature ; for every prince has taken care to bring around him these useful and beautiful objects. There are gymnasia and schools for arts and industry in abundance, nay, there is scarcely a German village without its school. And how does France stand with respect to this last point ?”

These observations were made in 1828 ; if they had been made twenty years later, the moral of the last sentence might have been pointed by a reference not to France, but to England.

We have not space to illustrate from the book before us the much-debated question of Goethe's political opinions. He was a politician in the highest—the Greek—sense of the word, inasmuch as no subject was nearer to his heart than the social development of mankind ; but in its ordinary meaning he would probably have disclaimed the title. The apology which he gives for his want of strong national feeling might be transferred to the subject of politics. “ There is a degree of culture where one stands to a certain extent above nations.” Goethe acquiesced, perhaps too readily, in the existing condition of political affairs, because he felt his true sphere, where positive service was to be done, was in the moral and intellectual world.

Scarcely a page of Eckermann's work is without its attraction. Mr. Oxenford deserves hearty thanks for making this interesting memorial of the greatest of Germans more accessible to the English reader.

The Architectural Quarterly Review, No. I. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—This new review appeals to professional architects and all that wide class of persons who are interested in architecture as an art. It designs to publish “ reviews of books and notices of designs, models, drawings, buildings, furniture, and decorations ; structural and mechanical inventions ; new applications of materials ; or other works having relation to the several departments of the theory and practice of architecture and building, and of the study and profession of the architect.” This is a wide field, and our contemporary has entered upon it with spirit. His Introductory address, his article on the Great Exhibition, and on Mr. Ruskin's Stones of Venice

—all subjects of a popular character—are ably written, and in a free, manly tone which cannot but produce an impression upon the world. Of those portions of the number which are more entirely professional, we must speak with diffidence, but they seem written with knowledge and fairness. Such a publication must be of high value to all persons interested in architecture as a profession, and through them will exercise great influence upon the public at large. We heartily wish it success.

The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. Parts V.—XII. Imp. 8vo.

—The public is now familiarized to the diffusion of works of elaborate art by the several processes of printing, and particularly by that of engraving on wood; and there has been such a succession of marvels, both in quality and quantity, produced to meet the taste of this picture-loving age, that we have almost ceased to wonder at any finish of workmanship where the power of multiplication is unlimited, and public encouragement is commensurate to very numerous impressions. Still, if we look with a critical eye at many of the most showy productions, there is often much that is more specious than accurate, much promise of excellence which is not fully sustained, and much artistic beauty that is lost or defaced in the mechanical processes which are employed in its production. The peculiar merit of Mr. Shaw's publications is that they have the advantage of his superintendence throughout all the processes of their execution; and unless the results fulfil his expectations he takes care that the failure shall be remedied. Of this efficient zeal and perseverance we have examples in the repetition of four plates in the work before us. His familiarity with all the branches of imitative art is such that he is well able to adapt each to the effects he is desirous to convey. To the objects of the present work he has summoned the several processes of engraving on steel and wood, of lithography, printing in gold and in colours, colouring by hand, and perhaps others which escape our enumeration: and when speaking of cheapness, we must express our conviction that, considering its careful and costly preparation, this is certainly the cheapest publication of elaborate art ever presented to the world. Many things, such as mediæval jewellery and enamels, are reproduced in all their glittering colours as perfectly as if they were themselves before us. Other subjects, though necessarily reduced, and delineated only, are exhibited

with careful and instructive accuracy. The volume, which is now completed, contains in all forty-one plates; of which six are representations of encrusted enamel, five of translucent enamel, one of painted enamel, five of gold and silver metal-work, three of iron-work, three of wood-work, six of stained glass, one of Venetian goblets, two of book illuminations, five of embroidery, three of fictile ware, and one of book-binding. An introduction is prefixed detailing some interesting particulars of each of these arts. Each plate also is accompanied by descriptive letter-press, which is freely garnished with minor subjects engraved on wood. The work is now complete; having extended only to half the number of Parts originally contemplated,—the only error perhaps having been too low a price, an error which we hope will be remedied as far as possible by the speedy sale of the whole impression.

The Chronicle of Battel Abbey, from 1066 to 1176. Now first translated, with Notes, and an abstract of the subsequent History of the Establishment. By Mark Antony Lower, M.A. &c. 8vo.—The monastic chronicle, properly so called, is a compilation commencing with the earliest traditions of general or national history, or at some remarkable epoch thereof, and descending, in the form of annals, to a fuller relation of such events as were particularly interesting to the writer or his contemplated readers, from their connection with his own community or neighbourhood, with other churches of the same order, or with the family and successors of the founder. With these matters the transactions of the monastery itself are more or less intermixed. The present book is not of this miscellaneous character; it is a continuous narrative, and more properly a history of Battle Abbey, than a chronicle. It remained in MS. until 1846, when the use of a transcript which had been made for the late Mr. Petrie's great work of the British Historians, was accorded to the Anglia Christiana Society. A limited edition of the original was then printed, and the present translation has been executed by Mr. Lower, in order to render its contents more available to the purposes of local history, to which that gentleman has already made many valuable contributions. It is in records of this description that we are informed of the motives of many acts, the bare execution of which is evidenced by charters. Various nominal deeds of gift are here explained, and appear as bargains of sale or exchange; and many free-will offerings as compromises after long disputes. The object in the writer's view was generally the record of success-

ful contests, which might serve as useful precedents in future emergencies. Thus, a great portion of the "Chronicle of Battle" is occupied with the history of a long struggle maintained with the bishops of Chichester to assert the exempt jurisdiction of the abbey, independent of their authority; and much of the remainder relates to the various suits which the abbey pursued to vindicate its real or supposed rights in other quarters. These matters convey to a modern reader of such histories the appearance of the monastic communities having been exceedingly litigious—and indeed it is difficult to avoid that conclusion upon their own relation; but the object of placing upon record so much that is positively unamiable is explained when we regard it as the running commentary upon the title-deeds of their property—the intelligent companion to the monastic cartulary. Hence arises a corresponding value to the topographer. But it is in a more general view that we would rather commend the publication of ancient histories of this kind. They reflect in the truest light the manners of the time, and are therefore of great value to national history. Among much that is prosaic and tedious in the extreme, they contain occasional incidents of real life which are graphic beyond any more studied picture, and they reveal characteristic glimpses of eminent persons which are well worth the trouble of searching out. Of this nature is the following anecdote of King Henry the Second's connoisseurship in the seals and charters of his ancestors. The validity of a charter of Henry I. was disputed: "but the king taking the charter and seal of his grandfather into his own hands, turned round to Gilbert de Balliol (the objector), and said, By the eyes of God,* if you can prove this charter false, you will put a thousand pounds into my pocket in England! Gilbert said little or nothing to this; and the king added this remarkable speech, If (quoth he) the monks, by a charter and confirmation like this, were able to show that they have a claim upon this very palace of Clarendon, in which I have the greatest delight, I could not with justice refuse to resign it entirely to them." There are other passages in which the chancellor Becket, the chief forester Alan de Neville, the justiciary Richard de Lacy, Henry of Essex the king's unfortunate banner-bearer, and many of the leading

churchmen of the age, appear in a characteristic manner. Many other valuable materials are to be gathered from these venerable pages. On the cruel and inhospitable right of *wrecca maris* the MS. was long since quoted by Lambarde. Another anecdote of Henry II. (in p. 182) appears to show the beginning of confirmation charters under the form of *Insuperimus*. In one story related at p. 135 two married priests are concerned. The confession of an unsuccessful attempt to gain a reputation for miracles at Battle, in the time of Abbot Walter de Lacy (1139-1171), is remarkable. It appears to have excited the derision of the neighbourhood; whereupon "provoked by this, and by the unworthy lives of some of the inhabitants, the Lord waxed angry with these ungrateful people, and withdrew this favour from them,"—transferring it, it is asserted, to the dependent cell of Saint Nicholas in Exeter. (p. 146.) Mr. Lower has added to the completeness of the book by a summary sketch of the history of the abbey, and its succession of abbats, from the time when the Chronicle terminates, to the period of the Dissolution. Various intelligent notes, as well as the general style of the translation, are highly creditable to his care and skill as editor.

Wilton and its Associations. By James Smith. Small 8vo.—This is a pleasing little book, composed at once with taste and talent. Its author evinces a just appreciation of all that is admirable in our poetical literature and all that is gallant and picturesque in our historical annals. He may take some credit for his conception of the term "associations," and still more for the manner in which he has exemplified his idea. Local history and local description are not in themselves the most attractive of compositions; they have sometimes acquired a charm under skilful hands, but this has been chiefly effected by the "associations" with other places and other things which a well-stored mind has been prepared to reflect upon them. The writings of Dr. Whitaker, perhaps the most popular of all topographers, form an excellent example. On the other hand, biography has been continually treated in a discursive style, when we have been presented with "The Life and Times" of this or that personage of note; a practice which has been not a little abused, and made ancillary to mere book-making. There may be some danger of the like result in local "associations," though perhaps not to the same extent. Almost any contemporary notabilities may be dragged into a man's "Life and Times;" but there must be something

* King Henry seems to have had respect to the oaths as well as the charters of his ancestors; for another passage tells us that "the accustomed oath" of the Conqueror, when angry, was By the splendour of God!

more than co-existence requisite to form a local "association." The leading features of the history of Wilton, in its earliest ages, are that it was the see of an Anglo-Saxon bishop and the capital of the county. In medieval times, when superseded in these respects by the neighbouring city of Salisbury, it was principally distinguished as the site of a rich and aristocratic nunnery. But it is after the dissolution, when the monastic property had passed into the possession of the Herberts, that its most interesting "associations" commence. Wilton was the birthplace of Massinger, whose father was one of the principal servants of the Earl of Pembroke. Spenser is presumed to have been an honoured guest; and Shakspeare is ascertained to have attended with his company of comedians to perform a play before King James at that monarch's first visit in 1603. Sir Philip Sidney, whose sister Mary was the accomplished mistress of Wilton, is known to have written his *Arcadia* within these beautiful domains, and to have borrowed many of its descriptive portions from the features they displayed. By a very passable "association" Mr. Smith moves us in one of his chapters to the neighbouring parsonage of Bemerton, where the pious kinsman of the Pembrokes, George Herbert, was tending his humble flock and cherishing his devotional muse. From these materials, assisted by incidental sketches of ancient manners, Mr. Smith has composed a very agreeable work. Indeed, his original writing is in many respects better than his quotations: we allude to the very imaginative description of Sidney's funeral* attributed to Mr. C. Knight and to Mr. Hazlitt's account of "the family Vandyck." From Hazlitt's extravagance in asserting that to be the only good picture at Wilton, Mr. Smith takes the precaution to dissent; and, though he has not entered fully into the works of art, he has added a catalogue of the pictures, and an abstract of Mr. C. Newton's valuable criticisms upon the statuary, which were prepared for the Archæological Institute in 1849. In another matter Mr. Smith has been misled. The Earl of Pembroke stood for knight of the shire of Berkshire in 1649, and an amusing election squib was issued on the occasion, professing to give the speeches of the rival candidates, which our present author has regarded as a veri-

* The aldermen in their violet gowns (then customary for mourning) are translated into "a vast procession of authorities in solemn purple;" and the city trainbands are mentioned as the "most impressive" part of the cavalcade.

table historical document! Mr. Smith (pp. 54, 74,) repeats the old statement, that Wilton House was designed by Hans Holbein in the reign of Edward the Sixth. Mr. Britton has judiciously observed that "there is no authority for the assertion that Holbein designed more than the porch" which goes by his name (Aubrey's *Natural History of Wiltshire*, p. 83, note); and we believe there are no other traces of that master's hand to be seen at Wilton — excepting his portraits of the first Earl and of the father of Sir Thomas More. The house was chiefly built, as Aubrey tells us, in the reign of Elizabeth; materially altered in the time of Charles I. from the designs of a French architect named Solomon de Caus; and, having been partially destroyed by fire in 1648, restored under the superintendence of Webb, the pupil of Inigo Jones. These and other interesting particulars are given in Aubrey's book, recently printed for the Wiltshire Topographical Society: and, though they are not entirely overlooked by Mr. Smith, we regret that he has placed so much of them in an appendix of notes instead of weaving them into his text. Possibly his acquaintance with them was not so early as was desirable. These matters may be rectified in the next edition of "Wilton and its Associations." It is embellished by numerous woodcuts, including several cleverly executed portraits.

*The Poems of Schiller, complete; including all his early suppressed pieces: attempted in English by Edgar Alfred Bowring. 8vo. (J. W. Parker).—*This very modest volume has great merit. It deserves to meet with much encouragement, for it is a truthful as well as a poetical rendering. We have no room for criticism or extract, but the vigour of the translation may be judged from a few words extracted from the Hymn to Joy.

Joy from Truth's own glass of fire
Sweetly on the searcher smiles;
Lest on Virtue's steep he fire,
Joy the tedious path beguiles.
High on Faith's bright hill before us,
See her banner proudly wave!
Joy, too, swells the Angel's chorus—
Bursts the bondage of the grave!

CHORUS.

Mortals, meekly wait for Heaven!
Suffer on in patient love!
In the starry realms above,
Bright rewards by God are given.

The Talbot Case. An authoritative and succinct account from 1839 to the Lord Chancellor's Judgment, with notes and observations, and a preface by the Rev.

M. Hobart Seymour, *M.A.* 12mo. (*Seeleys*.) 1851.—In its historical character the Talbot case may be regarded in a two-fold aspect; first, as exemplifying the means by which the church of Rome acquires its great hold upon the property of every country in which it is allowed its free course; and, secondly, as explaining the ease with which, in our own country, and in many other countries, during revolutionary periods, the people have been induced to sanction a resumption of the property which has found its way into the possession of the monasteries. Mr. Seymour has prefixed to this report of the Talbot case some very useful information respecting the monastic system as practised in our own and other countries.

Illustrated Ditties of the Olden Time. Small 4to. (Folthorp, Brighton). There have been several editions of Nursery Rhymes within these few years, some curious to the literary antiquary, and others very attractive for their pretty pictures. The present is distinguished by its very graceful and delicate etchings, which are characterized at once by fancy and pure taste. Neither artist's nor editor's name is attached: but the volume is dedicated by a mother to her daughter. It is really too charming a book to be destroyed in the nursery, and may be recommended to children of a greater growth as suggesting the most delightful reminiscences of their earlier years.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

May 21. The prize for an English poem on a sacred subject has been awarded to the Rev. John George Sheppard, *M.A.* of Wadham college. The subject was "St. Paul at Athens," and this is the first time of its being awarded.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Porson Prize for the best translation of a passage in Shakspeare into Greek verse has been adjudged to George Morley, of St. John's college. Subject from Henry IV. part ii. act. iv. scene 4.

The Camden Medal for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse is adjudged to F. V. Hawkins, of Trinity college. Subject—Scythia.

Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek and Latin odes have both been adjudged to the same gentleman. Subjects—Greek ode—"Oraculorum defectio;" Latin ode—"Carolus Albertus Sardiniae Rex." The medal for the epigrams was not adjudged.

The Norrisian Prize to the author of the best essay on a sacred subject has been adjudged to Benjamin Atkinson Irving, *B.A.* Scholar of Emmanuel college. Subject—"The traces discernible in Holy Scripture of the influence exerted on the character of the Hebrews by their residence in Egypt."

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 2. At the anniversary meeting of this Society the usual annual reports were read. During the past year, the additions to the collections of the Society have been

exceedingly numerous, among which is a munificent gift from the Imperial Geographical Institute of Austria, of a series of maps at present at the World's Exhibition at Hyde Park. A valuable bequest of instruments by the late Robert Shedden, a fellow of the society, has also been received.

The royal donation for the "Encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery" has been this year divided between Dr. George Wallin, of Finland, for his travels through Arabia, and Mr. Thomas Brunner, for his explorations in the north-west portion of the middle island of New Zealand, both of which were published in the last number of the Society's Journal. The Journal itself, owing to the prosperous state of the Society, has been largely increased in size and value.

The President, Capt. W. H. Smyth, read a summary of the progress of geography during the past year; and enumerated the papers read during the session. Attention was primarily directed to the papers by Col. H. Yorke and Dr. Buist of Bombay, on the use of the Aneroid. At the Swansea meeting of the British Association, in 1848, this instrument was introduced as a means both for meteorological observations and for obtaining differences of level. On a close examination, however, the President had come to the conclusion that further improvement was necessary before the instrument could be trusted otherwise than as a journeyman to the Torricellian tube. To be used with success it should be tested by comparison with a barometer at three different and distant parts of the scale, before and after

the observations. The President next gave an elaborate account of the progress of geography in the different quarters of the globe, noticing the labours of the hydrographic office of the Admiralty, the Ordnance survey, and the geological survey. Various maps by Arrowsmith were commended, and the elaborate physical maps by Mr. Patermann, of the British Isles, and one by the same gentleman of Borneo; as was the bold attempt made by Mr. Wyld to impart a knowledge of geography to the million, by the construction of his gigantic globe in Leicester-square. The merits of the geographical publications of the year by Knight, Blackie, Fullerton, &c. were enumerated. At the close of his summary of Africa, the President, regretting the undignified controversies respecting the rise and course of the Nile, unhesitatingly expressed his conviction that no European traveller had yet seen the source of the true White Nile. The address concluded with the expression of the President's gratification in surrendering the charge of the society to his well-tried and experienced friend, Sir Roderick I. Murchison. An unanimous vote of thanks for the services of Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. was passed, together with a desire that the address just read be printed and extensively circulated. The dinner, under the presidency of Sir R. I. Murchison, supported by several Foreign Ambassadors and Commissioners to the Great Exhibition, was held at the Thatched House, and numerous attended.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 17. The anniversary was held, Prof. H. H. Wilson, President, in the chair.

The report of the council contained special notice of the late Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, its first President, and of Captain Newbold, a material contributor to the publications of the Society. Allusion was made to the efforts of Framjee Cowasjee for the benefit of his country, by the general education of the people, and especially by the introduction of improved methods of agriculture, which has entitled him to the appellation of the Lord Leicester of India. The report then gave some notice of the progress of Babylonian and Assyrian decipherment as carried out by Col. Rawlinson, and now in the course of communication to the world by the Society. Colonel Rawlinson is of opinion that the inscriptions at Behistún extend over a period of 1,000 years—from B.C. 2,000 to 1,000; that the religion of the ancient Assyrians and Babylonians was strictly Astral or Sabæan;

and, as he finds among the gods the names of Belus, Ninus, and Semiramis, he thinks that the dynasties given by the Greeks were, in fact, lists of mythological names. The geography of Western Asia, as it was 4,000 years ago, appears to be clearly made out. Colonel Rawlinson finds a king of Cadytis, or Jerusalem, named Kanun, a tributary of the king who built the palace of Khursabad, warring with a Pharaoh of Egypt, and defeating his armies on the south frontier of Palestine. The Meshec and Tubal of Scripture were dwelling in North Syria, the Hittites held the centre of the province, and the commercial cities of Tyre and Sidon and Gaza and Acre flourished on the coasts. Col. Rawlinson undertakes to identify every province and city named in the inscriptions.

The report of the Oriental Translation Committee mentioned the production of the second volume of the *Travels of Elyia Effendi*, of the fifth volume of *Haji Khalfæ Lexicon*, and of the *Makamat of Hariri*. The Committee has accepted from Col. Rawlinson the offer of a translation of the valuable and rare geographical work of Yakút; and is about to proceed with the third and concluding volume of M. Garcin de Tassy's *Histoire de la Littérature Hindoui et Hindoustani*, including a *Memoir on Hindustani Songs*, with numerous translations. The report concluded with noticing the presentation of William the Fourth's gold medal to Prof. H. H. Wilson, in acknowledgment of his services to Oriental literature generally, and especially in testimony of the merits of his translation of the *Vishnu Purana*. The report of the committee for publishing Oriental Texts lamented the inadequacy of their funds to carry on the valuable works proposed for publication with as much activity as they could wish,—but stated that progress was making with M. Garcin de Tassy's edition of the *Mantac ut Tayr*, and with Mr. Morley's *History of the Ghaznawi Sultans*, by Baihakki.

Dr. Bird submitted the Auditors' Report, which was not encouraging, for it showed that the expenses incurred by the Society in the publication of the labours of Col. Rawlinson were, in fact, so much in actual excess of its income. The report recommended that the fee of five guineas paid on admission into the Society should be abolished, to which proposal the meeting assented by a large majority, and that measures should be taken to deliver series of evening lectures on some of the more interesting and popular subjects of Oriental research. The elections of officers and council then took place, the former being all re-chosen.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 1. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. exhibited an ancient vase and a specimen of the Francisca, or Frankish battle-axe, presented to him by the Abbé Cochet of Dieppe, who discovered them in the Merovingian Cemetery at Evermeu near Dieppe. Mr. Smith also exhibited a coloured drawing of Merovingian buckles, found at Rambouillet, forwarded to him by M. Charles Dufour, of Amiens.

A note from John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, was read, accompanying the exhibition of an ancient picture, on panel, representing the entry of the Imperialist army into Rome, A.D. 1527, under the command of the Constable of Bourbon, the property of Philip Hardwick, esq. R.A. F.S.A. The title given to the picture itself is "Roma Caput Mundi." The style of art is unquestionably that of the sixteenth century; and the costume, arms, and armour of the figures in the foreground indicate the same period. Changes took place in several of the buildings represented within a comparatively few years after 1527, which changes are not shown in this picture. St. Peter's is without the dome, which was partially completed before the death of Michael Angelo in 1569. The gate here termed Porta S. Agneta was termed Porta Pia after it was rebuilt by Pius IV. who reigned from 1559 to 1565. The columns of Trajan and Antonine, here termed ADRIANA and OCTAVIANA, are represented without the colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul placed upon them by Sixtus IV. Many other circumstances of this kind might be enumerated.

W. B. Dickinson, esq. of Leamington, exhibited three specimens of Peruvian antiquity, at present in the possession of John Power, esq. of that place: obtained many years ago from an aboriginal Peruvian tomb; namely, a fillet of beaten gold, measuring four feet and half an inch; a gold plate, measuring three inches by two inches; and a small gold figure or idol, which had evidently been cut in two by a chisel or other sharp instrument, stated to have been so mutilated by the natives at the time of its removal. The weight of this half figure is two pennyweights thirteen grains.

William Dickson, esq. F.S.A. communicated a rough sketch of some discoveries lately made at the castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed. These consisted of the southwest tower, and of two pointed archways,

which had been entirely covered with earth, and, till opened for the construction of a railway, were unknown.

May 8. Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

Thomas Hordern Whitaker, esq. exhibited the top stone of a Quern found at Ribchester, near the place where a large Roman altar to Apollo was discovered, which is now placed on the bridge at St. John's college, Cambridge.

George Richard Corner, esq. F.S.A. presented to the society a carved alabaster tablet representing the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, apparently of the 16th century, exactly similar in point of character of art to the three sculptured tablets already in the Society's possession, described in p. 29 of the Catalogue of their Museum.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a Memorial preserved among the Burghley Papers in the British Museum of the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the Warden and Engraver of the Mint to the Lord Treasurer, upon the ancient manner in which the royal and other seals of England were made, and complaining of the customers, alnagers, and other officers, who in many places had caused their seals to be engraved contrary to ancient usage, and to the deceiving and defrauding the Queen's subjects.

John Yonge Akerman, esq. communicated the transcript of a paper belonging to the Rev. Adam Baynes, in the handwriting of his ancestor of the same name, who had been an officer in the Parliament army during the great civil war, entitled "The Case of the Prisoners of the Royal Prison of the Tower of London, humbly presented to the consideration of the Parliament." It is a remonstrance against many exactions and hardships; and the date from internal evidence appears to have been the reign of Charles II. soon after 1666 or 7.

A second communication was made from Sir Henry Ellis respecting the compulsory, and in some cases enticed, substitution of new for ancient charters of corporations in the time of Charles II. and James II. introductory of a letter from Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys, to the mayor of Pontefract in Yorkshire, dated Sept. 16, 1684, preserved among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.

May 15. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Mr. Cove Jones exhibited a silver ring bearing the device of two hands joined, with the motto of Chaucer's prioress, "Amor vincit omnia."

Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited some cu-

rious bronze fibulæ, one of them remarkable for the contrivance to hold the acus in its place by a sliding ring.

Mr. Akerman, the resident Secretary, offered some remarks on nine out of a set of twelve roundels or fruit trenchers, three being missing, exhibited to the Society by Colonel Sykes. Like other specimens of those now obsolete objects, they were painted on one side only, the other being left quite bare. The figures painted upon them represent individuals of different grades of life in the costume of the time of James the First; around each figure are two lines of verse, some of them quaint and pithy enough.—At the next meeting Sir Henry Ellis pointed out that these verses are to be seen (including the three missing characters) in a musical work by John Maynard, lutanist, entitled “*The XII. Wonders of the World*,” fol. 1611. In the Catalogue of Music in the British Museum is a memorandum attributing their composition to Sir John Davis.

Colonel Sykes exhibited at the same time a silver plate, about a foot in height, by eight inches broad, representing the embossed figure of St. Michael the Archangel. This plate was found near Dungeness, and is supposed to have belonged to some Russian vessel wrecked at that spot.

Mr. Collier communicated some further particulars relative to the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, relating to the period between 1584 and 1592.

May 22. Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

Thomas Barrett Lennard, esq. M.P. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Reveley, esq. of Kendal, presented a fibula vestiaria, and a torquis, both of silver, found in April 1847, in a crevice of the lime-stone rock, on the north side of Orton Scar, in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, in Westmerland. Mr. Reveley likewise presented to the Society's museum a silver coin of Lucius Verus, found a few years ago in the same parish. These several articles, he conceives, furnish evidence of the line of the Roman Iter from Bremetonacæ northwards. Mr. Reveley also presented a penny of Edward the Confessor, and two pennies of the Conqueror, found, with many others, in 1834, in digging a grave in the Church of Betham, in Westmerland: and a British coin stated to have been found at Huddersfield.

Henry Campkin, esq. exhibited to the Society a document, a power of attorney, under the hand and seal of Lord Chief Justice Holt.

A letter from John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. was read, upon the construction of timber arches, which he observed to be very different from those executed in stone

or brick. This paper was accompanied by a drawing, representing in one view specimens of different periods, ranging from the time of Henry III. to that of James I.

Beriah Botfield, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small Byzantine coffer of early mosaic work, conjectured to be as early as the eleventh century.

The resident Secretary then read the opening of another communication from Sir Henry Ellis, being a narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions of English Fleets, beginning with that against the Spanish armada in 1588, down to 1603, preserved in the Cottonian MS. Titus B. VIII. strongly mixed with contemporary feeling and contemporary anecdote. Each expedition is commented upon in a separate section.

May 29. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Mr. Pulski exhibited two bronzes, one of them apparently of a boxer, of fine Roman work.

Mr. Akerman, the resident secretary, read a memoir “*On the Weapons of the Celtic and Teutonic tribes*.” His purpose was to review the evidence we possess, rather than to offer any conjecture or theory of his own. In the infancy of nations the weapon which served the hunter in the chase was the same as that wielded in war. The stone hatchets, hammers, chisels, and lance-heads of the primitive races of Britain and the European continent resemble very closely those of the barbarous inhabitants of remote countries. Two stone hatchets, brought from Australia, were remarkable as being identical with the European axe and hammer heads of the primeval period. The weapons of bronze discovered in the Celtic tumuli of the continent resemble not only those found in Britain, but also those of Switzerland and Germany. The leaf-shaped swords of bronze are evidently of a succeeding period, and were perhaps casts from the weapons of a more civilized people. They were probably the description of swords used by the Gauls against the Romans, B. C. 223, when Polybius states that their swords bent like a strigil. The account which Tacitus gives of the weapons of the Germans is calculated to perplex the archæologist. In his *Germania* the great historian speaks of the short spears or javelins of these people, but in the *Annals* Germanicus is made to contrast the long unwieldy spear of the Germans with the effective pilum of the Romans. Passages in the Old Testament, in Herodotus, Plato, and other writers, were cited to show that brass was used by the Greeks and other ancient civilised nations, down to at least the end of the

fifth century B. C. The Romans did not bury arms with their dead, and hence we have no positive monumental data of the adoption of iron. The graves of the Franks in Gaul are found to resemble very closely those of the Anglo-Saxons, and their contents prove them to have been the cemeteries of kindred races. The axe, however, which is so often found in the Frank graves, is rarely found in those explored in this county. In the numerous barrows of the Anglo-Saxon period explored by the writer and by Lord Lonsborough, both in Kent and Sussex, but few arms were discovered, and not a single specimen of the Frank axe or francisca, although one or two examples, exhibited to the meeting by Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich, have been found in the graves of the Isle of Thanet. On the contrary, the graves of the Franks, explored in France by the Abbé Cochet and others, contained swords, axes, spear-heads, and large knives, a fact which appears to show that every Frank was a soldier, while the Anglo-Saxon—protected by his insular position—became changed in habits and manners, and took to the pastoral life. In many of the tumuli of the South Downs the writer had discovered merely a small knife. Still axes like those wielded by the Franks were used by the Anglo-Saxons at the battle of Hastings; when William caused a feigned retreat to be sounded, the Saxons, says the Norman chronicler, pursued them, each with his axe suspended from his neck, a description which would well apply to the peculiar axe called the francisca. The barbed pilum called the angon, mentioned by Agathias as used with tremendous effect by the Franks, has never been discovered in any of their graves in France. That the Anglo-Saxons held the bow in contempt, or considered it the missile engine of the robber, or of one who lurked in ambush, seems evident from some Anglo-Saxon verses quoted from the Exeter Book, as well as from the fact of there being no archers in the army that opposed the Normans at Hastings. The reading of this communication was accompanied by a very interesting exhibition of weapons of various countries, illustrating the three periods specially treated of.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 6. The Hon. Richard Neville, V.P. in the Chair.

The President of Trinity College, Oxford, communicated an account of the recent discovery of numerous relics of the Roman period, at Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, accompanied by the exhibition of a

large assemblage of specimens of ancient fictile ware, from Samian of the most enriched character to the most ordinary fabrication of late Romano-British date. These remains were sent by the kind permission of Lady Croke, of Studley Priory, in whose possession they remain. Vestiges of a work, apparently a paved Roman way, had been brought to light in the course of the excavations, and further discoveries are anticipated.

Mr. Birch offered some observations on certain interesting objects which had been brought under his notice, being stamps and moulds for the fabrication of ancient pottery. They are of exceedingly rare occurrence, but some specimens, as he remarked, exist in the Musée Céramique, formed by the late M. Brongniart, at Sèvres: these were discovered at Rheinzabern and in Auvergne. The relics exhibited are of a very coarse style of art, but serve to illustrate the processes of ancient fabrication, hitherto very imperfectly understood. They will be deposited in the Collection at the British Museum.

Mr. Wynne gave a relation of the results of his recent investigations at Castell Bere, Merionethshire, a fortress of importance prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. who remained there for some days in 1284, but subsequently it appears to have been wholly neglected, and it is now so overgrown with trees that the arrangement of the buildings can with difficulty be traced. Mr. Wynne had undertaken some excavations on the site, and brought to light the remains of architectural details, columns, capitals, and sculptured ornaments, of the Early-English period, of great beauty in execution: he had found numerous objects, arrow-heads, knives and weapons, the horns of red-deer in abundance, with other relics, of which he exhibited those most deserving of notice. He laid before the meeting also some portions, in red sand-stone, of the walls of Gatacre, Shropshire, the ancient seat of the family of that name. These walls appeared to have been coated with a coarsely vitrified encrustation; and he observed that this vitrification extended even to the joints of the masonry, a peculiarity of construction seemingly without parallel in this country.

Mr. Franks called attention to the remarkable fact stated by Major Rawlinson, that he had discovered, in the course of his late investigations in the East, certain sculptured stones, which, after being chiselled, had been coated with a vitrified crust. The vitrified forts in Scotland appear to present some analogy in their construction with the curious peculiarity noticed in Shropshire by Mr. Wynne.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver communicated a detailed pedigree and memorials of the Courtenay family, accompanied by transcripts of the wills and original unpublished documents connected with that noble house.

Mr. Holmes sent a transcript of another curious paper relating to the history of Anthony Babington, whose letter, supplicating the mercy of Elizabeth, had been brought before the Institute by Mr. Burt at a previous meeting. The document now produced is the draft of a Proclamation for the apprehension of Babington and his fellow conspirators, corrected by the pen of Burghley, and in great part in his own hand-writing. It is preserved in one of the Lansdowne MSS. He observed that the letter communicated by Mr. Burt appeared to have been printed in the State Trials, from a transcript now in the British Museum. The existence of the original letter had not been ascertained, after most careful inquiries. The curious circumstance appeared by the Proclamation now brought under consideration, that portraits of the conspirators were ordered by Burghley to be circulated, in order to render their escape the more difficult, and deprive those who should harbour them of any ground of excuse on the plea of ignorance. Some conversation ensuing in regard to this singular precaution, which is added in the draft of the Proclamation by Lord Burghley's own hand, Mr. Hamilton Gray observed that similar means had been adopted by Government to ensure the apprehension of Lady Ogilvie, the heroine of the young Chevalier's Rebellion in 1745, pictures of her being sent to the various sea-ports, to be taken on board any ship, in case of a lady unknown demanding passage. One of these portraits was actually brought into the vessel in which she escaped, and placed in Lady Ogilvie's hands; upon which she remarked, with great presence of mind, that it was a striking likeness, and that with such a guide they could not fail to discover the lady.

Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, communicated a note of the discovery of two ancient cups or chalices, of mixed white metal, now in his collection, and found last year at a depth of six feet, near the ruins of Kilcoleman Castle, co. Cork. The spot where these vessels were brought to light had been regarded as the site of a burial-place connected with that fortress. The castle is interesting as having been the property and residence of the poet Spenser, and the place where, it is believed, great portion of the "Faerie Queene" was composed. Mr. Hoare sent drawings of these chalices, of unusual fashion. Mr. Octavius Morgan considered the type of

their form to be of an early character, and pointed out some mazer bowls of ancient date, examples presenting features of analogy with these Irish cups of metal.

Mr. Morgan offered some observations on a collection of *Viatoria*, travelling sundials or "journey rings," which he laid before the Society: and he produced at the same time an interesting astrolabe, date early in the sixteenth century, of which he had recently become possessed.

Dr. Charlton, of Newcastle, brought for the examination of the Society, by the kind permission of Cardinal Wiseman, a MS. volume of considerable interest, comprising the service for the blessing of "cramp-rings," and that used on the occasion of Touching for the Evil. At the commencement of the book are emblazoned the arms of Philip and Mary, and an illumination represents that queen kneeling before the altar, with a salver of the rings on each side of her. This part of the volume is entitled,—"Certayn Prayors to be used by the Quenes heighnes in the Consecration of the Crampe Rynges." In a second illumination, preceding the ceremonial for the "heling," Mary again appears placing her hands on the neck of a diseased person, presented to her by the chaplain. Andrew Boorde, in his "Introduction to Knowledge," mentions the halloving of cramp-rings by the sovereign of England as an usage annually observed.

Mr. Augustus Franks gave an account of a most elaborate specimen of German chasing in silver, a large medallion, executed about 1535 by Heinric Reitz, of Leipsic: another work of the same skilful artist was produced by Mr. Morgan, made by order of John Frederic Duke of Saxony. Several pieces of plate were exhibited, of unusual character, especially a large covered salt, by Miss Ffarington, and five remarkable salvers, brought by Mr. Rolls. They were found in the mint at Lima, where they had been deposited as bullion, and are enriched with designs of flowers and fruit in high relief. This fine plate is supposed to have been executed by the South Americans, under the influence of Spanish taste.

Mr. Bird sent various objects of interest: amongst which was an inedited grant to Byknacre Priory, Essex, in the thirteenth century, with seal appended, in perfect preservation. Also, some good examples of ancient pottery and stone ware, &c.

Mr. Colnaghi presented to the Society a fac-simile cast from a remarkable head-piece of steel, chased with subjects in the classical style of design, a production of the highest skill of the Italian armourers in the sixteenth century. The original

had recently come into his possession with a magnificent suit of armour, supposed to have been worn by the Constable de Bourbon, brought to this country with some beautiful rondaches and arms from Rome, during the late commotions in Italy.

The Rev. R. F. Meredith sent an impression from a sepulchral slab in Somersetshire, engraved with a very singular representation of a knight, wearing over a cervelliere or skull-cap a large chapel-defer, resembling a wide basin reversed, upon his head. This singular figure is in mailed armour, with a lance in the hand, and the arms of the Raleghs on the shield; and it forms a very curious addition to the list of sepulchral incised memorials of the fourteenth century.

The Rev. Edward Wilton sent a cast from a bronze figure of Minerva, found by a shepherd in an inclosed pasture, or tining, on Salisbury Plain. An ancient encampment exists in the neighbourhood. The figure is of singular design, although not apparently of very high antiquity: but its deposit in such a spot is not easily explained. Not far distant is a place where coins, weapons, &c. have been frequently found; also a small figure or *lar*, representing Mercury.

Numerous impressions from ancient seals were laid upon the table, some of them of much interest, especially that of John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, temp. Edw. IV. being his seal as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; also that of John Holand, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord High Admiral, the matrix found in a moat in Somersetshire; the fine corporation seal of Droitwich; with several monastic seals of various periods.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 28. Dr. William Bell read a paper upon the figure of a Sphynx found at Thorda in Transylvania, almost identical with one of the same fabulous beast dug up and now preserved at Colchester. (Engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* for Feb. 1822, p. 107.) The former one is of bronze, apparently intended for a standard, with a raised inscription in well-preserved relief round its base. The first six letters are the emphatic reduplication of the letters SML SML, which, with the necessary vowels, would give the reading of the entire name Samuel, or, as it was upon the triumph of the Christian religion, transferred to a fiend or wood-demon, under the appellation of Zamiel, now preserved to all time in Weber's Freischütz. Dr. Bell then observed that though, in conformity to general use, he pronounced the name of an indigenous Sabine deity Camulus, yet, from the known convertibility of the

c and *s*, the more correct pronunciation ought to be Samulus, and in fact in the old classic alphabets *c* and *s* were identical in form, as in the modern French the *c* with its cedule is always pronounced as *s*. The worship of this Sabine deity was much cultivated by the Gens Claudia, of which the Emperor Claudius—as all his predecessors from Tiberius, who was also a Claudius (Suet. *vita Tiberii*, cap. i.) and a Sabine from the small town Regillus, was a prominent member; and as the first Roman settler of Britain, and the founder of the Roman colony of Colchester, would have all his predilections fostered, and his devotions followed by the grateful or adulative legionaries, who also, as we learn from Geoffrey of Monmouth, gave this city of his foundation the name of Claudiopolis. The connection of the Gens Claudia with the sphynx is easily traceable in the verbal agreement of the Latin Claudius, Claudeus, with the Greek *Οἰδιππος* both of which signify *lame*, deprived of the feet, and it is therefore curious and conformative that both the Thorda and Colchester sphynxes represent the mangled remains of all the other parts of a human body, the head very prominent, except the feet. That a temple was erected to Claudius in Colchester, we learn from Tacitus (*Ann.* xiv. 29-39) and this sphynx may have been the figure of his indigenous deity, which the ancient Etrurians (of whom the Sabines were a portion), with the earliest Greek and Egyptian nations, had in common. And it is not beside the question to remark, that the earliest heroes of the name Camillus, were all of the Gens Furia, which may have originated in the verbal conformity of their name with the sphynx, which, whether as harpy, gorgon, or fury, would represent the same personification of fury and rapine.

Mr. Davis exhibited several specimens of pottery found in excavating in Bonner's Fields, the peculiarity of which appeared in the interior of the lower part of the neck, in each of which was a division from the body, with perforations. Mr. Cumming identified these with some in his own collection from the East Indies, and which are used at the present day, the division being made to prevent insects, lizards, and other things from getting in.

Mr. Burkitt exhibited copies of two sepulchral slabs from the churchyard of Christ Church, Newgate Street. The inscriptions are in Norman French, their date the end of the 13th century, and they have been hitherto unnoticed.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This Institute held its quarterly general meeting, June 5, under the presidency of

C. J. F. Bunbury, esq. The company met at the house of John Gwilt, esq. of Icklingham, where that gentleman had arranged in one room a variety of Roman antiquities found at that place, and in another a curious collection of Saxon ornaments, &c. from the adjoining parish of West Stow. An interesting paper by Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bart. on the nature of the Roman occupation of Icklingham, having been read, Mr. Tymms gave a brief account of the Saxon antiquities found at Stow, shewing how they agreed with some peculiarities observable in the remains of the same people discovered in other parts of the kingdom, and calling attention to the singular fact that the spot at Stow, where nought but Saxon remains have been met with, closely adjoins that in the neighbouring parish, where only Roman objects are turned up. Owing to the quantity of rain that had fallen, and the uncomfortable state of the weather, the party were unable to proceed to the site of the Roman camp or station; but went to the church of All Saints, where the fine Early-English scroll-work in iron on the church chest, and the decorated chancel pavement, gave rise to some interesting conversation. Mr. E. K. Bennet here read a paper on the church, shewing that there were formerly three churches in this now small village; one of which, dedicated to St. Mary, is not even known by tradition. The others, dedicated to St. James and All Saints, still remain. The latter, of the Decorated period, has much to interest the ecclesiologist. The company thence proceeded to Mildenhall, where, through the kindness of C. J. F. Bunbury, esq. they were permitted to meet in the old dining hall of the Manor House, formerly the seat of the Norths and the Hammers. The

hall was hung round with rubbings of fine brasses, from the extensive collection of J. Holmes, esq. and in a glass case in the centre, and on the other table, was a large and extremely curious assemblage of antiquities, more particularly of the Roman and Saxon periods. Mr. Tymms then read a paper descriptive of the fine church of Mildenhall, including some account of a monument known only as "the lord mayor's tomb," and which Mr. Tymms has found reason to assign to Sir Henry Barton, lord mayor of London in 1425-6. Mr. Tymms was also able from contemporary documents to show that the apartment over the fine north porch was used as the Lady's chapel; a peculiarity of which he believed only one other instance was known, in the neighbouring church of Fordham; and that the masses of masonry in the churchyard, which have puzzled local antiquaries, are remains of the Chapel of the Chancel; and from a large monumental slab in the chancel, denuded of its brass, that the remarkably fine east window and other decorated insertions were the work of Richard de Wichforde, one of its Vicars. The church is a noble edifice, with some fine examples of early-English work in the chancel and in a side chapel; and elaborately carved roofs to the nave and aisles,—probably, with the font, the work of Sir Henry Barton, at the beginning of the 15th century. As the church is about to undergo extensive reparations, it is hoped that the parties charged with their direction will preserve with care the many parts of it which excited so much interest and admiration on this occasion. In the evening nearly thirty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the Bell Inn, C. J. F. Bunbury, esq. in the chair.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 26. The consideration in committee of the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill having been resumed, Mr. *Keogh* moved the insertion after the word "void," of the words "in England," thereby exempting Ireland from the operation of the clause. This amendment was rejected by 84 to 39.—A further amendment was then proposed by Mr. *Keogh*, declaring that nothing contained in the clause should prevent the free action of the Catholic

prelates in Ireland, as regarded their spiritual functions.—The amendment was opposed by the *Attorney-General*, who contended that no interference would be exercised by the present Bill with any spiritual functions of the bishops, unless exercised under the prohibited titles. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 344 to 59.—Another amendment was proposed by Mr. *Sadleir*, to the effect that no legal proceeding should take place under the Act for anything done in pur-

suance of the practice in use anterior to the year 1850. This was also negatived, by 278 to 27.

May 27. Mr. *Baillie* moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the punishments inflicted during the disturbances in CEYLON; of the conduct of Lord Torrington, the late governor of that island; and of that of Earl Grey, in signifying her Majesty's approbation of Lord Torrington's conduct during and subsequent to the disturbances.—Lord *Grosvenor* justified the policy of Lord Torrington, on account of the exigency in which he found the colony placed.—After some discussion the debate was adjourned to the 29th, when Lord *J. Russell* reviewed the general administration of Lord Torrington, and declared that he had in a few weeks suppressed a rebellion and eradicated its seeds; he had left in prosperity a colony which he had found embarrassed, and the people tranquil who had been on the verge of a rebellion.—The House divided, when the motion was negatived by 282 to 202.

May 28. On committal of the RAILWAY AUDIT Bill, an amendment, moved by Mr. *Ellice*, and opposed by the promoters of the Bill, was carried, on a division, by 77 to 42 votes.—Mr. *Packe* subsequently declared that the Bill was a mass of inconsistencies; and, notwithstanding a remonstrance from Mr. *Locke* on behalf of the measure, moved that the chairman should leave the chair.—The committee divided—For Mr. *Packe's* motion, 62; against, 56.—The Bill was consequently lost.

May 30. In committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill, Mr. *Keogh* moved an amendment that no judicial proceedings should be instituted under the Act without the consent of the Attorney-General being first had and obtained. This amendment was discussed for some time, and negatived without a division.—The question, "that the first clause stand part of the Bill," having been put, the committee divided, for the clause, 246, against it, 62.

The second reading of the COLONIAL QUALIFICATION Bill was moved by Mr. *Hutt*.—Mr. *Stanford* moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. A division was taken—For the second reading, 72; for the amendment, 31.—Read 2^o.

June 2. Mr. *Hume* moved the appointment of a Select Committee on the INCOME TAX.—Mr. *Freshfield* moved as an amendment that the order for nominating such committee should be discharged.—The House divided, for appointing a committee, 193, against, 94; but, in consequence of the difficulties between the Government

and Mr. *Hume* in its selection, the nomination was deferred.

June 4. Lord *Melgund* moved the second reading of the SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT OF SCOTLAND Bill. The measure was designed to provide a system of education limited to secular subjects, but supported by local taxation, and subjected to local government. The noble lord vindicated the use and even necessity of the Bill by pointing to the fact that the present means of instruction, of every description, did not provide for more than 300,000 pupils, which was less than half the number of children in Scotland of an age to require instruction. He added that, out of 5,000 existing schools, 1,800 were altogether unconnected with any religious denomination, and were found, nevertheless, to work exceedingly well.—Mr. *J. Mackenzie*, in moving that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, confessed the importance of providing extended means of education in Scotland, but could not consent to subvert the present parochial school system, nor to disserve religious from secular instruction.—The House divided—For the second reading, 124; against, 137. The Bill was consequently lost.

June 5. Sir *G. Grey* moved the second reading of the METROPOLIS WATER WORKS Bill. This measure, though introduced by the government, belonged to the class of private bills, and was opposed on many questions, principally on account of the variety of private interests with which it threatens injurious interference. An amendment was moved by Mr. *Moffat* that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—Sir *G. Grey* trusted that the House would consent to the second reading, offering to send the bill afterwards before a committee of selection.—The House divided—For the 2nd reading, 95; for the amendment, 79. Read 2^o.

Mr. *T. Baring* moved a resolution setting forth that the recent excise regulations, by which the dealers were allowed to mix CHICORY with coffee, had stimulated adulteration and other fraudulent practices with respect to the article in question.—Sir *J. Trollope* vindicated the home-growers of chicory.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* believed that the mixture of chicory and coffee was quite as wholesome, and by many consumers deemed more palatable than coffee alone. As a practical question it was found impossible to prevent the admixture, and the Treasury had consequently withdrawn the penalties for an offence which they could not prohibit.—On a division there appeared—For the resolution, 89; against it, 94.

June 6. In Committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill, Sir *F. Thesiger* proposed to add certain words, giving power to any subject to initiate an action for the penalties created under the bill, provided the consent of the Attorney-General were first duly obtained.—Mr. *Walpole* supported the amendment, remarking that they might hereafter very possibly have a Roman Catholic Attorney-General.—Lord *J. Russell* contended that for an offence against the dignity and supremacy of the Crown, the law adviser of the Crown was the appropriate prosecutor.—The committee divided—For, 130; against, 166.

The House having gone into committee on HOME-MADE SPIRITS IN BOND, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* immediately moved that the chairman leave the chair. On a division the motion was negatived by 123 to 140; and the Government was again defeated on this question.—The resolutions proposed by Lord *Naas* were then put and agreed to.

June 13. Lord *J. Russell* moved for leave to bring in a bill to improve the administration of Justice in the COURT OF CHANCERY, and the Judicial Committee of Privy Council; and also a Bill to regulate the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. It was desirable, as he stated on a former occasion, that the political and judicial functions of the Lord Chancellor should be separated. He thought the Lord Chancellor should continue as the Speaker of the House of Lords, and should preside in that House as the Highest Court of Appeal. He proposed that two Judges, to be called the Judges of the Appeal Court, should be appointed, who would sit and decide when the Lord Chancellor could not attend; and who, when he was sitting, would assist him in disposing of the business of the Court. He further proposed, that if one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal should have time to do

so, he should sit for any of the other Equity Judges who might be ill. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the appointment of two additional Judges to sit in the Court of Chancery; and he further proposed that the salary of the Lord Chancellor should be reduced from 14,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a year, with the same retiring allowance as at present; and he proposed also to reduce the salary of the Master of the Rolls from 7,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* making a saving of 5,000*l.* to meet the expenses of 12,000*l.* a year, which, with a salary of 6,000*l.* a year for each of the two new Judges, would be the additional expense created.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* be voted for defraying the expenses of the KAFIR WAR.—Agreed to.

The following members were appointed to form the select committee on the INCOME TAX: The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *F. Baring*, Mr. *Cobden*, Mr. *Disraeli*, Mr. *Horsham*, Mr. *Henley*, Lord *Naas*, Mr. *Newdegate*, Mr. *F. Peel*, Mr. *Ricardo*, Mr. *Roebuck*, Col. *Romilly*, Lord *H. Vane*, and Mr. *F. Villiers*.

On the vote of 23,239*l.* for public buildings, &c. in Ireland, Mr. *Spooner* moved to reduce it by the sum of 1,236*l.* proposed for the repairs of MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The vote as proposed was carried by only a narrow majority of two, there being 119 for the reduced vote, and 121 against it.

The third reading of the ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ABBREVIATION Bill was moved.—The division showed—For the third reading, 12; against, 66; and the Bill was consequently lost.

June 17. Mr. *Bass* moved a resolution, declaring that one-half of the existing TAX ON MALT should be repealed on and after the 10th Oct. 1852.—The House divided—For the motion, 31; against it, 76.

June 18. The SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION Bill, introduced by Mr. *Williams*, was thrown out by a majority of 77 to 42.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 2nd June the railroad from Paris to Dijon, the ancient capital of Burgundy, was opened with much solemnity. The President honoured Dijon with his presence, and took the opportunity to make a political declaration. He asserted that France does not desire either the return of the ancient *regime*, under whatever form it might be disguised, nor the trial of disastrous and impracticable Utopias; and if

his government had not realised all the ameliorations it had in view, the blame lay in the manœuvres of factions, which paralysed the good dispositions of assemblies as well as of governments. Mere personal interests be entirely disregarded, but whatever the country imposed on him he would resolutely execute, for France should not perish in his hands. He then alluded to the proposals made in favour of a revision of the constitution; and said he

would wait with confidence the manifestation of the country and the decision of the assembly.

Meanwhile, the agitation for the revision of the constitution is assuming a more formidable shape. The number of important places which have already petitioned the Assembly in its favour is very great. On the other hand the Central Committee of Resistance has issued a bulletin, declaring that any member of the National Assembly who shall vote for the re-establishment of the Monarchy, the revision of the Constitution without observing the prescriptions contained in it, or the prolongation of the powers of Louis Napoleon, shall be considered as having signed his own sentence of death.

ITALY.

Rome continues in a very bad state; both the French and Papal governments have been obliged to have recourse to the strictest measures, and a fresh and not inconsiderable number of arrests have been made, to add to the already overcrowded prisons, and some men who resisted the French police have been shot. The fort St. Angelo has been repaired by the French, and stocked with provisions and ammunition; it is capable of holding a very strong garrison. They have also had the coast well sounded in the vicinity of Civita Vecchia; all these preparations seem to portend a protracted occupation.

ALGERIA.

The French entered the country of Lower Kabylia on the 11th of May, and were desperately opposed by the inhabitants, who, however, were driven from all their positions, and the blockade of Gigelli raised. The loss of the French was estimated at 100 killed and 300 wounded, and that of the Kabyles at 437 killed and 1,200 wounded; 42 villages were burnt on the 15th and 17th.

BELGIUM.

A very singular trial has been occupying great attention in Belgium. The accused were the Count and Countess de Bocarmé, one of the oldest families in the country, and the crime laid to their charge is that of having poisoned the Countess's brother, Gustave Fougny, in order to obtain his fortune. After seventeen days of trial, the jury gave a verdict of Guilty against the Count and Not Guilty against his wife. The Court pronounced sentence of death upon Hippolyte Visart de Bocarmé, and decreed that the execution should take place in one of the squares of Mons.

SPAIN.

The Concordat recently concluded be-

tween the Queen of Spain and the Pope declares that the Roman Catholic religion shall be maintained, to the exclusion of all others, for ever. A new Archbishopric of Valladolid is created, in addition to the existing Archbishoprics of Toledo, Burgos, Granada, Santiago, Seville, Tarragona, Valencia, and Zaragoza. Eight bishoprics are suppressed, and three new ones—of Madrid, Ciudad-Real, and Vittoria—created. The income of the Archbishops range from 160,000 to 130,000 reals, those of the Bishops from 110,000 to 80,000. Stipulations are also made for the payment of the clergy, for the establishment and maintenance of religious houses, both for men and women, and for the restoration, the sale, and investment in the funds for church purposes, of the unsold ecclesiastical property. The possessors of alienated property are to remain in undisturbed possession, subject to certain charges.

DENMARK.

In a Cabinet Council held at Copenhagen on the 28th May, under the presidency of the King, the question of the succession to the throne of Denmark was resolved in favour of the young Prince Christian of Glücksburg, who has been adopted by the King. In case of the demise of the Prince the crown is to devolve upon his descendants to the exclusion of the house of Augustenburg, the members of which, as first agnats, lay claim to the sovereignty of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein on the decease of the present King-Duke. The decision of the King awaits the ratification of the Chambers, which will shortly be convoked.

CALIFORNIA.

On the 12th March a fire broke out at Nevada City, which originated in a bowling-alley, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The flames extended in all directions with great rapidity, and continued to rage until the fairest part of the city was destroyed. Upwards of 200 houses were either burned or torn down to stop further ravages. By this terrible calamity more than 2,000 persons have lost their all. The total loss sustained is estimated at 1,200,000 dollars. This does not include the gold dust which was in the possession of individuals, and which is estimated at 100,000 dollars more.

UNITED STATES.

The seventh census of the United States has been completed. The following are the results:—Free States: Free inhabitants 13,533,328; slaves 119. Slave States: Free inhabitants, 6,393,757; slaves, 3,175,783. Districts and territories;

Free inhabitants, 160,824 ; slaves, 3,687. Total population, 23,267,498. The whole number of representatives is 233. The following states each have a member added to the number of the apportionment :—Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas. New York will have thirty-two members by ration and one for fractions. Virginia is only entitled to thirteen.

The New York and Erie Railway is

finished, and passengers pass from Dunkirk on Lake Erie to New York in a single day. The distance is about 400 miles. This is one of the greatest efforts of modern times. It is equivalent in value to the Erie Canal, and opens vast regions to the commerce of the city.

CANADA.

The Queenston Suspension Bridge, the largest structure of the kind in the world, being 1000 feet long, has also been opened.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The totals of the recent *Census* have been published, and present the following increase in the population :—

	June 7, 1850.	March 31, 1851.
England and Wales	15,911,757	17,905,831
Scotland	2,620,184	2,870,784
Islands in the British Seas	124,040	142,916

The population of London has increased from 1,948,369 to 2,363,141.

SHROPSHIRE.

The three hundredth anniversary of the Royal Foundation of *Shrewsbury School* has been celebrated. On Wednesday April 30, after a public breakfast, at which about a hundred gentlemen were present, Haydn's grand oratorio of "The Creation" was performed in the Music Hall, and in the evening the Head Master received nearly five hundred guests in the upper school and library. On Thursday May 1, a large procession attended the Visitor, the Bishop of Lichfield, from the School to St. Mary's Church, where a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by his Lordship. In the evening nearly four hundred gentlemen dined together in the Music Hall. The attendance of old members of the school exceeded two hundred. A determination was expressed to commemorate the festival by the foundation of an exhibition or prize, open to general competition.

SCOTLAND.

A mining experiment on a gigantic scale has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion under the superintendence of Mr. Goldworthy Gurney. Its object was to extinguish the fire of the *Burning Waste of Clackmannan*, which has raged for about 30 years over an area of 26 acres, at the South Sauchie Colliery near Alloa. Mr. Gurney's method of effecting this object was to force a stream of chokedamp through the mine by means of the high-pressure steam jet, in order to put out the

fire and afterwards to cool down the mine below any degree of heat that would permit it to re-ignite on the admission of atmospheric air. Not less than 8,000,000 cubic feet of chokedamp were injected into the mine at the rate of 7,000 cubic feet per minute, and it being ascertained that the mine was completely filled with the chokedamp, it was kept so for three weeks, after which, by the power of the steam jet, which had been used for the injection of the chokedamp, water was driven into the shaft in the form of the finest spray, and the temperature was thus gradually reduced from 230° to 98°. A shaft was then sunk into the middle of the burning waste at the point where the fire was supposed to have been most fierce. The roof was here found to have fallen, so that it was impossible to enter. The fire, however, was extinct. Several bore-holes were afterwards driven into the waste at different points, and no fire could be discovered ; and this mighty volcano is extinct. The vast amount of property endangered (in this case of the value of near 200,000*l.*) and the frequency of the occurrence of these kinds of accidents, give a great public interest to this operation. It is but two years ago that the proprietor of the Dalquarren coalmine in Ayrshire lost, in half an hour, 1,200*l.* a-year, by a fire breaking out in one of his pits, which led to the total abandonment of the seam in which it occurred. It has burnt and destroyed the wood on the surface, and extended over 14 acres, but is now undergoing extinction by the same process, with every prospect of success.

The splendid estate of *Closeburn* has been purchased by Douglas Baird, esq. of Gartsherrie, for the sum of 180,000*l.* This, with his previous purchase of the Shaw's estate, at 45,000*l.* (being originally part of Closeburn), will form one of the most princely estates in Scotland.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

May 5. The Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford sworn of the Privy Council.—H. T. G. Fitzgerald to be Major of the 1st West York Militia.

May 14. Markland Barnard, esq. to be one of H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* O'Kelly.—Lieut.-Col. William Reed, C.B. of Royal Eng. to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers to H. R. H. Prince Albert, *vice* Major-Gen. Godwin, C.B. resigned.

May 15. Duncan McNeill, esq. Dean of Faculty, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, *vice* J. H. Mackenzie, esq. resigned.

May 26. William George Anderson, esq. to be Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Edward White, esq. resigned.

May 27. William Hogge and Charles Mostyn Owen, esqrs. to be Assistants to Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart. G.C.B., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for settling the territories in Southern Africa, adjacent to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of that colony.

May 28. Richard Cornwall Legh, esq. to be Assistant-Secretary to the Government of Malta, and Clerk to the Council of Government of that island.—Knighted, James Tyler, esq. H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

May 30. Duncan McNeill, esq. (one of the Ordinary Lords of Session) to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* J. H. Mackenzie, esq. resigned.—Brevet Major W. C. E. Napier, of the 25th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

June 3. Charles Young, esq. to be H. M. Attorney-General for Prince Edward Island; William Swabey, esq. to be Registrar of Deeds, and James Warburton, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for that island.

June 6. 1st Life Guards, O. W. George, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon.—Unattached, brevet Major G. F. Paschal, from the 70th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. S. Paton, 14th Bengal Nat. Inf. to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

June 7. Lord Cowley, K.C.B. (late Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation) to be H. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenip. to the Germanic Confederation.

June 13. J. Pope, esq. to be H. M. Treasurer for Prince Edward Island.

June 14. Royal Artillery, Capt. E. N. Wilford to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Mr. Alderman Thompson to be Colonel of the West London Militia, and Mr. Alderman Wilson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Mr. Serjeant Howley, chairman of the county of Tipperary, to be Her Majesty's First Serjeant in Ireland, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Stock, Judge of the Admiralty Court.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Argylesh.—Sir Arch. J. Campbell, of Succoth.
Clackmannan and Kinross.—James Johnstone, esq.

Harwich.—Robert Wigram Crawford, esq. of Alva.

Newry.—Edm. Gilling Hallowell, esq.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

May 17. Commander C. Y. Campbell to command the Devastation steam-sloop.

May 24. Commanders Hay E. S. Winthrop,

to be Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard in Littlehampton district; H. Blair in Carrickfergus district.

May 31. Lieut. Samuel Morrish (late Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Hornby) to be Commander.—Lieut. James U. Purchase to be Commander on the retired list of 1816.

June 7. Commanders P. Somerville and H. W. G. Maude to be Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard.

June 11. Vice-Adm. George McKinley to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, C.B., K.C.M.G. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Arthur Fanshawe, C.B. to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals on the terms of the 1st Sept. 1846: A. P. Hamilton, D. Lawrence, R. H. Rogers, and G. Bentham.

June 16. Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. L. Proby to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; Capt. H. Stewart, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals of the 1st Sept. 1846, J. A. Murray, T. Renwick, H. Higman, G. Hewson, J. M. Ferguson, J. Gourly, A. Baldwin, and H. C. Deacon.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. S. Banks, Cottenham R. Cambridgeshire.
Rev. J. Benson, D.D. St. Breock R. Cornwall.
Rev. F. Bourdillon, Holy Trinity P.C. Runcorn, Cheshire.

Rev. W. Bruce, St. James P.C. Bristol.
Rev. J. Bumstead, Glodwick P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. J. Carter, Bride-Kirk V. Cumberland.
Rev. G. E. Cotter, Monaminy R. and V. dio. Cloyne.

Rev. R. Crowe, Christ Church P.C. Woodhouse, Huddersfield.

Rev. A. W. Edwards, Hon. Prebend of Donoughmore, in Limerick Cathedral.

Rev. D. Edwards, Festiniog R. w. Maentwrog C. Merionethshire.

Rev. J. A. Fell, Penkridge P.C. Staffordshire.
A. E. Gayer, LL.D. Vicar-General of Waterford and Lismore, and Judge of Consistorial Court of those dioceses.

Rev. T. Gibbings, Treasurership of Cloyne Cathedral, and Templenacarriga R. dio. Cloyne.

Rev. A. Griffiths, Llanelly P.C. Brecon.

Rev. J. Grove, Woolstone R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. G. Halls, Long Bennington V. w. Foston C. Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. Herbert, Chetton R. w. Deuixhill R. Glazeley R. and Loughton C. Salop.

Rev. C. Holland, Shipley P.C. Sussex.

Rev. E. Holland, Camerton R. Somerset.

Rev. T. Horn, St. Thomas R. Haverfordwest.

Rev. G. Howells, Llangattock R. w. Llangeney C. Brecon.

Rev. T. James, Headington Quarry P.C. Oxf.

Rev. E. Jenkins, Cayo-Conwyl V. w. Llansawel V. Carmarthenshire.

Rev. G. Jones, Tintern Abbey P.C. Monmouth.

Rev. C. M. Klanert, Iping R. w. Chithurst C. Sussex.

Rev. F. C. Leeson, New St. George P.C. Staley-bridge, Lancashire.

Rev. R. P. Mate, St. Mary-the-Great P.C. Camb.

Rev. R. B. Matthews, Widworthy R. Devon.

Rev. R. A. Maunsell, Evening Preachership, Limerick Cathedral.

Rev. S. Minton, St. Silas P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. T. S. Nelson, St. Peter-at-Arches R. Linc.

Rev. W. North, Holy Trinity P.C. Greenwich.

Rev. J. Packer, Dane-Hill P.C. Sussex.

Rev. H. S. Pearson, Yeaveley P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. W. D. Phillips (R. of Cronwere), Amroath V. Pembrokeshire.
 Rev. R. W. Randall, Woollavington R. and Graffham R. Sussex.
 Rev. R. Rigg, St. Michael-Coslany R. Norwich.
 Rev. A. B. Russell, Westbury V. w. Priddy C. Somerset.
 Rev. W. L. Sandes, Ballycuslane R. Kerry.
 Rev. J. Senior, LL.D. St. Mary P.C. Wakefield.
 Rev. M. H. Simpson, Westgate district P.C. Wakefield.
 Rev. J. Smith, Brisley R. w. Gateley V. Norf.
 Rev. G. D. Sparkes, Llansaintfread R. Monm.
 Rev. N. J. Spicer, Byfleet R. Surrey.
 Rev. J. H. Stockham, St. Peter P.C. Newlyn, Cornwall.
 Rev. J. B. Storry, Great Tey R. (sinecure) Essex.
 Rev. S. B. Sutton, St. Peter P.C. Everton, Lanc.
 Rev. A. Thomas, Ballaghaderreen, Ireland.
 Rev. J. S. Treacher, St. Mary and St. Martin P.C. Scilly Islands.
 Rev. J. T. Walters, Buckland-Monachorum V. Devon.
 Rev. T. W. West, Beaworthy R. Devon.
 Rev. E. Woods, Easky V. Killala.
 Rev. M. Woodward, Christchurch P.C. Folkestone, Kent.
 Rev. H. Wright, Coston R. Norfolk.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. W. Banister, St. James Cemetery, Liverpool.
 Rev. H. M. Blakiston, British Embassy at Constantinople.
 Rev. J. Bush, West Derby Lunatic Asylum, Lancashire.
 Rev. A. F. Chater, Nantwich Union, Cheshire.
 Rev. B. J. Clarke, Kilmocreen Union, Ireland.
 Rev. T. D. Dove, Stamford Union.
 Rev. W. R. Fremantle, Buckinghamshire Railway Company.
 Rev. T. J. J. Hale, British Embassy at Paris.
 Rev. E. Holmes, Stamford Gaol.
 Rev. I. Holmes, Liverpool Union.
 Rev. W. Leahy, Moylough Union.
 Rev. H. N. Lloyd, Marquess of Ailsa.
 Rev. F. L. White, Marquess of Drogheda.
 Rev. C. Wright, European part of the St. John del Rey Brazil Mining Co's. Establishment.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. C. Badham, Head Mastership of Louth Grammar School, Lincolnshire.
 H. M. Crowther, B.A. Head Mastership, Kingsbridge Grammar School, Devon.
 F. Fuller, M.A. Professorship of Mathematics, King's College, Aberdeen.
 Rev. W. Gover, Principal of the Training School, Saltley, Birmingham.
 Rev. J. W. Green, Sub-Warden of St. Columba's College, Dublin.
 Rev. E. M. Heale, Classical Professorship, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
 Rev. T. B. Power, Head Mastership, Cathedral School, Hereford.
 R. H. Wood, Mastership of Cheveley Grammar School, Camb.

Rev. E. J. Speck, Secretary to the Church Pastoral Aid Society.
 Rev. J. P. Wright, Secretary to the Church of England Young Men's Society for Aiding Missions at Home and Abroad.

BIRTHS.

May 20. At Corby castle, the wife of P. H. Howard, esq. M.P. a dau.—22. At Buriton rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Sumner, a dau.—25. At Croft castle, Herefordshire, the wife of W. T. K. Davies, esq. a son.—26. At Upper Brook st. Mrs. Harcourt Johnstone, a son and heir.—27. At

Methley, the Hon. Mrs. Savile, a son.—28. At Washington rectory, the Hon. Mrs. L. W. Denman, a dau.—29. At Cambridge square, Hyde park, the wife of Dr. James Bright, a son.—20. At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bonham, 10th Hussars, a dau.—31. At Keynsham, the wife of Charles Dalhoy, esq. C.B. a son and heir.

Lately. At Merthyr, the wife of William Young Lewis, esq. of Pontmorlais, a son and heir.—At Cheltenham, the wife of George Sutherland, esq. of Forse, Caithness, N.B. a son and heir.—At Moccas court, Herefordshire, Mrs. T. W. Chester Master, a son.

June 1. At Eaton pl. the wife of W. H. Pole Carew, esq. M.P. a dau.—At the vicarage, Coniscliffe, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Baumgartner, a son.—2. At Bath, the wife of Capt. Arthur Hall, Bengal Light Cavalry, a son.—4. At Dinder house, Wells, the wife of James Curtis Somerville, esq. a son.—At Lodge villa, St. John's wood, Mrs. Llewellyn Mostyn, a dau.—7. In Curzon st. the Lady Guernsey, a son.—Lady A. Goff, a son and heir.—8. At Teignmouth, the wife of Arthur Acland, esq. a son.—10. At the Chace, near Ashburton, the wife of Major Coker, a dau.—12. In Eaton square, the wife of the Hon. F. Maude, R.N. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 27. At Calcutta, Richard Barter, esq. 75th Regt. to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. James M'Cleave, Rector of Dunmanway, Cork.

April 10. At Kurrachee, Lieut. William Gray, 1st European Regt. Sub-Assistant Commissary-Gen. to Ophelia, eldest dau. of Capt. Fraser, 29th Bombay N.I. Assistant Commissary-Gen.

24. At Kingston, Canada, Lieut. F. S. Seale, R. Art. youngest son of the late Sir J. H. Seale, Bart. to Harriett, second dau. of J. A. Harvey, esq. Ordnance Storekeeper.—At Barbados, Rowland Webster, esq. Paymaster 72d Highlanders, to Maria-Augusta-Catherina Campbell, only dau. of Alex. Stewart, esq. M.D. Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

29. At Plymouth, Edw. John Spry, esq. surgeon, of Truro, to Anne, dau. of the late William Mudge, esq. of Truro.—At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. J. H. H. M'Swiney, B.A. and Assistant Curate of Great Yarmouth, to Emily Sarah, youngest dau. of the late George Hills, esq. Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

30. At Sheffield, Charles Stanley, esq. barrister-at-law, to Annie, second dau. of the late John Staniforth, esq.—At Islington, Henry James Stokes, esq. M.D. third son of Francis Stokes, esq. formerly of Gibraltar, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Barton Hill, M.A. Incumbent of St. Stephen's.—At Bishopsteignton, the Rev. Frederick Hopkins, M.A. second son of Henry Hopkins, esq. of Hubborne lodge, Hants, to Emma-Sophia, second dau. of W. Rickards, esq. of Tapley lodge, Devon.—At Brighton, Douglas Hay Lane, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers, to Elizabeth-Middleton, only child of the late Thomas Ward, esq.—At Brighton, Henry-William, eldest son of the late Charles Fowdrinier, esq. of Lower Tooting, to Anna-Maria, dau. of Charles Coles, esq. of Brighton.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John Ringrose, esq. of Cottingham grange, Yorkshire, to Augusta-Ann, second dau. of the late Hambly Knapp, esq. of Brook st. Grosvenor sq.—At Bicester, the Rev. John Fairbairn Johnson, Vicar of Abb Kettleby, Leic. to Elizabeth-Rebecca, eldest dau. of W. Cole, esq.—At Parkstone, Dorset, William Gale Coles, esq. of Clifton, second son of James B. Coles, esq. of Panoch's lodge,

Som. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of R. H. Parr, esq.—At Walcot, Bath, John Webb *Roche*, esq. of Rochemount, Cork, to Elizabeth-Anne-Ermine, only child of the late William A. Madocks, esq. M.P. for Boston, and widow of Marm. Gwynne, esq. of Llanclwedd hall.—At Tamerton, Devon, the Rev. Wm. *Lukis*, M.A. Vicar of Great Bedwin, Wilts, to Lucy, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Thos. Fellowes, C.B.—At Walthamstow, Capt. *Pelly*, R.N. fifth son of Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart. to Katharine-Jane, youngest dau. of John Gurney Fry, esq.—At Montreal, Canada, the Rev. David *Lindsay*, son of the late James Lindsay, esq. of King's sq. London, to Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Doctor Adamson, Assistant Minister of Christ Church Cathedral, and Chaplain to the Hon. Legislative Council.

Lately. At Falmouth, John *Burmester*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Catherine-Ann, relict of the late Dowell Knox O'Reilly, esq. Capt. 85th Regt. only dau. of the late J. G. Cavanagh, esq. Castle house, Wexford.

May 1. At St. George's Hanover sq. Thos. Weedon *Cooke*, esq. surgeon, of Lower Brook street, second son of the late T. H. Cooke, esq. of Bristol, to Rosalind-Helen-Mainwaring, only dau. of the late B. L. Slater, esq. of Gray's inn, and stepdau. of Matthew de Vitre, esq. of Southwick crescent, Hyde park. At the same time, Henry Robert Yeomans, second son of J. F. *Burnett*, esq. of Crayford, Kent, to Mary-Helen-Denis, widow of William Edward Few, esq. and only dau. of Matthew de Vitre, esq.—At Walton, Som. the Rev. Henry Spencer *Slight*, Rector of Ruan Lanihorne, Cornwall, to Elizabeth-Ann, youngest dau. of the late John O. Hickley, esq.—At Copenhagen, Wm. Marcus *Westermann*, esq. of Copenhagen, to Anna-Frances, second dau. of R. J. Grant, esq. and granddau. of the late Sir Alex. Grant, of Dalvey, Bart.—At Guernsey, the Rev. Fred. *Bussell*, B.A. Vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks, son of the late Rev. J. G. Bussell, Rector of Beaford, Devon, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Capt. R. B. Yates, R.N.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Homer *Saunders*, esq. of Muston, near Dorchester, to Fanny, dau. of the late Richard Oakley, esq. of Wimborne Minster.—At Seaton, Devon, Lieut. Fred. Wetherall *Smith*, R.N. to Clara-Susan, third dau. of Lieut. J. H. Davies, R.M.—At Townstal, Dartmouth, Henry Carew *Hunt*, esq. of Court hall, Sidbury, to Miss Holdsworth, dau. of the late Henry Holdsworth, esq. of Dartmouth.—At Poole, William, youngest son of the late Geo. Henry *Hicks*, esq. M.D. of Baldock, Herts, to Emma-Arabella, fourth dau. of the late Thos. Cave, esq. surgeon, of Poole.

3. At St. George's Bloomsbury, John East-berby *Swales*, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. C. E. Swales, of Over Stilton, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late C. B. Walton, esq. solicitor, of Thirsk.—At Gosforth, Wm. F. *Carter*, esq. Capt. 63d Regt. son of the late Col. Lambton Carter, 4th Regt. to Hannah-Emily, dau. of John Anderson, esq. of Cox-lodge hall.—At Brussels, Joseph, son of the late Rev. J. W. R. *Boyer*, Rector of Sweptstone, Leic. to Louisa-Elizabeth, dau. of James Stan-brough, esq. of Isleworth.—At Paddington, Augustus *Godbold*, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. G. B. Godbold, Rector of Greatham, Hants, to Mary-Johanna, only dau. of Capt. George Richardson, of West Brompton.

4. At Plymouth, W. *Gallop*, esq. shipowner, and one of the Commissioners of Hastings, Sussex, to Charity, relict of Nich. Wynhall, esq. R.N. of Looe.

6. At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, the Rev. Charles C. *Spencer*, Perp. Curate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Barnstaple, to Jane, third dau. of the late J. Backhouse, esq. Under Secre-

tary of State for Foreign Affairs.—At Dub-
lin, the Rev. John *Massy*, son of the Hon. John
Massy, to Emily, dau. of the late Rev. John
Beresford, of Macbie hill, Peeblesshire.—
Joseph Christopher *Latham*, esq. of Bishop's
Court, Dorchester, to Elizabeth-Esther, eldest
dau. of William Cox, esq. of Dorchester, and
the Manor of Rofford, Oxon.—At York, the
Rev. Albert Sidney *Wilde*, Rector of Great-
ford-with-Wilsthorpe, Linc. son of Sir John
Wilde, and nephew of the Lord Chancellor, to
Laura-Isabella, eldest dau. of W. J. Coltman,
esq. late of Aldborough hall.—At St. Saviour's
Jersey, Arthur-Augustus, son of Joseph *Long-
more*, esq. of the Mythe house, Glouc. to Eliza-
beth-Jane, dau. of the late Rev. John Croker,
of Fort Elizabeth, Limerick.—At St. George's
Brandon hill, Bristol, Edwin Thompson *Turner*,
esq. third son of Capt. John Turner, R.N.
of Swansea, to Margaret-Anne, only dau. of
F. R. Barnes, esq. of Bristol.—At St. Pancras,
Johann-Heinrich, eldest son of the late Johann
Adam *Kempf*, esq. of Mayence, to Emily-Eliza-
beth-Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. A. Wal-
ford, esq. M.R.C.S.L.—At Lancaster, Lloyd,
second son of J. *Baxendale*, esq. of Woodside,
Middlesex, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. J.
Turner, Vicar of Lancaster.—At Greenwich,
Edward Cole *Pownall*, esq. of Blackheath, to
Mary-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late W. F.
Barraud, esq. of Camberwell.

7. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Thomas
Chambers, esq. barrister-at-law, to Diana-
White, niece and adopted child of the late John
Green, esq. of Hertford.—At St. Pancras,
T. Clerc *Smith*, esq. to Caroline, third dau. of
the late Sir Lachlan Maclean, of Sudbury, and
relict of Charles Harris, esq. of Coventry.—
At Farringdon, Arthur *Newland*, esq. 1st Royal
Regt. youngest son of R. B. Newland, esq. late
Major 20th Dragoons, to Louisa-Emma, fourth
dau. of Woodham Connop, esq. of Exeter.—
At Harpsden, the Rev. C. *Moody*, Vicar of
Sebergham, to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Dr.
Vansittart, Rector of Shottesbrooke.—At
North Kilvington, near Thirsk, Romney Spen-
cer *Foley*, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law, to
Teresa, second dau. of Thomas Swarbrick, esq.
of Sowerby, Thirsk.—At St. Luke's Nor-
wood, the Rev. John Cave *Broune*, M.A. to
Selina-Mary, second dau. of Major William
Turner, of the Bengal Army.

8. At Wold, Northamptonshire, the Rev.
F. F. *Beadon*, M.A. of Bath, to Maryanna-
Elizabeth, dau. of Rear-Adm. Carroll, C.B.—
At Bury St. Edmund's, the Rev. S. *Pember-
ton*, Rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex, to
Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. G. J. Haggitt.
—At Tynemouth, Francis Arden *Close*, Lieut.
R.N. to Mary-Henrietta, dau. of the late Geo.
Hebden, esq.—At Fulham, Henry *Hippesley*,
esq. of Lambourne, Berks, to Elizabeth, eldest
dau. of Lawrence Sullivan, esq. and niece to
Viscount Palmerston.—Alfred, youngest son
of Edward *Backhouse*, esq. of Sunderland, to
Rachel, youngest dau. of Robert Barclay, esq.
of Leyton, Essex.—At Worfield, James
Farmer, esq. of Hallon, Salop, to Jane, young-
est dau. of John Bache, esq. of Cherterton.

10. At Stonehouse, Geo. Templeman *King-
ston*, esq. M.A. second son of L. H. Kingston,
esq. to Harriette, third dau. of Edmund Ma-
lone, esq. R.N. Hospital, Plymouth.—At St.
Pancras, Dr. *Radclyffe*, of Henrietta st. Caven-
dish sq. to Mary-Keece, eldest dau.; and at
the same time, W. W. *Rowe*, esq. of St. John's
wood, to Adeline-Marsden, second dau. of G. F.
Urling, esq. of Gloucester cresc. Regent's pk.
—At St. George's Bloomsbury, George *Bul-
len*, esq. of the British Museum, to Eliza-
Mary, only child of the late Richard Martin,
esq.—At Galt, Upper Canada, William Dyne
Harrison, esq. of Stratford, son of the Rev.

W. M. Harrison, Rector of Clayhanger, Devon, to Lucy, third dau. of Daniel Tye, Gent. of Wilmot.—At St. Servan, Bretagne, Robert *Greata*, esq. of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to Sarah, second dau. of Capt. Bowden, R.N.

12. At St. Mary's Brompton, the Rev. H. J. *Swale*, Incumbent of St. Mary's, West Brompton, to Emily-Charlotte, dan. of Mr. W. Goter.

13. At Bennington, Herts, Thomas *Veasey*, esq. of Baldock, eldest son of Charles Veasey, esq. of Huntingdon, to Catherine-Anna, second dau. of the Rev. John Pollard, Rector of Bennington, and granddau. of the late Gen. and Lady Frances Morgan, of Crofton hall, Kent.—At Kelshall, Herts, Wm. Henry *Cook*, esq. surgeon, Tunbridge Wells, only son of Thomas Cook, esq. R.N. F.R.S. Professor of Fortification at Addiscombe, to Harriet, the youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, and niece of the late Lord Langdale.—At Leamington, John Davis *Sherston*, esq. of Stobery park, Som. and 6th Dragoon Guards, to Innes-Eliza, only dau. of the late Major Hamilton Maxwell, Bengal Army.—At St. Saviour's Jersey, Henry Luke *Robinson*, esq. Bombay N.I. third son of W. R. Robinson, esq. of Acton, to Elizabeth-Jane, youngest dau. of Capt. Heasley, R.N.—At Thornbury, Devon, the Rev. Anthony William *Loveband*, of Landkey, to Phillis-Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Edgcombe, Rector of Thornbury.—At Sutton Bingham, Som. John *Grove*, esq. barrister-at-law, younger son of John Grove, esq. of Ferns, Wilts, to Clara-Cecily-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Ashton Burrow, esq. of Carleton hall, Cumberland.—At Highbury, the Rev. H. Mayo *Gunn*, of Warminster, to Isabella, dau. of H. O. Wills, esq. of Bristol.—At Beeston, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. Martin Henry *Ricketts*, M.A. son of Martin Ricketts, esq. of the Ford, near Droitwich, to Susan, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Wolley, Vicar of Beeston.—At Mangotsfield, near Bristol, John J. L. *Bayly*, esq. of Hill house, Gloucester, to Susanna, dau. of Daniel Cave, esq. of Cleve hill, and granddau. of the late Dr. Locock, of Northampton.

14. At Reigate, Surrey, the Rev. John Willoughby *Hodgson*, of Kirdford, Sussex, eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Hodgson, Rector of Leigh, Surrey, to Julia, only dau. of Wm. Tossell, esq. of Reigate.—Richard G. P. *Minty*, esq. of Petersfield, surviving son of the late R. V. Minty, esq. Ordnance Civil Service, to Charlotte-Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Francis E. Arden, Rector of Gresham, and Vicar of Paston, Norfolk.—At Plymouth, William Power *Reed*, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Reed, K.H. to Katherine, youngest dau. of John Humphreys, esq. of Miltown house, Tyrone.—At Prestbury, Joshua *Fiel-den*, esq. of Stansfield hall, near Todmorden, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Thomas Brocklehurst, esq. of the Fence, near Macclesfield.

15. At Almondsbury, George-William, only son of the Rev. Henry J. *Gunning*, Rector of Wigan, to Isabella-Mary, eldest dau. of Col. Master, of Knole park, Glouc. and late of 3d Foot Guards.—At Brompton, J. Duncan *McAndrew*, esq. Capt. 78th Highlanders, to Emily, youngest dau. of Joseph Cammilleri, esq. Comm. R.N.—At St. John's Paddington, George Wilson *Grove*, esq. of Exeter, to the Hon. Louisa Lott, late of Dunmore house, Bradninch.—At Llangarren, Herefordshire, the Rev. W. M. *Schnibben*, Curate of Wigton, Cumberland, to Charlotte; and at the same time, Thornton G. *Easto*, esq. of Upper Tulse hill, Brixton, to Harriett, dau. of the late Thomas Pearce, esq. of Llangarren Court.—At Brighton, Jonathan Stables *Harrison*, esq. of Brandesburton hall, eldest son of Jonathan

Harrison, esq. of Pocklington, to Eliza-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Matthias Whitehead, esq. of Park house, Selby.—At St. Osyth, Charles *Brandreth*, esq. (late 4th Light Dragoons), to Eliza, youngest dau. of W. F. Nassau, esq. St. Osyth Priory, Essex.—At Fulham, John-William, younger son of Benjamin *Whitelock*, esq. of Point house, Putney, to Maria-Jane-Mary, only dau. of Thomas Walford, esq. of the Pryor's bank, Fulham, and Bolton street, Piccadilly.—At Melbecks, in Swaledale, Richard *Garth*, esq. of Hawes, to Hannah, second dau. of Capt. Birkbeck, of Low Row, in Swaledale.—At Youghal, Henry-Aylmer, eldest son of Henry *Porter*, esq. of Winslade house, Devon, to Susanne, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Faunt.—At Plymouth, Brutton J. *Ford*, esq. of Exeter, solicitor, to Jane-Calmady, second dau. of Jonathan Luxmoore, esq. of Plymouth, solicitor.—At Goodmanham, co. York, the Rev. Wm. *Greenwell*, only child of the late R. R. Greenwell, esq. of Kibblesworth, Durham, to Jane, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Blow, Rector of Goodmanham.—At Stonehouse, Glouc. Thos. *Batchelder*, esq. Chapter Clerk to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and Registrar of Eton college, to Elizabeth-Ann, dau. of the late Lieut. Lorimer, formerly of the 1st Royals.—At South Kelsey, Linc. the Rev. Benjamin *Gibbons*, M.A. to Charlotte-Jane, dau. of George Skipworth, esq. of Moorton house, South Kelsey.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Charles-John, second son of Frederick *Braithwaite*, esq. M. Inst. C.E. to Louise-Frances, third dau. of Charles Windeler, esq. of Great Coram street.

17. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Alex. *Stewart*, esq. of Ards, co. Donegal, to Lady Isabella Toler, third dau. of the Dowager Countess of Norbury.—At Melling, Lanc. T. A. *Curtis*, esq. of Grandholm cottage, Aberdeen, second son of Sir William Curtis, Bart. to Frances-Pitt, youngest dau. of L. C. Browne, esq. Wallace Cragie, Forfarshire.—At Chiddingstone, Kent, the Rev. Henry W. O. *Polhill*, Rector of Illington, Norfolk, to Frances-Charlotte, only dau. of Henry Streetfield, esq.

19. At St. Mark's Kennington, Capt. *Woodward*, H. M. 5th Fusiliers, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late W. Johnson, esq. of Michels-town, co. Cork, and widow of Capt. F. A. Robinson.

20. At Jersey, Henry P. *Maples*, esq. of London, son of the late Henry Maples, esq. of Thorne, co. York, to Elizabeth-Margaret, only dau. of John Pearse, jun. esq. and granddau. of the late Rear-Adm. Pearse, of Bradninch house, Devon.—At Lelant, the Rev. Edmund *Worledge*, Curate of Enfield, Middlesex, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Uriah Tonkin, Vicar of Lelant, Cornwall.—At Cheltenham, William Roberts *Farmar*, esq. H. M. 82d Regt. to Alicia-Mary, only dau. of Edward Stone Cotgrave, Capt. R.N.—At Shirehampton, near Bristol, the Rev. Charles *Maunder*, Incumbent of Kingswood, Glouc. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Richard Cartwright, esq. of Shirehampton.—At Cirencester, the Rev. W. H. *Stanton*, eldest son of W. Henry Stanton, esq. M.P. for Stroud, to Mary, second dau. of Mr. Charles Lawrence, of the Querns, near Cirencester.—At Galway, Major *Geoghegan*, late of Madras Army, to Barbara, eldest dau. of P. M. Lynch, esq. of Duras park, Galway.—In St. Paul's Covent garden, William-Frederick, youngest son of Thomas *De La Rue*, esq. of Westbourne terr. to Emma, third dau. of the late Thomas Tanner, esq. of the Army Medical Board.—At Bristol, the Rev. Francis *Barnes*, B.A. of Taunton, eldest son of F. K. Barnes, esq. to Eliza, youngest dau. of H. M. Ambury, esq. solicitor.

OBITUARY.

THE DUCHESS OF LEUCHTENBERG.

May 13. At Munich, in her 63d year, Augusta-Amelia Duchess of Leuchtenberg, widow of Eugene, Viceroy of Italy.

The Duchess of Leuchtenberg was the eldest daughter of King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. She was born on the 21st of June, 1788, thus being two years younger than the ex-King Ludwig, her brother, and seven years older than Prince Karl. She was married on the 14th Jan. 1806, to Eugene Beauharnais, Prince of Eichstadt. Eugene Beauharnais, born in 1781, was the son of General Alexander Vicomte de Beauharnais, and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, afterwards the Empress Josephine. At the commencement of the revolution General Beauharnais joined the popular party, voted for the abolition of privileges, and equality before the law. In the reign of terror, he was accused of having by neglect contributed to the loss of the fortress of Mayence, was arrested, brought to Paris, and guillotined in 1794. Of his two children, the daughter, Hortense, was married to Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, whose son is the present President of the French Republic; the son, Eugene, was made Viceroy of Italy by Napoleon, and married the Princess Augusta of Bavaria as above stated. After the fall of Napoleon, Beauharnais took part in the Congress of Vienna, which awarded him a dotation of 5,000,000 francs, paid him by the King of Naples. He made over the sum to Bavaria, in exchange for the province of Leuchtenberg, in the Oberpfalz, with the title of Duke. He subsequently resided in the Bavarian court, and died at Munich on the 21st Feb. 1824. He was succeeded by his eldest son Augustus, who was in 1835 married to Donna Maria da Gloria the Queen of Portugal, but died in the same year. On his death the duchy devolved on his only surviving brother, Maximilian-Joseph-Eugene-Augustus-Napoleon, who married the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and has a numerous family. He resides at St. Petersburg, where he is Lieut.-General in the army, and President of the Society of Arts. The eldest daughter of the deceased Duchess is Queen of Sweden; the second is the widow of Don Pedro of Brazil; and the youngest is the wife of Count William of Wurtemberg. The state funeral of the late Duchess took place at Munich on the 17th May.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

April 3. At Bowood Park, in her 66th year, the Most Hon. Louisa-Emma, Marchioness of Lansdowne.

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She was the fifth daughter of Henry-Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, by Maria-Theresa, daughter of Standish Grady, esq. of Capercullin, co. Limerick, and was married to the Marquess of Lansdowne on the 30th of March, 1808.

Of his refined and intellectual household the Marchioness was the animating spirit. It may seem strange that the *prestige* of being the acknowledged friend and patron of literature and art should not be more largely coveted in the upper circles of society. It is possible that the ambition is more extensively entertained than the success of the aspirants would imply. However that may be, the triumph of that true Mecenatian hospitality, which places wit on the level with wealth, and prefers mind to pedigree, appears to have been reserved in our days for the brilliant receptions of Holland and Lansdowne Houses. Their days are now past; whilst those who have partaken of the elegant hospitalities of Bowood will be equally conscious of a vacancy not to be supplied in that more limited circle; and hundreds of poor families, spread over the ten thousand acres of that princely demesne, have sustained a loss such as it is no derogation to those who shall succeed her to pronounce irreparable. The lively interest which this excellent lady took in every thing that related to the comfort and moral habits, the well-being and well-doing of the poor on the estate, has passed into a proverb. Stimulated by a lively faith, and aided by two valuable tastes—a love of cottage architecture, and of the education of the young—in many a roomy and convenient peasant's home; in her three very efficient schools at Buckhill, at Calne, and at Foxham; in the lodges of elegant and varied designs which cover the avenues to the Park; in the picturesque group of gabled buildings which cluster about the Italian gate at Derry Hill; above all, in the churches, which both there and at Foxham (the one by her influence founded, the other restored,) have provided the means of grace and truth to long-neglected populations, and made the wilderness to blossom as a rose;—in and by such works as these she has left an imperishable record of what may be effected by the combination of a refined understanding, a human heart, and a religious spirit.

Her ladyship had issue two sons and one daughter, the late Earl of Kerry, the Earl of Shelburne, and Lady Louisa, married to the Hon. James Kenneth Howard, M.P. son of the Earl of Suffolk. Her funeral took place on Friday the 11th

April, attended by the Marquess and his children, the Countesses of Kerry and Shelburne, the Earl of Ilchester, the Hon. J. K. Howard, the Hon. John Strangways, the Hon. C. Gore, and Sir Charles Lemon. The mayor, aldermen, and about sixty of the inhabitants of Calne were permitted to follow their lamented patroness to the tomb; and during the day every house in the town was entirely closed.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

June 2. At St. Giles's House, Dorset, in his 83rd year, the Right Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, sixth Earl of Shaftesbury, and Baron Cooper of Powlett, co. Somerset (1672), Baron Ashley, of Wimbourne St. Giles, co. Dorset (1668), and the 7th Baronet (1622), and a Privy Councillor.

The late Earl of Shaftesbury was the younger son of Anthony the fourth Earl, by his second wife the Hon. Mary Bouverie, second daughter of Jacob first Viscount Folkestone. He was born in the family mansion 24 Grosvenor-square, on the 21st Dec. 1768; was educated at Winchester school, and at Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. Dec. 17, 1787. He was just of age, when, at the general election of 1790, he was returned to parliament for Dorchester, for which he continued to sit until his accession to the peerage.

On the return of the Tories to office in 1807 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordinance, which he held until his advance to the Upper House. This occurred on the death of his elder brother the fifth Earl, May 14, 1811.

During the illness of Lord Walsingham in 1811, he temporarily filled the office of Chairman of Committees, and on the 10th Nov. 1814, he was chosen his permanent successor, and thereupon sworn a Privy Councillor. The duties of this office are very considerable. Those functions which in the Lower House occupy the time and attention of the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker's counsel, and the two examiners of petitions, were fully and well done in the Upper for nearly forty years by "old" Lord Shaftesbury, who was never old when business pressed. Strong common sense, knowledge of the statute law, and above all uncompromising impartiality made him an autocrat in his department. When once he heard a case, and deliberately pronounced judgment, submission almost invariably followed. A man of the largest experience as a parliamentary agent has been heard to say that he remembered only one case in which the House reversed a decision of Lord Shaftesbury: and on that occasion it became necessary to prevail on the Duke of Wel-

lington to speak in order to overcome the "old Earl." It would not be easy to cite many instances of men who have taken an active part in the business of a deliberative assembly after the age of 75; but the labours of Lord Shaftesbury were continued beyond that of fourscore. To all outward seeming he was nearly as efficient at one period of his life as at another. By the time he had reached the age of 50—which was about half-way through the 15 years that Lord Liverpool's Ministry held the government—Lord Shaftesbury's knowledge of his duties as chairman to the Lords was complete, and then he appeared to settle down in life with the air, the habits, the modes of thought and action, natural to old age. He was certainly a man of undignified presence, of indistinct and hurried speech, of hasty and brusque manner; but there was a general impression that the House of Lords could could not have had a more efficient chairman. In the formal business of committees he rarely allowed them to make a mistake, while he was prompt as well as safe in devising the most convenient mode of carrying any principle into practical effect. He was no theorist; there was nothing of the speculative philosopher in the constitution of his mind; and he therefore readily gained credit for being what he really was, an excellent man of business. In dealing with minute distinctions and mere verbal emendations a deliberative assembly occasionally loses its way, and members sometimes ask, "What is it we are about?" This was a question which Lord Shaftesbury usually answered with great promptitude and perspicuity, rarely failing to put the question before their Lordships in an unmistakable form. Another valuable quality of Lord Shaftesbury as a chairman consisted in his impatience of prosy unprofitable talk, of which doubtless there is comparatively little in the Upper House; but even that little he laboured to make less by occasionally reviving attention to the exact points at issue, and sometimes, by an excusable manoeuvre, shutting out opportunity for useless discussion. When he sat on the woolsack as speaker, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, he deputed himself after the manner of Chancellors; but when he got into his proper element at the table of the house nothing could be more rapid than his evolutions; no hesitation, no dubiety, nor would he allow any one else to pause or doubt. Often has he been heard to say, in no very gentle tones, "Give me that clause *now*;"—"That's enough;"—"It will do very well as it is;"—"If you have anything further to propose, move at once;"—"Get through the

bill now, and bring up that on the third reading." He always made their Lordships feel that, come what might, it was their duty to "get through the bill;" and so expeditious was the old Earl, that he would get out of the chair, bring up his report, and move the House into another committee in the short time that sufficed for the Chancellor to transfer himself from the woolsack to the Treasury bench and back again.

Notwithstanding a little tendency to be whimsical, and though he was not remarkable either for gravity or suavity of manner, yet Lord Shaftesbury was not only popular with the Peers, but he was also much esteemed by the professional gentlemen (parliamentary agents) who practised in the sort of court over which he presided. In the year 1845 those gentlemen conveyed to him their united request that he would sit for his portrait; and the picture, painted by Horsley, was exhibited at the Royal Academy. It is understood that the Society of Parliamentary Agents wished this portrait to be placed in the new House of Lords, or in some of the adjoining apartments, as a memorial of their respect for his high character and long services, but it is said that the Palace Commissioners have not accepted the offer. Further evidences of goodwill towards his Lordship might easily be enumerated, and it is much to his honour that he never purchased popularity by any unworthy compliances, for he was a rigid observer of all those ancient practices which insure order, completeness, and "indifferent justice." To his official successor (Lord Redesdale) will descend the use of many valuable precedents established by his decisions and enforced by his authority; and with them will also descend an example which may perhaps be followed, but a reputation not likely to be surpassed or soon forgotten. At the commencement of the present session an address was moved by the Marquess of Lansdowne, and seconded by Lord Stanley, recognising the eminent services of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and recommending her Majesty to confer upon him some retiring allowance as a mark of her favour. A similar address was moved and carried in the House of Commons.

The Earl of Shaftesbury married, on the 10th Dec. 1796, Lady Anne Spencer, fourth daughter of George fourth Duke of Marlborough; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and four daughters, of whom four sons and three daughters are living. They were, 1. Lady Caroline Mary, married in 1831 to Joseph Neeld, esq. of Grittleton, Wilts, M.P. for Chippenham; 2. Lady Harriet Anne, married in 1830 to the Right Hon. Henry

Thomas Lowry Corry, M.P. for Tyrone, brother to the Earl of Belmore; 3. Lady Charlotte Barbara, married to Henry Lyster, esq. of Rowton Castle, Salop; 4. Anthony, now Earl of Shaftesbury; 5. the Hon. Arthur William Ashley Cooper, Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, and late Treasurer and Vice Chamberlain to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, who married in 1831, Maria-Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie, of Taradale, co. Ross; 6. Frederica, who died in 1808 in her 3rd year; 7. the Hon. Anthony Henry Ashley Cooper, a captain in the army, and formerly M.P. for Dorchester, who married in 1835 Jane-Frances, only child of Robert Pattison, esq. of Wrackelford, co. Dorset, and has issue; 8. the Hon. Anthony John Ashley Cooper, esq. barrister-at-law, who married in 1840 Julia, eldest daughter of Henry John Conyers, esq. of Copt Hall, Essex; 9. the Hon. Anthony-Francis, who died in 1825, in his 15th year; and 10. the Hon. Anthony-Lionel, who died in 1836, in his 23rd year.

The present Earl of Shaftesbury was born in 1801, and has been member for Bath in the present parliament. He was formerly First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and has been highly distinguished by his many public exertions for the amelioration of the condition of the people. He married in 1839 Lady Emily Cowper, sister to Earl Cowper, and has a numerous family.

THE EARL OF BANTRY.

May 2. At Glengarriff Lodge, co. Cork, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. Richard White, Earl of Bantry, Viscount Berehaven, Viscount and Baron Bantry, of Bantry, co. Cork.

Lord Bantry was born on the 6th Aug. 1767; and was the eldest son of Simon White, esq. of Bantry, by Frances-Jane, daughter of Richard Hedges Eyre, of Mount Hedges, esq.

When the French threatened Ireland with invasion in the year 1796, Mr. White distinguished himself by his active exertions in repelling their attempt to land in Bantry bay, on the 27th Jan. 1797.*

In acknowledgment of his services on this occasion the corporation of Cork presented him with a gold medal, and King George the Third advanced him to the peerage by the title of Baron Bantry, by

* At the beginning of the same month the Lord Lieutenant stated in a letter to the Duke of Portland—"In particular, the spirit, activity, and exertions of Richard White, esq. of Seafield Park, deserve the most honourable mention."

patent dated the 31st March in the same year. Previously to the Union he was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount by the same title, by patent dated Dec. 29, 1800; and on the 22nd Jan. 1816 he was further advanced to the titles of Earl of Bantry and Viscount Berehaven. For the supporters of his arms he chose a grenadier and a female personifying Ireland, each backed by military trophies. His motto was, "The noblest motive is the public good."

Lord Bantry received a commission as Captain of the Bantry volunteer corps, Aug. 13, 1803; his brother, the late Simon White, esq., was the second captain.

His Lordship was at all times a firm and consistent Conservative. As a resident landlord he was justly popular with all parties, without distinction of sect or creed.

He married, Nov. 3, 1799, Margaret-Anne Hare, eldest daughter of William first Earl of Listowel, and by that lady (who died in 1835), he had four sons and one daughter: 1. Richard, his successor; 2. the Hon. William Hart White Hedges, of Macroom Castle, co. Cork, who married in 1845, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles John Herbert, esq. of Muckcross abbey, Killarney, and has issue two daughters; 3. Lady Maria, who died in 1817, unmarried; 4. the Hon. Simon White, an officer in the army, who died unmarried in 1837; and 5. the Hon. Robert Hedges White, born in 1810.

The present Earl was born in 1800, and married in 1836 Lady Mary O'Bryen, third daughter of William Marquess of Thomond; but has no children.

THE EARL OF COTTENHAM.

April 29. At Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, on his 70th birthday, the Right Hon. Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of Cottenham, Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, co. Surrey, and Baron Cottenham, of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, a Privy Councillor, a Baronet, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Lord Cottenham was the second son of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart. a Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell. He was born in Wimpole-street, on the 29th of April, 1781; and had, therefore, at the time of his decease, just completed the 70th year of his age. He received in his early years all the advantages of a sound education, and in due time went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in the year 1803 without honours. This was the same year in which Sir James Parke and Mr. Justice Coltman, also of Trinity, took wrangler's degrees.

He was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn on the 26th Jan. 1801, and called to the bar by that society on the 23rd Nov. 1804. From the day that he quitted Cambridge he devoted himself with unremitting assiduity and signal success to the study of his profession. Under the late William Tidd, so celebrated for his pupils and his pleadings, he was initiated to the most scientific part of the law, and he was also for a time under the advice and guidance of Sir Samuel Romilly. The progress of Mr. Pepys at the Chancery bar was not rapid. He was 22 years in the practice of his profession before he reached the rank of King's Counsel, in Michaelmas Term 1826. On the 6th of November in the same year he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed Solicitor-General to Queen Adelaide in 1830; and (Sir John Campbell being the Attorney-General,) Solicitor-General to the King in February, 1834, whereupon he received the honour of knighthood.

In July 1831, through the interest of Earl FitzWilliam, he was returned to Parliament for Higham Ferrars; in Oct. following he exchanged to the borough of Malton, in the same patronage, and for which he was re-elected in 1832 and 1835.

On the retirement of Sir John Leach, Mr. Pepys became Master of the Rolls, in Sept. 1834. To his duties in this court were soon afterwards added the functions which belong to a Commissioner of the Great Seal, to which he was appointed, jointly with others, in the month of April, 1835, the Whigs not being then prepared with a Chancellor in whom they could confide, or whose character and position would add weight to their Government. The admirable manner in which Sir Charles Pepys presided in the Court of Chancery, however, soon led the Minister to place unbounded reliance in his learning, abilities, and discretion. On the 16th Jan. 1836, he became Lord Chancellor, which office he held with great advantage to his party and to the country from that date till Sept. 1841, when, the Conservatives coming into power, he made way for Lord Lyndhurst. It was of course on his elevation to the highest place in the Court of Chancery that Sir Charles Pepys received his peerage. His title was derived from a manor near Cambridge, where his family had been resident from early in the 16th century. When the present Ministers returned to power, in August, 1846, Lord Cottenham again became Chancellor; but his health had in the interval evidently declined, and his frequent absence from court rendered it obvious that the office of Chancellor must

be intrusted to stronger hands. In the month of June of last year Lord Cottenham was raised to the rank of an Earl, and the Great Seal was put in commission. His lordship then went abroad in the vain hope of repairing a constitution broken down by severe intellectual labour, the toils of office, and the anxieties of public life.

“ Lord Cottenham affords another illustration of the rule that it is not always the most brilliant advocate that makes the soundest judge. Although he was never remarkable for his eloquence, nor achieved extraordinary success as a practitioner, no man ever gained greater laurels on the bench, and his decisions will long be regarded as precedents of the highest authority,—as models for the imitation of his successors. In politics he was ever a steady and consistent Liberal. Although no great legal reforms were introduced under his auspices, the omission may be ascribed rather to the overwhelming nature of his various duties, that preoccupied his entire time, than to any lack of inclination on his part. His name will go down to posterity as a sound lawyer, and an able and impartial judge.”

In 1845 the baronetcy conferred on his father in 1801 devolved on Lord Cottenham, by the death of his elder brother Sir William Weller Pepys, unmarried; and in 1847 he also inherited the same dignity which had been conferred in 1784 on his uncle Sir Lucas Pepys, M.D. Physician-General to the Army, and Physician in Ordinary to King George the Third.

He married June 30, 1821, Caroline, daughter of William Wingfield, esq. Master in Chancery, and niece to the present Earl Digby; and by that lady, who survives him, he had sixteen children, of whom twelve survive, three sons and nine daughters. They are all unmarried.

His eldest son, the present Earl, was born in 1824; he is a M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Chancery.

The body of Lord Cottenham was brought for interment to Totteridge, co. Herts.

VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN.

May 14. At Castle Strathallan, Perthshire, aged 84, the Right Hon. James Andrew John Lawrence Charles Drummond, sixth Viscount of Strathallan, and Lord Drummond of Cromlix (1686), and ninth Baron Maderty (1609), a Representative Peer of Scotland.

Lord Strathallan was born on the 24th March, 1767, the younger son of the Hon. William Drummond (third son of William the fourth Viscount), by Anne, second

daughter of Major David Nairne, of the French service. His elder brother, William, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, died in the West Indies, unmarried.

In early life his Lordship went to China, and he was for many years the chief of the British settlement at Canton. After his return home he married, on the 15th Jan. 1809, Lady Amelia Sophia Murray, third daughter of John fourth Duke of Athol. He was chosen M.P. for the county of Perth in March, 1812, on the resignation of Lord James Murray; and in opposition to Sir Thomas Graham, K.B. (afterwards Lord Lynedoch), who had been previously member for that county from 1794 to 1807. Mr. Drummond defeated Sir Thomas Graham by 69 votes to 51; and again at the general election in the same year by 75 votes to 68. He was rechosen without opposition in 1818 and 1820, and resigned his seat in March 1824; having supported the Tory party.

Mr. Drummond succeeded to the representation of his family in 1817, on the death of his cousin General Andrew John Drummond; who was the only surviving son of James the fifth Viscount, attainted after the rebellion of 1745; and who claimed the peerage in 1787, on the ground of his father not having been duly named in the act of attainder, but which claim was rejected in 1790.

The peerage was ultimately restored by an act of parliament which received the royal assent on the 17th June, 1824.

Lord Strathallan was elected one of the representative peers of Scotland on the next vacancy, and was rechosen at each subsequent election.

By his wife, already mentioned, and who died on the 19th June 1849, Lord Strathallan had issue seven sons and two daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter survive him. Their names were, 1. William-Henry, now Viscount Strathallan; 2. the Hon. Marianne-Jane, married in 1842 to George Drummond Graeme, esq. of Inchbrachie; 3. the Hon. James-Robert, Capt. R.N.; 4. the Hon. Edmund, of the Bengal Civil Service, who married in 1837 Julia-Mary, daughter of J. C. C. Sutherland, esq. and has issue; 5. the Hon. Francis-Charles, who married in 1849 Charlotte Mary Athol, only daughter of the late Very Rev. Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart. Dean of Bocking, and great-granddaughter of Charles third Duke of Athol; 6. the Hon. Maurice-Edward, who died an infant; 7. the Hon. Emily-Jane, who died in 1829, aged eleven; 8. the Hon. Robert-Andrew-John, of the Bengal Civil Service; and 9. the Hon. Frederick, who died at Purneah in India in 1848.

The present Viscount was born in 1810,

and married, in 1833, Christina-Maria-Herzey, sister to Sir David Baird, Bart. of Newbyth, by whom he has issue a numerous family.

VISCOUNT NEWRY AND MORNE, M.P.

May 6. In Grosvenor-crescent, Eaton-square, aged 36, the Right Hon. Francis-Jack Viscount Newry and Morne, M.P. for Newry, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county Down; son and heir apparent of the Earl of Kilmorey.

His mother was Jane fifth daughter of George Gunn Cunninghame, esq. of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow.

He was first returned to Parliament for Newry in 1841, defeating Sir John Milley Doyle by 319 votes to 237. He was re-chosen without opposition in 1847. His Lordship professed Conservative principles, but supported free trade in corn.

He married, July 30, 1839, Anne-Amelia, eldest daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue Francis-Charles now Viscount Newry and Morne, born in 1843, two other sons and two daughters. His body was conveyed for interment to the beautiful chapel adjoining Shavington Hall, near Market Drayton, Shropshire. Amongst the principal mourners were the Earl of Kilmorey, Viscount Newry, Hon. Robert Needham, Hon. Francis Henry Needham, Lord Colville, Lord Alfred Hervey, and several other members of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.

LORD MONTFORT.

April 30. At his residence in Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. Henry Bromley, Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath, co. Cambridge.

The late Lord Montfort was the grandson of Henry Bromley, esq. of Horseheath, who, having represented the county of Cambridge in Parliament, was created Baron Montfort in the year 1741. He was lineally descended from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth.

He was born on the 14th May, 1773, being the only son of Thomas the second Lord, by Mary-Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Blake, of Langham, Suffolk, Bart.

He succeeded his father in the peerage, Oct. 24, 1799. As a decayed member of the peerage, he was awarded a public pension of 600*l.* by grant dated 8th Oct. 1800; and a further grant of 200*l.* dated 10th March, 1803. He had contracted an inferior alliance in 1793, by marrying Miss Elizabeth Watts, who died without

issue, Dec. 10, 1847. His Lordship married secondly, thirteen days after, Anne, daughter of Mr. William Burgham, of Upton Bishop, co. Hereford. He had no children, and his peerage has become extinct.

In Parliament he adhered to the Whig party, and he was one of the majority who voted for the Reform act.

His body was deposited in Kensal Green Cemetery on the 8th of May. He had expressed a wish to be interred with his ancestors at Horseheath; but the request was not complied with, on the plea that the vault there was already filled. Thus, as in other cases of decayed families, the last of the race lies far away from home. The mansion and estate had been forfeited by his father's embarrassments. The furniture and pictures were removed in 1775; the house sold for the materials in 1777; and the park disparked.

RIGHT HON. R. L. SHEIL.

May 23. At Florence, in his 59th year, the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, her Majesty's Minister to the Court of Tuscany.

Mr. Sheil was a native of Dublin, and born in the year 1793. His father, Mr. Edward Sheil, resided for many years at Cadiz, and engaged in mercantile pursuits with more than ordinary success. Having amassed a competence, he returned to the county of Waterford, purchased an estate, and built a mansion. His son's education commenced at Stoneyhurst, and was continued at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with much distinction. He next kept his terms at Lincoln's Inn with the view of being called to the English bar; but in the meantime his father, having entered anew into commercial speculations, lost the whole of his fortune by a disastrous partnership. His son returned to Ireland, and was called to the Irish bar in 1814. To assist in defraying the necessary expense he wrote the tragedy of "Adelaide," which the celebrated Miss O'Neill, by her wonderful histrionic power, rendered temporarily successful. Continuing to write for the stage, *The Apostate*, *Bellamira*, and *Evadne*, were the result of his labours and his genius, and they produced him about 2,000*l.* Mr. Sheil was also supposed to be the author of a series of sketches of Irish jurisprudence, which appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine* during the editorship of Mr. Campbell.

In the profession of the law, though he attained the rank of Queen's Counsel, he never enjoyed a lucrative practice. On remarkable occasions he held briefs and made showy speeches, but the attorneys

had no confidence in his legal acquirements, and, though the judges regarded affectionately his personal character and greatly admired his genius, yet his arguments were listened to with comparatively little attention. It was said, however, that he determined if possible to get on in the more arduous walks of the profession, and hoped for especial favour in the Rolls Court, having married, in 1816, Miss O'Halloran, niece to Sir William Mac Mahon (who then presided in that court), and niece also to Sir John Mac Mahon, who at that time was private secretary to the Prince Regent. But all this gossip of the "Four Courts" ended in nothing. Mr. Sheil, instead of an eminent lawyer, became a political agitator. His speeches at public meetings in Dublin, the first of which was delivered by him at the early age of eighteen, attracted the admiration of all classes; his passionate tone delighted the vulgar, his wit and exquisite fancy charmed the most cultivated minds, while his perfect amiability of character, his high and generous nature, secured the friendship of every one who enjoyed the advantage of his acquaintance.

In 1822 he became an active supporter of the Catholic Association, and in 1825 he was selected, conjointly with Mr. O'Connell, to attend at the House of Commons, and plead against the Bill for its suppression. On his return, unsuccessful, his speeches became so violent that a prosecution was commenced against him, but between the finding of the bills and the law term to which the trial had been postponed Lord Liverpool was struck with apoplexy, Mr. Canning became Prime Minister, and the prosecution was abandoned. Then came the Wellington ministry, and the Clare election, in which Sheil was most active, and O'Connell, though disqualified as a Romanist, was returned.

In Oct. 1828, a great meeting on the subject was announced to be held at Penenden Heath, near Maidstone. This meeting Mr. Sheil determined to attend. He came over to London, purchased a freehold in order to entitle him to speak, and went to the meeting, which was one scene of the wildest turbulence. Mr. Sheil attempted to address the meeting, but he could not procure a hearing, and was obliged to publish his speech in the newspapers.

The Roman Catholic Relief Act, when it became law, opened to Mr. Sheil a new and more extended sphere of action. He was returned to Parliament in 1829 for Lord Anglesey's borough of Milbourne Port, and soon became one of the favourite orators of the House. At first there was

some disposition to laugh at his shrill tones and vehement gesticulation, but Parliament soon recognised him as one of its ornaments. His great earnestness and apparent sincerity, his unrivalled felicity of illustration, his extraordinary power of pushing the meaning of words to the utmost extent, and wringing from them a force beyond the range of ordinary expression, much more than the force of his reasoning or the range of his political knowledge, obtained for him in Parliament marked attention and, for the most part, unqualified applause. When he rose to speak members took their places, and the hum of private conversation was hushed, in order that the House might enjoy the performances of an accomplished artist—not that they should receive the lessons of a statesmanlike adviser, or follow the lead of a commanding politician. Mr. Sheil was again returned for Milbourne Port in 1830, having been an unsuccessful candidate for the county of Louth. In 1831, however, he got in for Louth; in 1832 he was returned for Tipperary, without contest, and again in 1835; but in 1837 there was an opposition, against which he prevailed. His principal influence in that county, exclusive of the weight of his public character, was derived from his second marriage, in 1830, with the widow of Edmund Power, esq. of Gurteen, on which occasion he assumed the lady's maiden name of Lalor before his own. Her eldest son (whose recent decease is noticed in a subsequent page,) being then in his minority, whatever influence he might possess as a landlord was at the command of Mr. Sheil, who continued to sit for Tipperary until 1841, though he encountered some opposition on accepting office in 1838. From the general election in 1841 till the time of his departure for Florence in 1850, he represented through the influence of the Duke of Devonshire the small borough of Dungeness, always of course supporting the most liberal section of the Whigs. In Feb. 1838 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. In March 1839 he accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. In June 1841 he was removed to the post of Judge-Advocate General, which he held only to the following September, when the ministry went out. On the return of the present Ministers to office, in July 1846, he was appointed to the office of Master of the Mint; and in Nov. 1850, he accepted the post of British Minister to Florence. For many years past his health had been declining, his fits of gout grew more frequent and severe, and his speeches in Parliament,

never very numerous, came at length to be few and far between. Although the appointment to Florence was nothing less than an expatriation of the individual, and an extinction of what might have been a growing fame, yet he submitted not merely with a philosophical indifference, but almost in a joyous spirit, feeling, or seeming to feel, that it was a great promotion and a dignified retirement. At the same time it was regarded, in political circles, in the light of a convenient escape from the awkward necessity of either supporting or opposing the anti-papal measure of her Majesty's ministers, and some slight advantage was expected to accrue from his being placed in a position of so close proximity to the Court of Rome, in the event of future negotiations with that power. The immediate cause of his death is stated to have been an attack of gout in the stomach; but there is reason to believe that the late tragical death of his son-in-law Mr. Power (see p. 92) occasioned a shock which proved too great for that highly excitable nervous susceptibility and keen sensitiveness which invariably accompanies the higher order of genius.

REV. SIR ROBERT AFFLECK, BART.

May 7. At Dalham hall, near Newmarket, aged 86, the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, the 4th Baronet (1782), a Prebendary of York.

He was the fourth son of the Rev. James Affleck, Vicar of Finedon, Northamptonshire, Perpetual Curate of Daventry, and a Prebendary of Southwell, by Mary, only daughter of Mr. Proctor, of Clay Coton, in the same county. He was educated at Westminster, where he was captain of the school, and proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1787, and M.A. in 1790. He was some time tutor to the present Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.

In 1796 Mr. Affleck was collated by Archbishop Markham to the vicarage of Westow, in Yorkshire, and in the same year he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of York to the rectory of Treswell, in Nottinghamshire. In 1802 Archbishop Markham collated him to the prebendal stall of Throckington, in the cathedral church of York.

He was presented in 1807 to the vicarage of Doncaster, which he held for ten years, and was much esteemed by the inhabitants. He resigned the living in 1817, on being collated by Archbishop Harcourt to the vicarage of Silkstone, near Barnsley, where he was equally respected and beloved.

On the 10th August, 1833, he succeeded

to the title and estates of his family by the death of his brother General Sir James Affleck. He resigned the living of Westow the same year, and those of Silkstone and Treswell in 1837.

Sir Robert Affleck married, May 16, 1800, Maria, second daughter of Sir Elijah Impey, of Newick Park, near Chichester, some time Chief Justice in Bengal; and by that lady, who died March 12, 1825, he had issue seven sons and four daughters. The former are: 1. Sir Gilbert, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1804, and married in 1834 Everina-Frances, eldest daughter of Francis Ellis, esq. of Bath; 2. Robert Affleck, esq. who married in 1850 Mary-Emily, eldest daughter of Edmund Singer Burton, esq. of Welton Place, Northamptonshire; 3. the Rev. James Danby Affleck, Rector of Dalham; 4. John; and 5. George. The daughters are: 1. Mary-Philippa, married in 1836 to the Rev. Thomas Francis Hall, M.A. Vicar of Hatfield Broad Oak, in Essex; 2. Charlotte; 3. Harriet-Elizabeth, married in 1829 to John Thomas Bridges, esq. of St. Nicholas Court, in the Isle of Thanet; and 4. Marian, married in 1846 to the Rev. Samuel Charles, M.A. Curate of Ringshall, Suffolk.

SIR CLAUDIUS STEPHEN HUNTER, BT.

April 20. At Mortimer Hill, Berks, aged 76, Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart. Alderman of London and Father of the City, Colonel of the West London Militia, President of the London Life Association, and D.C.L.

This venerable and distinguished citizen was born 24th Feb. 1775. He was the youngest son of Henry Hunter, esq. of Beech Hill, Berks, who was a gentleman of polished education and engaging manners, educated at Eton, a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, afterwards called to the bar, and married Mary, third daughter of William Sloane, esq. the great-nephew of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

The paternal ancestors of Sir C. S. Hunter were citizens and merchants of London, of considerable eminence in the reign of Charles I. as appears from family records in the Herald's College, by the deed executed by the judges commissioners for the settlement of estates after the Fire of London, by which certain property in the city was assigned to the ancestors of the late baronet, and afterwards vested in his elder and only brother, Henry Hunter, esq. of Beech Hill, Berks, lineally descended from Charles Hunter, esq. on whom the property was settled by that deed. John Hunter, the son of

Charles, having made a very considerable addition to the fortune he inherited from his father, purchased the estate of Beech Hill, where himself and his descendants chiefly resided, and from the period of his retirement we do not find any of the family engaged in business, except the subject of this notice.

Sir C. S. Hunter was educated at Mr. Newcome's school at Hackney, then a seminary of much celebrity, patronised by representatives of the noble houses of Grafton, Devonshire, and Essex, and many other families of consequence and distinction. He was sent to finish his education with a Protestant clergyman in Switzerland, where he remained two years. He was entered a student of the Inner Temple, but subsequently qualified himself for the practical branch of the legal profession by five years' service and tuition under Messrs. Beardsworth, Burley, and Moore, solicitors of considerable eminence in Lincoln's Inn, and after one year's further education under the Solicitor to the Treasury, he commenced business as a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn. About this time he married Miss Free, the only daughter of a very distinguished merchant of London, with whom he had a considerable fortune, and from this period he rapidly advanced in business. He became solicitor to five public institutions, viz.—The Commercial Commissioners under the Income Duty Acts; The London Dock Company; The Royal Institution; The Society for the Promotion of Religion and Virtue and Suppression of Vice; and the Linnæan Society. At a later period he was solicitor to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

In Sept. 1804 he was unanimously chosen Alderman of the ward of Bassishaw. He then relinquished the general management of his business to his partner, and two years afterwards was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal East Regiment of London Militia, and dedicated much of his time to his regiment, which was then occasionally called upon to serve at a distance from the metropolis. In June 1808 he was elected one of the Sheriffs of London, and for the active and faithful discharge of his duties received the thanks of his fellow-citizens.

On the death of Mr. Alderman Newnham, Colonel of the Royal West Regiment of London Militia, he was on the 10th Jan. 1810, by ballot, elected Colonel of that regiment by a large majority of the Court of Lieutenancy, although Lieut.-Colonel Wigan was the other candidate.

Colonel Hunter finally quitted the profession of the law as a solicitor in January 1811, and was called to the bar as an

honorable degree in his character and station.

At Michaelmas 1811, he was elected Lord Mayor, and at the close of his year of office he received the thanks of the Livery, as also of his brethren the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council, for the efficiency, dignity, and liberality, with which he went through his office of chief magistrate; and the Crown was pleased in Dec. 1812 to confer upon him the honours of the baronetage.

On visiting the university of Oxford, June 23, 1819, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L.

Having been left a widower, he married secondly, in 1841, Janet, second daughter of the late James Fenton, esq.; who survives to lament the severe loss which she has sustained by his decease.

The baronetcy has descended to his grandson, now Sir Claudius Stephen *Paul* Hunter, son of the late John Hunter, esq. by a daughter of W. N. W. Hewett, esq. of York.

At the time of his decease the worthy baronet was Father of the City, having in the year 1835 removed from the ward of Bassishaw to that of Bridge Without, which latter honour is now sustained by Sir John Key, Bart. the late alderman of the ward of Langbourn, in consequence of his senior, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. wishing to continue alderman of the ward of Cheap.

Amongst other public bodies with which Sir C. S. Hunter was connected, was the London Life Association, of which Society he became a director in the year 1822, when the amount of its assurance was a little more than 2,500,000*l.*; and so highly was he appreciated by that Company, that he was elected consecutively to fill the offices of Trustee, Vice-President, and finally President, which appointment he held from the year 1835 up to the period of his decease; and, so satisfactorily has the Society progressed during the time he was connected with it, that the amount of assurances is understood to have increased to nearly 6,000,000*l.*, and its accumulated capital to little short of 2,500,000*l.*

The deceased Baronet was tall, handsome, and dignified in his personal appearance; and in all the relations of life, both in his profession as a solicitor as in that of a magistrate, and as a husband, a father, and a true and humble Christian, he adorned his character in the estimation of the public, and a large circle of private acquaintances. It has been considered by some that in the earlier period of his life he displayed instances of personal vanity, but those who knew his real worth bear

their warmest testimony to his integrity of heart, his benevolent and exemplary zeal for the welfare of mankind, and the strict and honourable discharge of his various duties. The votes of condolence on his loss which have been received by his widow and family bear the highest tribute of respect for his memory.

A very good likeness of Sir C. S. Hunter, painted by S. Drummond, A.R.A. was published in the *European Magazine* for Sept. 1812.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR H. L. BETHUNE, BART.

Feb. 19. At Teheran, in Persia, aged 64, Major-General Sir Henry Lindesay-Bethune, of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, Bart. K.L.S. a General in the service of the Shah in Persia.

He was born on the 12th April, 1787, the eldest son of Major Martin Eccles Lindesay-Bethune, Commissary-General in North Britain, by Margaret-Augusta, daughter of General Tovey.

He was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1804; and retired from the Hon. Company's service as a Major-General, Sept. 1, 1822. Having been advanced to the chief command of the army in Persia, he was promoted to the local rank of Major-General in H.M. army in Asia, Dec. 21, 1835.

The Shah conferred upon him the order of the Lion and Sun of the first class.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated 7th March, 1836.

Sir Henry Bethune was an extraordinarily tall man,—it is said full seven feet in height: and he therefore merited, in more senses than one, the appellation given him by the Persians, of “the great English soldier.”

He married in 1822, Coutts, daughter of John Trotter, esq. of Dyrham Park, Hertfordshire, and niece to Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart.: and had issue three sons and five daughters. His eldest son, now Sir John Trotter Lindesay-Bethune, was born in 1827, and is a Lieutenant in the 91st regiment.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM MORISON.

May 15. In Saville-row, Major-Gen. Sir William Morison, K.C.B., M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross, F.R.S. and F.R.A.S.

He was the second son of Jones Morison, esq. of Greenfield, co. Clackmannan. He was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1799. From his outset in life he applied his faculties to military science, in which his attainments were such as to place him on a level with men of celebrity in the armies of Europe. So early as 1809 he filled the office of secre-

tary to the Military Board, or Board of Ordnance, at Madras. He had already been designated by Mr. Petrie, while acting-governor of that presidency, as the most competent person to form a commissariat establishment, then new to India; and in the end of 1810 he was selected for that important undertaking by Sir George Barlow, who had succeeded to the government. His intimate acquaintance with the constitution and working of every branch of the public service, as well as with the military and general resources of the country, enabled him to introduce a system so efficient and economical in the supply of provisions, of equipage, and of carriage in camp, in barrack, and in hospital, as to stand the test of experience, not only in peace, but in warfare on the most extensive scale, and under the most trying circumstances.

In addition to these laborious duties, he undertook the superintendence of the geographical and statistical survey of the Madras territory in the years 1811 and 1812, when Colonel Colin Mackenzie, the Surveyor-General, had proceeded as chief engineer in the expedition against the island of Java. In this occupation, so congenial to his taste and acquirements, he took much delight, and acquitted himself greatly to the public advantage.

Colonel Morison was in the field, as Commissary-General, throughout the military operations of the Mahratta war in 1817 and 1818, and was present at the battle of Mahidpore, in which he had an opportunity of exercising his talents as an artillery officer.

After having been laboriously employed for fifteen years in the formation and direction of the Madras commissariat, he was transferred by Sir Thomas Munro to the diplomatic department as resident at the Court of Travancore. He was subsequently deputed by Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General, in conjunction with Mr. J. M. Macleod, to administer the government of Mysore. In both stations he manifested the same capacity for business and devoted regard for the interests intrusted to him as had marked his previous career.

On the change in the constitution of the Indian Government, which took place in 1834, he was the first military officer selected for a seat in the Supreme Council of India. He filled that high position for five years, embracing the remainder of Lord William Bentinck's administration, the *interregnum* of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and the first part of the administration of Lord Auckland; and he enjoyed the entire confidence of those three eminent men. During Lord Auckland's protracted ab-

sence from the seat of government, the still more important and elevated offices of President of the Council of India and Deputy Governor of Bengal devolved upon him. In them he bore his faculties so meekly, and at the same time with so much prudence and judgment, as to gain general approbation and good will.

He returned to England in 1840, after forty years of active service in the East, and soon after attained the rank of Major-General. Impaired health now restricted the exertions to which his habits and the activity of his mind would otherwise have prompted him. For above nine years, however, he represented his native county in Parliament, and gave a steady support to the Liberal party. He found amusement in the study of physical science; and, to the close of his life, took a lively interest in certain improvements in gunnery and small arms of his own invention, by which he believed that the national defence might be materially promoted. For his military services he had in 1821 been made a Companion of the Bath, and on the extension of that order the dignity of a Civil Knight Commander was conferred upon him in 1848.

Sir William Morison's disposition was remarkably benevolent and sociable, his heart warm and kind, and he has left many attached friends to lament his loss.

SIR WM. STEPHENSON CLARK.

May 2. At York, in his 70th year, Sir William Stephenson Clark, Knt. one of the magistrates of that city.

His father, William Clark, esq. was one of the sheriffs of York in 1786, and his mother was the daughter of Francis Stephenson, esq.

He was born in York, in August, 1782; received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar school, under the late Rev. I. Grayson, and finished his studies under the late Rev. John Graham. In 1798 he was placed with the late Alexander Mather, esq. of York, surgeon, and in 1803 he went to London to complete his medical studies. Having resided three years in the metropolis, he commenced as a general practitioner in York in 1806: and during a period of forty-five years his consistent conduct and courteous demeanour gained the respect of his contemporaries; his unremitting attention and kindness to his patients secured their confidence and affection; and the extent and respectability of his practice was a proof of the ability and success with which he discharged the duties of his profession. In Oct. 1811, he married Anne, the third daughter of the late John Audus, esq. of

Selby, who survives him, with a large family.

In 1809, Mr. Clark was elected one of the city chamberlains; and in 1813 a member of the common council for Micklegate ward. For seven years he zealously and independently discharged the duties of that office; and was elected to the office of city sheriff conjointly with the late John Wormald, esq. in 1820, in the mayoralty of the late Earl of Zetland. At the conclusion of his shrievalty he became one of "the gentlemen of the twenty-four" as an ex-sheriff, and in right thereof he was a member of the upper house in the corporation, until its dissolution under the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. An evidence of the approval of his conduct by his fellow-citizens is afforded by the fact that in that year, under popular election, he was a successful candidate for municipal honours and was elected a councillor for Micklegate ward, and in 1836 he was re-elected for the same ward. He remained in that office until 1839, when he was chosen an alderman of the city, and by a unanimous vote of the council he was elevated to the civic chair. During his mayoralty he was sent by the corporation to London to present an address to the Queen on her marriage, and thereupon he received the honour of knighthood.

In the various and onerous duties of his mayoralty Sir W. S. Clark acted with great energy and ability; his hospitality was munificent, and he left nothing undone which could in any way advance the prosperity of the city over whose council he presided. At the conclusion of his term of office he received the unanimous thanks of the corporate body. He subsequently continued his aldermanic office, until the decline of his health in 1849; and in 1842 he received the honour of being placed in the commission of the peace for the city, and diligently applied himself to the duties of his magisterial office up to the time of his last illness. He was also a trustee of the city charities. On his resignation of the office of alderman, the city council unanimously passed a resolution of thanks for his services, which was presented to him engrossed on vellum, under the common seal of the Council.

Sir W. S. Clark was very decided in his political opinions. He was a Conservative of the old school, true to his party under all changes and adversities, never swerving from his maturely-formed opinions, and ever ready on the hustings or elsewhere to uphold and defend those principles which he esteemed essential for the nation's honour, for the defence of

the Protestant Church, and for the security of the Throne and Constitution. The religious and charitable institutions of the city received his liberal support: he was ever found among his fellow-citizens in plans of benevolence and mercy; he was one of the earliest members and supporters of the York Church Missionary Association; and a vice-president of the York Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

His remains were interred in the family vault at the York Cemetery, attended by his three sons, his brothers G. Clark, esq. and R. Clark, esq. his brother-in-law J. Audus, esq. his sons-in-law D. Smithson, esq. P. Allanson, esq. and — Bailey, esq. and by a numerous company of friends, including many members of the medical profession and of the city corporation.

MAJOR-GENERAL PALMER.

April 17. Aged 74, Major-General Charles Palmer, late M.P. for Bath.

He was the second son of John Palmer, esq. formerly one of the members for the same city, who originated the mail-coach system, for his services in respect to which he received a public grant of 50,000*l.* and a pension of 3000*l.* per annum for life. The subject of this notice was born at Weston, near Bath, May 6, 1777. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. On the 17th of May, 1796, having then just completed his 19th year, he entered the army as a Cornet in the 10th or Prince of Wales's Own Hussars. He served with that regiment during the whole of the Peninsular war, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1810. On the 8th of Feb. 1811, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent. He became Lieut.-Colonel of the 23rd dragoons Nov. 12, 1814; Colonel by brevet June 4, 1814; and a Major-General May 27, 1825; which rank was stationary.

General Palmer was first elected member for Bath, on the Liberal interest, on the resignation of his father in Jan. 1808. He continued to represent the city without a contest until the 9th of June, 1826, when he was opposed by Lord Brecknock, son of the Marquess Camden, Recorder of the city, and he lost his election. The electors were then limited to the corporation, and only thirty voted: seventeen votes were recorded for Lord John Thynne, sixteen for the Earl of Brecknock, and twelve for General Palmer. In Feb. 1828, Lord Brecknock was appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and re-elected; but in Feb. 1829, on his lordship receiving a second appointment to the same post, Major-General Palmer opposed him.

Twenty-six votes were given, and they were equally divided. A double return was made, and another election was the consequence. At this, which took place on the 11th March, one elector was induced to alter his mind, and Lord Brecknock was chosen by 14 votes to 12. In 1830, however, his Lordship retired; and at that election, and in 1831—the last which took place under the old *regime*—Lord John Thynne and General Palmer were returned without opposition. At the first election under the operation of the Reform Act, Dec. 16, 1832, General Palmer was returned by a large majority, the poll terminating as follows:—

Major-General Palmer	. .	1492
John A. Roebuck, esq.	. .	1138
H. W. Hobhouse, esq.	. .	1040

In 1835 he stood successfully another contest—

Major-General Palmer	. .	1097
John A. Roebuck, esq.	. .	1042
Colonel H. Daubeney	. .	706

At the election of 1837, General Palmer and Mr. Roebuck were defeated by the Conservative candidates, the late Lord Viscount Powerscourt, and W. H. L. Bruges, esq. On this occasion many of General Palmer's former friends declined to vote for him, in consequence of his having entered into an avowed coalition with Mr. Roebuck. The result of the poll was

Lord Powerscourt	1087
W. H. L. Bruges, esq.	1024
Major-Gen. Palmer	962
John A. Roebuck, esq.	910

General Palmer became proprietor of the Bath Theatre on the death of his father, and continued to be so up to a comparatively recent period. He was also, for some time, a grower of claret on estates which he held in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux.

JOHN POWER, ESQ.

May 11. Aged 35, John Power, esq. of Gurteen, co. Waterford, a justice of the peace for that county.

He was the son and heir of Edmund Power, esq. of Gurteen, by Anastasia, daughter of John Lalor, esq. of Cranagh, co. Tipperary. His mother became, in 1830, the second wife of the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil (the subject of a previous memoir in our present Obituary), and is still living.

Mr. Power was elected to Parliament for Dungarvon, on a vacancy which occurred in Feb. 1837, defeating Mr. John Matthew Galway by 283 to 164. At the general election in the same year he was returned without opposition as one of the

members for the county of Waterford. He resigned his seat in August 1840.

Mr. Power died by his own hand. On retiring to his bed-room, he took a duelling pistol, and placing the muzzle to his head, fired, and instant death was the result. He was of too confiding a nature, and much of the immense funded and landed property of which he became the possessor when he arrived at age is now in some degree embarrassed; but he has left a fine property of 9,000*l.* a year, of which 3,000*l.* a year is out of settlement, and which will pay his engagements. It is ascertained that the cause of suicide was the receipt of a solicitor's letter announcing prompt proceedings against him as security for 10,000*l.* for a receiver, whose debts, however, did not exceed 2,000*l.* Mr. Power had insured his life for 5,000*l.*, which he assigned for a valuable consideration some years ago to a bank, and which will be paid by the Royal Exchange Insurance Company within three months. His widow has 1,000*l.* a year marriage settlement.

Mr. Power was universally esteemed as an excellent landlord, and an amiable man. He married in April 1840 Frances, younger daughter of the late Sir John Power, Bart. of Kilfane, co. Tipperary; who survives him, with seven children.

MICHAEL BLAND, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

April 19. In Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 74, Michael Bland, esq. a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Linnæan, Horticultural, and Geological Societies.

This formerly well-known member of the scientific circles of the metropolis was the only child of Mr. Thomas Bland, of Norwich, a member of the Society of Friends, and a partner in the well-known mercantile establishment under the firm of Gurneys and Bland. He was a very frequent correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* under the signature of "A Friend to Accuracy." Of this gentleman, who died Aug. 28, 1818, a memoir* will be found in our volume for that year, part ii. p. 282. He married Sarah, widow of Mr. Samuel Gurney, and daughter of Mr. Francis Lawrence, of the same city, woolcomber. She died in 1800.

Mr. Michael Bland was for many years one of the partners in the management of

the brewery under the firm of Whitbread and Co.; and resided in Montague-place, Russell-square. He was a fellow townsman and intimate friend of the respected Thomas Amyot, esq. the late Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; and Mr. Bland was at one time Treasurer of the Antiquaries' Club; and also an active member of the Committee of the Literary Fund.

A few years since Mr. Bland had retired from London to St. Leonard's, near Hastings; but in consequence of the loss of his lady he removed to the metropolis.

Mr. Bland married, July 15, 1800, Sophia, youngest dau. of George Maltby, esq. of Norwich, and sister of the learned Bishop of Durham. By that lady he had eight children. He had the misfortune to lose his eldest son Thomas in 1825, in his 23d year. His second son, the Rev. George Bland, M.A. is the present Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, in the diocese of Durham.

HENRY BARNE SAWBRIDGE, Esq.

April 28. At East Haddon hall, Northamptonshire, aged 72, Henry Barne Sawbridge, esq. LL.B. barrister-at-law, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

He was born at Sotterley in Suffolk, on the 6th Sept. 1778, the only son of William Sawbridge, esq. of East Haddon, by Mary, eldest daughter of Miles Barne, esq. of Sotterley, M.P. for Dunwich.

He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1801. He was called to the bar by the hon. Society of the Inner Temple, June 25, 1803, and went the Midland circuit. He was for many years Recorder of Daventry, having been elected to that office on the 4th of July, 1803, and resigned it on the 13th Jan. 1821. He took an active part in the business of the county, and occupied for some years the office of vice-chairman of the quarter sessions, which he resigned from failing health at the beginning of the present year.

He married, June 20, 1836, Grace-Julia, widow of Thomas Christopher Glyn, esq. (third son of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart.) and the youngest daughter of Thomas Charles Bigge, esq. of Benton House, Northumberland.

W. J. BAGSHAW, Esq.

June 1. At his residence, The Oaks, near Sheffield, aged 58, William John Bagshaw, esq. of that place and Wormhill Hall, both in co. Derby, M.A. a barrister-at-law, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Derbyshire, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

He was the eldest son of William Cham-

* See also the "Collections for a History of the Ancient Family of Bland," by the late Nicholas Carlisle, esq. Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, 4to. 1825, p. 18. This work was privately printed at the expense of the gentleman now deceased.

bers Darling, M.D. who assumed the name of Bagshawe in 1801, and was knighted when sheriff of Derbyshire in 1805, by Helen, second daughter of Nathaniel Ridgare, esq. of Gainsborough. Sir William Chambers Bagshawe died in 1832.

Mr. Bagshawe was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Feb. 8, 1832. He has for many years past been one of the most active magistrates of his district, and has also filled the office of chairman to the Ecclesall board of guardians ever since it was constituted. To him belongs the honour of having been the founder, patron, and a liberal supporter of the Norton Agricultural Society. The untiring energy with which he has devoted himself to the work of the public has entirely won the esteem of the neighbourhood, and will be long remembered as doing him honour.

He married, Oct. 12, 1822, Sarah, third daughter of William Partridge, esq. of Bishop's Wood, co. Hereford; and had issue three sons and four daughters.

His body was interred in Norton church, attended by several of his brother magistrates.

MRS. PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

Feb. 1. At her residence, 24, Chester-square, London, aged 53, Mary Wollstonecraft, widow of Percy Bysshe Shelley, esq. and mother of Sir Percy Shelley, Bart. of Maresfield Place, Sussex.

Mrs. Shelley was the daughter of William Godwin the historian and Mary Wollstonecraft, the author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*.

She became the second wife* of the poet Shelley in 1818, shortly after which they went to reside at Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. They subsequently left England for Italy, where in July, 1822, the poet, while crossing the Gulf of Loric, with his friend Edward Elzevir Williams, in a little pleasure boat, was overtaken by one of those tremendous squalls common in the Mediterranean, and both were drowned.

"If it be agreed that the life of the author of *The Revolt of Islam* cannot as yet be fully written, it follows that the same reserve should be maintained with regard to the early days of her to whom the exquisite dedication of that poem is

addressed. Those who know, as all must who read them, that these beautiful stanzas were the utterances of a real affection and the confidences of a real companionship, will readily understand to what heights the genius of a young and gifted woman could be winged and nerved by the persuasions of such a spirit as Shelley's, and under the influences of foreign travel. Her first work—written during her residence abroad, and the only one, we believe, referable to the period of her married life—was *Frankenstein*; which scared and startled the world by its preternatural power, promising further inspirations of a wild originality unknown in English fiction. Measured against that romance, the most breathless terrors of Mrs. Radcliffe, or of the more coarsely horrible Maturin, are tame and real. That Mrs. Shelley would never equal her first effort in poetical fiction, might have been foreseen at the moment of the tragedy of her husband's frightful death—one of those visitations the traces of which are never to be effaced, and which bereaved the survivor of guidance, companionship, and incitement to emulation for ever.

"In spite of such a death-blow, nevertheless, the widow of Shelley, being left with the care of her two very young children, during many years devoted herself to literary labour; producing, at intervals, *Valperga*, *The Last Man*, *Lodore*, and another novel or two—biographies of foreign artists and men of letters (for the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*)—editing and arranging the poems and posthumous fragments of her husband—and lastly, giving to the world her *Italian and German Journals* (*Rambles in Germany and Italy* in 1840, 1842, and 1843, two vols. 8vo. 1844), of which the Italian part is as charming as the German portion is unsatisfactory. All Mrs. Shelley's writings have a singular elegance of tone—but all of them a pervading melancholy. Her tales of the world we live in are unreal in the excess of their sadness; while in her more romantic creations (such as *The Last Man*), with all their beauty, there is blended a certain languor which becomes oppressive. Hence, most of her works of imagination are unfairly neglected, the last-mentioned romance especially. Whether, however, such neglect shall be reversed on a future day or not, her '*Frankenstein* will always keep for her a peculiar place among the gifted women of England."

—*Athenæum*.

Several original letters of Mrs. Shelley and her husband have been recently sold by auction (in May) at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's.

Mrs. Shelley's elder son, William, died

* Shelley's first wife was Harriet Westbrook, the daughter of a retired coffee-house-keeper. With this lady he lived very unhappily, and, after bearing him two children, she died by her own hand in 1817.

in childhood; the survivor is the present Sir Percy Florence Shelley, Bart. who succeeded his grandfather, Sir Timothy Shelley, in that title in 1844.

REV. W. M. KINSEY, B.D.

April 6. Aged 62, the Rev. William Morgan Kinsey, B.D., Rector of Rotherfield Grey's, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Kinsey was the son of Robert Morgan Kinsey, esq. a solicitor and banker at Abergavenny, where Mr. Kinsey was born; his mother was sister of the late Sir James Harington, Bart. In 1806 he entered the University of Oxford, and was shortly after chosen a scholar of Trinity College, of which Society he became a fellow in 1815. He graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1813, and served the office of proctor in 1821; after which, in 1822, he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

In 1827 Mr. Kinsey made a tour in Portugal. The letters which he addressed to his friend Mr. Thomas Haynes Bayly during this period, he afterwards amplified from his journal and from the works of previous authors on that country: until at length they formed a very comprehensive review of its past history and actual state. This work was published in 1828, under the title of *Portugal Illustrated*, and was highly embellished with engravings by Skelton, Cooke, &c. in royal octavo. A second edition, somewhat enlarged, appeared in 1829. This was dedicated to Lord Auckland, to whom Mr. Kinsey was then chaplain. There is a notice of this work in our Magazine for May, 1829.

In 1830 Mr. Kinsey was travelling in Belgium with Lord Alford the son of Earl Brownlow, and happened to be in Brussels during the revolution. Some description which he gave of the "atrocities of the Dutch troops" upon that occasion was interpreted against him as if he had taken an active part in the insurrection, and he defended himself in a letter addressed to the Hon. Arthur Trevor, M.P. dated London Oct. 20, which was printed in the *Times* newspaper.

Mr. Kinsey was subsequently for ten years one of the ministers of St. John's church, Cheltenham, where he was highly esteemed; and on quitting that cure in Jan. 1842 was presented with a piece of plate by the congregation. He published "*The Jubilee of the Bible* ; or *Third Centenary of Coverdale's Translation of the whole Bible into English* : a Sermon preached in St. John's church, Cheltenham, 4 Oct. 1823."

In 1843 he succeeded the late Mr. Roberts in the rectory of Rotherfield Grey's, where he chiefly resided to the time of his death, having been latterly en-

tirely confined to his bed by a disease in the foot and leg. No man could have been more patient and at the same time more courageous, for his cheerfulness and good spirits never forsook him, although his sufferings were intense; and in the end he submitted to amputation, which at first it was hoped would relieve him; but he sank at the end of a few weeks. He is succeeded in his rectory by the Rev. James Smith, B.D. for many years a senior fellow and the bursar of Trinity College.

In Jan. 1848 Mr. Kinsey communicated to this magazine an interesting paper containing "Random Recollections of a Visit to Walton Hall, the seat of Charles Waterton, esq." and he was the author of more than one pamphlet on subjects of the day.

CAPT. CHARLES GRAY, R.M.

April 13. At Glasgow, in his 69th year, Capt. Charles Gray, R.M.

This gentleman was well known in Edinburgh and throughout many parts of Scotland for his extended knowledge of Scottish song, his enthusiasm for everything connected with it, and his tasteful, genial, spirited contributions to it.

He was born in Anstruther, the birth-place of several celebrated men, with two of whom—the Rev. Dr. Chalmers and Professor Tennent, the well-known author of "*Anster Fair*"—he was long on terms of intimacy. The latter was one of his most intimate and dearest friends, sympathising with him in his love for the music of the Scottish lyre, and corresponding with him in terms of the warmest friendship. In early life Captain Gray entered the marine service, and after continuing in it for between thirty and forty years, retired on full pay to enjoy a life of leisure, rendered pleasant to himself and profitable to others by literary pursuits, in the particular walk to which his tastes led him. Many years ago he published a volume of Scottish songs, and more recently another, in which the best productions of his pen were included. As a song writer, he will be remembered for not a few simple and genial lays, some of which have been published in "*Wood's Book of Scottish Song*," a work to which he contributed much useful information, from his extensive knowledge of songs and song writers. His taste in this particular naturally led him to entertain an enthusiastic admiration for the works of Burns, with whose authentic history he was more familiar, through a friendly intercourse with his family, than some of the poet's biographers. The genius of Burns was to him a never-failing topic of interest; and to add some tribute to his memory was among his heartiest endeavours. A

few years ago he contributed to a Glasgow newspaper a series of vigorous and tasteful papers on the songs of Burns, and a critical examination of the various biographies of the poet occupied him during the illness which terminated in his death. While his tastes and acquirements led him into the society of some of his best-known contemporaries, his amiable and upright character, and his great warmth of heart, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His counsel and assistance were ever readily tendered to those who craved them, and his friendship was at once open-hearted and open-handed.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

MR. DOWTON.

April 19. At Brighton-terrace, Brighton, in his 88th year, the veteran comedian William Dowton.

Mr. Dowton was the son of a respectable innkeeper at Exeter, where he was born on the 25th April, 1764. He was sent at an early age to one of the best schools in the neighbourhood, and at the age of sixteen was articled to an architect. During his apprenticeship he occasionally performed at a private theatre in Exeter. The applause which his juvenile efforts obtained increased his predilections for the stage, while the duties of his master's office became proportionably irksome to him. Before he had completed one year of his apprenticeship his resolution was taken, and, bidding adieu to plans and elevations, he joined a company of strollers at Ashburton, where he made his debut in the character of Carlos, in *The Revenge*.

In this situation he continued a considerable time, suffering the usual privations attendant on a stroller's life. Being however nearly starved, reason suggested to him the propriety of seeking the paternal roof, where he was affectionately received. The mania for acting, however, speedily resumed its influence. After much experience with misfortune young Dowton was engaged with Hughes, the manager of the Weymouth theatre. From this place he returned to his native town, where he performed juvenile parts in tragedy; he afterwards joined Mrs. Baker's company in Kent, and married her daughter, by whom he had a family. One of his sons was for many years manager of that theatre.

When his increasing reputation reached the ears of the London managers, he received offers from Mr. Colman and Mr. Harris to join their respective corps, and either of these offers would have been accepted by him but for his ambition to make his first appearance at Drury Lane. Having heard that Elliston had drawn

great houses by his performance of the character of Sheva in Cumberland's comedy of *The Jew*, he wrote to Wroughton, at that time acting manager at Drury, expressing a wish to perform that part in London. His request was backed by the recommendation of Cumberland. An engagement was entered into, and he made his metropolitan debut in the character of Sheva in the season of 1794, with much success. No man on the stage was more versatile at this period of his career than Dowton; he was the able successor to King in many of his principal parts, which he long retained. His personation of Sir Hugh Evans, in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, was superlatively great; no actor ever succeeded like him in giving it that peculiar spirit and richness of colouring that rendered it so delightfully whimsical. As a contrast to this character we find him as a representative of Hardcastle, in Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*, and of Clod, in *The Young Quaker*, a favourite part of Edwin's. Dowton was at one time considered the best representative of the fantastic Malvolio that the stage possessed; Rupert, in the *Jealous Wife*; Sir Anthony Absolute, in *The Rivals*; Major Sturgeon, in *The Mayor of Garrett*; and Governor Heartall, in *The Soldier's Daughter*, were also characters in which he shone. His Dr. Cantwell, in *The Hypocrite*, was universally acknowledged to be inimitable. He continued at Drury Lane for many years, playing at the Haymarket in the summer. At one of his benefits at the latter house, (on the 15th Aug. 1805,) he revived the burlesque of *The Tailors*, at which the fraternity took umbrage, and created a memorable riot in the house during the performance. In 1816 he played Shylock at Drury Lane; but, although his conception of the character was admirable, the town, long used to his comic personations, did not greet him very cordially in it.

Dowton visited America, but at too late a period of his life to make any very strong impression upon Brother Jonathan. His acting, indeed, was seldom liked at first. It required an acquaintance with his peculiarities before the raciness of his humour could be relished; for this cause it had become a sort of dramatic adage that Dowton never drew a shilling in the provinces. On one occasion he actually played Doctor Pangloss, at Faversham, to a single auditor; at another time he began *John Bull* at the third act, nobody having come till eight o'clock. On a third he acted Shylock, in Rochester, to a seven-shilling house.

Dowton had unwisely neglected the ad-

vantages offered by the Theatrical Fund until he was too old to become a member, and in his "sere and yellow leaf" he began to lack the means to smooth his progress down the vale of life. It was when his prospects were gradually becoming darker that a benevolent project was set on foot to give him a benefit at Her Majesty's Theatre, on the 8th of June, 1840. His professional brethren and sisters lent their gratuitous assistance on the occasion, and Colman's comedy of *The Poor Gentleman* was played with an excellent cast. At the conclusion of the play an address was spoken, written by Sheridan Knowles. The subscriptions and donations realised a considerable sum, with which an annuity was purchased, that served to render easy and comfortable the declining days of one of the most natural actors that England ever possessed.

He was peculiarly fortunate, too, in the possession of good health, which, notwithstanding his advanced age, he enjoyed with little interruption until within a few days of his decease.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 21. Aged 74, the Rev. *Edward René Payne*, Rector of Hepworth (1819), Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805, and was presented to Hepworth by that society in 1819.

Dec. ... At Morpeth, New South Wales, whither he had gone to aid the Bishop of Newcastle, the Rev. *Henry Swan*, fourth son of Thomas Swan, esq. of Morpeth, Northumberland. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1845.

May 7. At Gothenburg, Sweden, aged 36, the Rev. *John Henry Scott*, British Chaplain at that place.

May 12. Aged 61, the Hon. and Rev. *John Evelyn Boscawen*, Rector of Wotton, Surrey, and Vicar of Ticehurst, Sussex, and a Prebendary of Canterbury; uncle and heir presumptive to the Earl of Falmouth. He was the younger son of George-Evelyn the third Viscount, by Elizabeth-Anne, only daughter and heir of John Crewe, esq. of Bolesworth Castle, co. Chester. He was first of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1811, and afterwards of All Souls, M.A. 1818. He was presented to Wotton in 1818 by W. J. Evelyn, esq. and to Ticehurst in 1833 by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. He married in 1814 Catharine-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Annesley, esq. and sister to Viscount Valentia; and had issue three sons and seven daughters. His eldest son, Evelyn Boscawen, esq. married in 1845 the present Baroness le Despencer, and

has issue. The second son is the Rev. John Townshend Boscawen, Rector of Lamorran, Cornwall. The eldest daughter, Charlotte, is the wife of the Rev. George Brydges Moore, Rector of Tunstall in Kent; Frances, the second, was married in 1850 to Arthur Edward Somerset, esq. second son of the late Lord Arthur Somerset; and Catharine, the third, is married to the Rev. Lewis Francis Bagot, Rector of Leigh, co. Stafford, fourth son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

At the rectory, East Mersea, Essex, aged 82, the Rev. *Nathaniel Forster*, Vicar of West Mersea (1797). He had also been Curate of East Mersea for nearly half a century, when the parishioners presented to him a silver snuff-box in 1836. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1791.

May 14. At Elgin, aged 85, the Rev. *John Buchan*.

May 16. The Rev. *W. P. Blair*, B.A. of School Cottage, Bradshaw, near Bolton.

May 17. Aged 77, the Rev. *John Palmer*, Rector of Peldon, Essex. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, and was presented to his living in 1817 by Earl Waldegrave.

In his 77th year, the Rev. *Christopher Stannard*, B.D. Rector of Great Snoring, with Thursford, Norfolk. He was educated at the grammar-school of Norwich under Dr. Forster, and was one of the most favoured pupils of that distinguished scholar. Having proceeded to St. John's college, Cambridge, he took his B.A. degree in 1799 as 6th Senior Optime, and by his superior classical attainments he had raised well-grounded expectations of bearing off one of the Chancellor's gold medals, but was prevented passing the necessary examinations by a rupture of a blood-vessel on the lungs, which laid the foundation of a very delicate state of health through his long life. He proceeded M.A. in 1802, B.D. 1809; was elected Fellow of his college, and was presented by that society to his living in 1831. He married in the same year Miss Maria Ballard, of Norwich.

May 20. At Bradenham rectory, Bucks, the Rev. *John Irvine*, M.A. formerly for eleven years British Chaplain at Genoa. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, B.A. 1835, M.A. 1836.

May 21. At the house of Wm. Dalton, esq. Bury St. Edmund's, in his 44th year, the Rev. *John Frere*, Rector of Cottenham, Camb. and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London. He was the eldest son of George Frere, esq. of Twyford House, Herts. (younger brother to the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere,) by Elizabeth-Raper, only dau. of William Grant;

M.D. of Rothiemurchus, co. Inverness, and great-granddaughter of William Hale, M.D. of Twyford House. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833; and was collated to Cottenham in 1839 by the Bishop of Ely. He married Aug. 1, 1839, Jane-Brown, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Dalton, Vicar of Kelvedon, Essex.

At Waterford, the Rev. *Richard Jones Hobson*, M.A. Vicar-general of Waterford and Lismore, Treasurer in the cathedral of Waterford, and Prebendary of Seskenan, in the cathedral of Lismore; and inspector of the gaols of the county and city of Waterford.

In Dublin, the Rev. *James Paul Holmes*, of Corbeg, Rector of Gallen, King's County.

May 22. At Doncaster, aged 48, the Rev. *Robert Cope Wolfe*, Vicar of Braithwell (1842). He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1825.

May 24. At Derby, aged 76, the Rev. *Wilson Banks*, B.A. late Head Master of Butterwick Grammar School, Lincolnshire. He was the author of many astronomical papers printed in the Derbyshire Courier. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1798.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 26. In New Zealand, aged 36, Agnes, wife of Robert Barlow Gardiner, esq. late of Tunbridge, and sixth dau. of the late Thomas Courthope, esq. of Camberwell.

Nov. . . At Kandy, Ceylon, aged 33, Samuel Lister, esq. B.A. 1843, of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, eldest son of John Lister, esq. of Elmfield, Bramley, near Leeds.

Dec. 4. In New South Wales, Richard F. Barra, esq. Receiver of Customs at Bombay, only surviving son of R. T. Barra, esq. of Cheltenham, and late of Hereford.

Dec. 30. On board the Statesman, on his return from China, Capt. Nicholas Fenwick, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, aged 35, son of the Rev. F. Fenwick, of Brooke, I. W.

Jan. 16. At Brussels, his Excellency Philip Baron von Nieumann, Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary at that court from the Emperor of Austria. He formerly filled the same mission in Great Britain, afterwards at Florence, and was accredited to Brussels, Jan. 19, 1850. He married, Dec. 5, 1844, Lady Charlotte Augusta Frederica Somerset, eldest daughter of the present Duke of Beaufort; who died little more than three months before him; and he has left a large fortune to Sir Christ. Wm. Codrington, Bart. M.P. the husband of the late Baroness's next and only maternal sister.

Jan. 27. At Colchester, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Dakins, formerly Rector of St. James's in that town.

Jan. 29. Of tetanus, in consequence of an accident from his gun the week before, Richard Shuttleworth Streatfeild, esq. of the Rocks, Uckfield, a magistrate for Sussex. He was sheriff of that county in 1849-50. He married in 1833 Charlotte-Anne, dau. of James Brown, esq. of Harehills Grove, Yorkshire, and has left her his widow, with three children.

At Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, in his 45th year, Mr. John Robert Browne, R.N. He was in the engagement at Navarino, and received an honorary distinction for his services from King Otho.

Jan. 30. On her passage from India, Charlotte Maryann, wife of the Rev. H. B. Burney, Assist. Chaplain E.I.C.

Jan. 31. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, J. H. Callander, esq. of Craigforth and Ardkinglas.

Feb. 3. At Buenos Ayres, after a residence of more than 30 years, James Lepper, esq. formerly of Strabane, co. Tyrone, retired Surgeon R.N.

Feb. 7. At Calcutta, John Walford, Walford, only surviving son of Capt. Walford, R.N. of Levington Cottage, near Ipswich.

Feb. 13. In Artillery-pl. Finsbury, aged 40, Thomas Pryer, esq. solicitor, P.M. of the Royal Oak Lodge of Freemasons, and Sovereign Grand Inspector-general of the Supreme Council of the 33d degree. He was a native of Kingsdown in Kent.

Feb. 15. At sea, on board the Bucephalus, Capt. James Robertson, 9th Madras N.I., Assist. Commissary-gen. third son of the late Lieut.-Col. D. R. Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart.

Feb. 19. At Serool, aged 26, Lieut. H. J. Walker, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, youngest son of Pearce Walker, esq. Bungay.

Feb. 28. At Foochowfoo, in China, Wm. Connor, esq. H. B. M. Vice-Consul at that place.

March 7. Off the coast of Sicily, on his passage from India, John Anderson, esq. M.D. Assistant-Surgeon H.M. 22d Reg. and medical attendant of Sir Charles Napier; youngest son of the late Dr. Anderson, Selkirk.

March 8. At Paris, Mrs. Hervey Lane, of Desborough, co. Northampton, and lately of Great Berkhamstead.

March 9. At Brussels, Eliza-Susannah, wife of Col. Guy Carleton Coffin, R. Art. She was the dau. of the late Wm. Larkins, esq. of Blackheath, and was married in 1808.

At Copenhagen, Oersted, the author of numerous works on physics, most of them in the Latin language. His last, which is in Danish, entitled "Aanden å Naturen," (Spirit in Nature), caused a great sensation when it was published, particularly in Germany.

March 10. At Boulogne - sur - Mer, J. H. D. Ogilvie, esq. formerly of the Madras Civil Service, from which he retired in 1831.

At Naples, in his 61st year, Leopoldo Giovanni Prince of Salerno, the King's uncle. He married, in 1816, Maria-Clementina-Francisca-Josephine, Archduchess of Austria, dau. of Francis I. and has left a dau. born in 1822.

March 11. At Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, John Mackintosh, Student of Divinity of the Free Church, youngest son of the late Wm. Mackintosh, esq. of Geddes, Nairn.

On her passage from Calcutta, Sophia-Marianne, widow of Wm. Veal, esq. C.S., and only dau. of the late Dr. A. Welchman, Bengal Med. Serv.

March 14. At Berchem, near Antwerp, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wylie Sowerby, esq.

March 16. At Florence, Ann, wife of Signor Moratti, eldest dau. of the late G. C. Bainbridge, esq. of Gattonside House, near Melrose.

March 18. At Devonport, Canada, aged 57, Harriet, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wells.

At Florence, Edward Horne, esq. James Butler, esq. British Vice-Consul at Tetuan. His remains were brought over to Gibraltar, and interred at the neutral ground.

March 22. At Moulmein, aged 17, by accidentally falling overboard from the Coromandel, of which ship he was a midshipman, William Henry, only son of H. S. Powis, esq. M.D. of Cookham, near Maidenhead, and formerly of Clapham-common.

March 27. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 27, James Long Fitzpatrick, esq. second son of Nicholas Fitzpatrick, esq. M.D. of Bedford.

At sea, off Rio de Janeiro, aged 17, Charles

Philpotts Green, Midshipman of Her Majesty's ship Asia, youngest son of the Rev. G. R. Green, M.A. of Eton college.

March 29. At Pau, Rob. W. St. John, esq. ex-Consul-general of England at Algiers.

March 31. At Colombo, John, third son of the late Thomas Sharples, esq. of Mill-hill, Hendon.

April 3. At Coblenz, aged 34, the Hon. Frederick Savile, fifth son of the Earl of Mexborough. He married in 1839 Antonina, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Archdall, Rector of Tintern, co. Wexford, by whom he leaves issue.

April 10. At Halifax, N.S. the Hon. Elizabeth Lady Harvey, wife of his Excellency Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H. Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia. She was the third daughter of Gerard first Viscount Lake, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Edw. Barker, esq. of St. Julian's, Herts; and was married in 1806, to Sir John Harvey, Major in the army, and attached to the staff of Lord Lake in India. Lady Harvey has accompanied her husband in all his varied and distinguished services, in almost every quarter of the globe, and, with the single exception of Canada, Lady Harvey has gracefully dispensed the hospitalities of every Government House in the British North American Colonies.

April 14. At Beccles, aged 70, Miss Mary Ann Crisp, only sister of John Crisp, esq.

At Lyme, aged 56, Capt. George Fred. Symes, late of the Madras artillery. His death ensued from concussion of the brain, caused by the brutal attack of a drunken man, whom he had separated from fighting. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Garland. Capt. Symes has left a widow and daughter.

April 15. In Brompton-sq. aged 63, Miss Gunning, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Gunning, Rector of Spexhall, and vicar of Sutton.

John Currie, esq. an eminent surgeon of Bungay.

April 16. Henry Daniel Bland, esq. who for a period of forty years held a responsible appointment in the shipping department of the East India House, and enjoyed, to his decease, a munificent pension from that company. While on his way from Brighton to Colchester, when dining in London, he became choked by a piece of orange entering his throat, and in a very short time he was a corpse.

April 17. In London, Sarah, the only daughter of the late Chapman Ives, esq. formerly of Coltishall Hall, Norfolk.

April 18. At Mildenhall, aged 84, Mary, relict of Mr. P. J. Cowell, late of the Grammar School Thetford.

April 19. At Barbados, Emma-Sophia, the wife of Col. Sir Wm. Colebrooke, R.A. Governor of the Windward Islands. The colonial papers characterise her as "the amiable, the elegant, the hospitable, the generous-hearted, the religious, and the benevolent Lady Colebrooke." Her body was interred in the cathedral burial ground.

At Egham, Mr. Wetton, banker of that place. He left his house in a state of mind that caused great uneasiness to his friends; the following day they received a letter, which stated that his body would be found at the bottom of the sea. It was discovered in a ditch near Wraybury. The jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

April 20. At Ipswich, in his 80th year, John Phillips, esq. late of Camberwell-grove.

April 22. At Dantsey, Wilts, Selina, wife of the Rev. G. A. Biedermann, Rector of that place.

April 24. At Bunwell Parsonage, Norfolk, aged 29, Margaret-Rebecca, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Rawlinson.

April 25. At Jaulnah, aged 32, James Frances Johnstone, esq. Lieut. and Adj. of the 3rd Madras Cavalry.

April 26. At Norwich, aged 22, Caroline-Sophia, third daughter of the late Mr. J. J. Deighton, of Cambridge.

April 27. At Dynes Hall, in his 88th year, John Sperling, esq. Deputy-Lieutenant for Essex.

April 28. At Tittleshall, Norf. aged 78, Bodham Butler, esq.

At Coghurst, Sussex, the residence of Musgrave Brisco, esq. M.P. aged 75, Maria, widow of John Hartup West, esq. of Postern Park, Tunbridge. She was the youngest dau. of William Woodgate, esq. of Somerhill.

April 29. At Eye, in his 87th year, William Edwards, gent. one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Southtown, Great Yarmouth, aged 78, Richard Slann, esq. formerly of Hampton, Middlesex, historical engraver to Her Majesty.

April 30. At Leominster, Martha-Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Allen, Vicar of Bristow, and sister of the late Rev. J. T. Allen, Rector of Shobdon.

May 1. At Pau, in the Pyrenees, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Cadogan, brother to the Earl of Cadogan. He served in the Peninsular campaign of 1808-9, as Lieut. in the 20th Regt. and received the war medal with two clasps for his services at Vimiera and Corunna. He had been on the half-pay list as a Major since 1816, and in 1837 received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He married in 1823 Ellen, dau. of Lawrence Donovan, esq. but had no children.

In her 69th year, Melissa, relict of Capt. Thomas Withers, R.N. of North Walsham, Norf.

May 3. At Kirtou Lindsay, Linc. Anna-Lætitia-Louisa, only dau. of the late Capt. Albert Fenton, H.E.I.C.

At West Hackney, aged 52, Henry, 2d son of the late Kilpin Warner, esq. of Camberwell-green.

May 4. At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 28, James Bone, esq. of the Stock Exchange, and Peckham.

At Cranbourne, Windsor, aged 37, Diana, wife of the Rev. Conyngham Ellis.

At Islington, aged 55, Robert Oldershaw, esq.

At Cambridge, aged 21, Mr. Thomas Nickisson, Scholar of Corpus Christi college, and son of John Nickisson, esq. of Stone, Staff. His body was followed to the grave at Granchester by the Master and members of the college.

At North Elmham, Norf. in his 76th year, Charles Atkinson, esq.

May 5. At Reading, Louisa, wife of Samuel Chase, esq.

At Barton-under-Needwood, Mary-Ellen-Lorrina, elder daughter of the Rev. John Dashwood, M.A.

At Tredegar-sq. aged 23, Maria, wife of James T. Hammack, esq.

At Cheltenham, Janette, wife of Charles Crossland Hay, esq. youngest dau. of the late Wm. Wemyss, esq. of Cattlehill, Fife.

At Dorking, aged 84, Miss Stanger.

At Broms-grove, aged 65, Jabez Stanley, esq.

At Lavenham rectory, Suffolk, aged 21, Richard Cubitt Johnson, Scholar of Clare hall, Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev. A. Johnson, Rector of Lavenham: and on the 18th, at Chevington rectory, Suffolk, aged 20, Edmund Keble White, of Trinity college, Cambridge, second son of the Rev. John White. These two young men, who both died of typhus fever, caught at Cambridge, entered the school of Bury St. Edmund's together at Midsommer 1842. Their fathers were friends, and had been Fellows of the same college. Johnson was appointed to the First Exhibition in June 1848; he had obtained the highest distinctions his college had to bestow, and last June received an additional prize as a recognition of his marked superiority. White had been captain of Bury school for two years, when in 1849 he went to Cambridge with the First Exhibition; he gained the first of the Bell's University Scholarships in March 1850, and in June stood second in the general examination at Trinity college. He was on the eve of obtaining a college scholarship. Both these youths were as amiable in their characters as they were distinguished by their talents. "Lovely were they in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

May 6. In Alpha-pl. Regent's Park, Thomas

Harrison, esq. one of Her M.'s Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

Aged 86, Mrs. Jane Maeklaren, of Melrose-cottage, Clapham Park.

In her 84th year, Mary, relict of Edward Larkin, esq. of Gaywood, Norfolk.

May 7. At New York, aged 36, Thomas Day, esq. lately of Liverpool, merchant.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Kearney, widow of Charles Kearney, esq. and sister of the late Major Robson.

May 8. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 43, Emily-Alexandrina-Lauriston, wife of George Scott, esq. M.D. and dau. of the late Major-Gen. Graham, H.E.I.C.S.

May 9. Aged 82, Nanny, relict of Henry Aspinall, esq. of Reedley House, near Burnley.

At her daughter's, Mrs. James Whistler, Doeking, Norfolk, aged 90, Rebecca, widow of Mr. Edwd. Cooke, of Mellis, Suffolk, and daughter of Mr. William Hurn, formerly of Breckles Hall, and Holkham, Norfolk. She was the only niece of Edward Bullock, esq. late of Mellis, and Capt. William Bullock, 7th Reg. Reserve, and the only sister of the Rev. William Hurn, deceased, late Vicar of Debenham and Ashfield-cum-Thorpe.

May 10. Frances, second surviving dau. of Samuel Henry Culham, esq. of East-end, Finchley.

Aged 17, Hector M'Intyre, scholar at Bury School.

May 11. At Barnes, aged 66, Joseph Rogerson, esq. of Norfolk-st. Strand, principal proprietor of the Mark Lane Express and the Farmer's Magazine. He was a native of Sothby, Lincolnshire.

At Hascomb rectory, Surrey, Amelia-Elizabeth-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. T. Chalmers Storie.

May 12. At Chipping Ongar, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Oldham.

Of paralysis, Charles Mott, esq. auditor of the South Lancashire poor law district. Mr. Mott had passed an official career chequered with many difficulties. He was an assistant poor law commissioner at Bolton, where he made a report which was very roughly handled by Dr. Bowring, then member for that borough. He also became involved in trouble respecting the Keighley Union, which brought down upon Sir James Graham (then Sec. for the Home Department), a fierce attack from Mr. Ferrand. Mr. Mott was removed from his post, but soon after appeared as manager of the lunatic asylum at Haydock Lodge, where he did not long continue. In his last appointment of poor law auditor he had suffered much vexation from the defalcations of the late collector for Hyde. Mr. Mott was the author of a work on the poor laws.

May 13. In Cecil-st. Maria, relict of Boyle Arthur, esq. late of Brompton.

In Little Knight-ride-st. aged 46, John Pelham Buckland, esq. surgeon.

At the Deanery, Bangor, Mary-Philadelphia, youngest dau. of the late Very Rev. G. Cotton, Dean of Chester.

At Tottenham, aged 66, John Day, esq. of Water-lane, City.

At New Hatcham, aged 82, Henry Ginger, esq. Mary, wife of the Rev. T. P. Hutton, incumbent of Lingfield, Surrey, last surviving dau. of the late Jas. Drummond, esq. of Strathgath, Perthshire. In Sussex-pl. Maria-Elizabeth, wife of T. Nunn, esq. late of West Ham.

Aged 12, Caroline-Archer, second dau. of James Raymond, esq. of Hildersham Hall, Camb.

At Brighton, aged 27, Charles Dashedow Ruxton, esq. fourth son of the late John Ruxton, esq. of Brenchley.

At Musbury, Devon, aged 70, Mrs. Judith Smith, sister of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Smith, K.C.B.

Aged 86, Sarah, widow of Thomas Tylecote, esq. of Appleby, Leicestershire.

In London, Wm. Winter, esq. late of Henbury. May 14. At Bedford, aged 60, Mr. Dance, brother-in-law to G. P. Livius, esq.

At Dublin, Miss Eliza Mark Hamilton, author of a volume of poems, and of several poetical con-

tributions to Blackwood and the Dublin University Magazine.

At Plymouth, Anna, wife of Lt. Stockdale, R.N.

At Bishopsteignton, Devon, aged 18, Jane E. E. Wise, eldest dau. of the late J. R. Wise, esq. formerly Consul in Sweden.

May 15. At Brixton, Sarah, relict of Thomas Benson, esq. of Upper Woburn-pl. dau. of the late Joseph Barker, esq. of Whitby.

Maria, wife of William Shean, esq. of Westbourne, Sussex, and dau. of the late George Shum, esq. M.P. of Bedford-sq.

At Clarendon, Jamaica, John Thom, esq. land-surveyor, brother of the late Robert Thom, esq. H.B.M. Consul at Ningpo.

At Brighton, Mrs. Watton, relict of E. Watton, esq. of Sydford Lodge, near Southampton, and dau. of the late E. Venn, esq. of Camberwell.

At Torquay, the day following her arrival from India, aged 24, Adeline, wife of Capt. Sydney Webb, Comm. E. I. S. Marlborough, and second dau. of Henry Young, esq. of Twickenham.

May 16. In London, aged 60 (at the house of his brother-in-law, C. Harbury, esq.) Sylvanus Fox, esq. of Wellington, Somerset, a minister of the Society of Friends.

At Milton next Sittingbourne, John Hinde, esq. solicitor, one of the coroners for the county.

In Fitzroy-sq. aged 40, Thomas Hussey, esq. late of Pinkney, Berkshire.

At Peckham, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Samuel S. Lilley, esq.

By a fall from his horse, aged 46, William Brook Rhodes, esq. of the firm of William Rhodes and Sons, wine and hop merchants, Huddersfield.

At Hacklinge, near Sandwich, aged 61, Smithey Spain, esq.

At Hythe, aged 105, John Wood, better known as "Wood, the Razor Grinder." He was enabled to drive his barrow from Hythe to Folkestone and back at least three times a week when nearly 100 years of age.

May 17. At Hackney, aged 51, Mr. Hughes, of the firm of Ventom and Hughes, auctioneers, Angel-court, Thregmorton-st.

At Brighton, Sarah-Sabina, widow of William Henry Nelson, esq. of the Bank of England.

Aged 78, Jane, wife of Thomas Owen, esq. of Barnstable.

At Chertsey, aged 68, Miss Wightwick.

May 18. At Milford-hill, near Salisbury, Caroline-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Everett, esq.

At Jersey, Edw. Grellett, esq. late of Gibraltar. At Arnheim, Holland, aged 75, Catherine, wife of Brian Hodgson, esq. late of Canterbury.

At Madeira, aged 21, Frederick William, second son of W. J. Lefevre, esq. of Southampton.

At East Farleigh, Kent, aged 49, Edward Norton, esq. solicitor, Diss, Norfolk.

May 19. At Northfleet, aged 81, John Barrington, esq. formerly and for many years an active magistrate and a Deputy-Lieut. co. Essex.

At Winchester, aged 91, Thomas Deane, esq. of the firm of Deane and Co. bankers. He was a zealous and liberal promoter of education, and nearly seventy years ago established and mainly supported a Sunday school, in the parish of St. Bartholomew Hyde, in which he then resided as a brewer and spirit and wine merchant.

At Beverley, aged 69, Prudence, wife of Edward Dial, esq.

At Dover, Eliza-Mary, the wife of R. Bidwell Edwards, esq. K.H. late Major in the 3rd Light Dragoons, elder dau. of the late John Murray, esq. of Ardeley-Bury, Herts.

At Totteridge, Herts, aged 80, Harriet, widow of R. Franklyn, esq. of the Royal Mint.

At Launceston, aged 79, Charlotte, relict of Thomas Graham, esq. surgeon, of Turnham-green.

Aged 85, Mrs. Hole, of Southampton, relict of John Hole, esq.

At Crediton, aged 73, Stephen Hugo, esq.

At Swansea, aged 30, Mr. Wm. Jenkins, the largest shipowner in South Wales.

At Southampton, aged 96, Mr. John Paskins, an officer in the Customs seventy-five years.

At Shepperton, aged 52, William Read, esq. of Turret-grove, Clapham.

At the Home, Salop, Mary-Vanzoelen, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Rogers, esq. of the Home.

At Sherburn, aged 26, George, youngest son of J. Squire, esq.

At Mount Talbot, Ireland, aged 76, William Talbot, esq. J.P. and D.L. for co. Roscommon.

In Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park, Barbara-Peirie, eldest dau. of the late W. M. Willett, esq. of Rushforth Hall, Yorkshire.

May 20. At Nork House, near Guildford, aged 82, the Right Hon. Margaretta Elizabeth dowager Lady Arden. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. by Jane, dau. of John Badger, esq. She was married in 1787 to Charles-George second Lord Arden, and was left his widow in 1840, having had issue the present Earl of Egmont, four other sons, and three daughters. Her body was conveyed for interment to the vault of her own family at Charlton, Kent. Her younger sister was the wife of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister, who was her husband's cousin.

At the Grove, Plymouth, aged 32, Mr. Nicholas Matthews Condy, marine painter.

At Exeter, aged 75, John Cumming, esq.

In Manchester-sq. aged 79, Miss Catherine Charlott Eades.

In Southampton-pl. Euston-sq. aged 80, Daniel Jones, esq.

At the manse of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, aged 66, Agnes Morris, dau. of the late Comm. George Morris, R.N. and sister of Robert Morris, esq. agent for the Bank of England at Plymouth.

At Clapham New Park, aged 32, Henrietta, wife of Alexander W. Rowland, esq.

At Camberwell, Sophia, wife of S. H. Shephard, esq.

Aged 88, Sarah, wife of Leonard Vassall, esq. of the Brook House, Old Sodbury, Glouce.

At Margate, aged 27, John-Jarvis, eldest son of Joshua Waddington, esq. F.R.C.S.

Aged 72, Mr. James Young, of Augustus-st. Regent's Park, a gentleman possessing considerable house-property in the neighbourhood. He committed suicide by placing his neck across the rails as a train was approaching. He was an Irishman by birth, and was well known in the parish of St. Pancras, having frequently taken an active part in local matters.

May 21. At Great Wigston, Leic. Ann, wife of C. H. Baddeley, esq. Capt. Madras Army.

At Worthing, aged 45, George Bingley, esq. B.A. Trin. Coll. Camb. youngest son of the late Robert Bingley, esq. of the Royal Mint, and Higham Lodge, Essex.

At Clifton, Anne, wife of George Bush, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Druce, esq. of Newland House, Eynsham, Oxon.

At Thame, aged 75, Benjamin Field, esq.

At the rectory, Moneymore, Ireland, aged 28, James Hewitt, esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. John P. Hewitt, and nephew to Lord Viscount Lifford. He married in 1846 Frances, only dau. of the late F. S. Hutchinson, esq. niece of the Earl of Donoughmore.

At Hackney, aged 53, Mary, wife of William Deatry Jackson, esq.

At Clifton, aged 22, Meta, elder dau. of Samuel Lover, esq.

At Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, Edgar Montagu, esq. barrister-at-law. He was the third son of Gerard Montagu, esq. descended from the third Earl of Manchester. He married in 1847 Marianne-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Major George Mackenzie, and had issue.

At Exeter, aged 88, Mary, relict of George Reed, esq. of Demerara.

At Torre Abbey, Torquay, aged 65, Mrs. R. Sheddin.

At Compton, near Guildford, aged 77, George Smallpeice, esq.

At Southampton, aged 67, John Arthur Worsop, esq. surviving his wife, sister to Dr. Foord-Bowes, of Cowlam, Yorksh. four months.

May 22. At Harefield House, Middlesex, aged 86, Philip Champion Crespigny, esq.

Aged 56, Francis Earle, esq. M.D. of Ripon.

At Clevedon, Cecilia Jane, wife of W. H. Heaven, esq.

At Woolwich, Col. Hugh Mitchell, Second Col. Commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines. He entered as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marines on July 9, 1803.

In Edward-st. Portman-sq. Almeria, wife of William Phillimore, esq. of Deacon's-hill, Elstree, Herts, and youngest dau. of the late Godfrey Thornton, esq. of Muggershang, Beds.

In Boone county, Kentucky, aged 116, Mr. John Shaver.

At Clare hall, Cambridge, aged 22, Henry, second son of the Rev. Samuel Sheen, Rector of Stanstead, Suffolk.

At Quenington, Wilts, aged 75, Nicholas Webb, esq. for between 40 and 50 years land agent to Sir M. H. H. Beach, Bart. and his predecessors.

At Ryde, I. W. aged 33, S. B. Whitehead, esq.

May 23. In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 12, Maria-Frances, only dau. of F. M. Montgomerie, esq. of Windsor, and Garboldesham, Norf.

At Haygrass House, near Taunton, aged 69, John Bluet, esq.

At North Brixton, aged 81, Jas. Colebrook, esq. formerly for many years a resident of Godalming.

Aged 14 months, Noah-Mary, only child of Lord Naas.

At Bedford, aged 92, Wm. Parker, esq.

At Hoxton, aged 58, Sarah, wife of James Puttock, esq. formerly of Epsom, solicitor.

May 24. In Suffolk-st. aged 35, Henry Champenowne, esq. of Dartington House, Devon. He was the son and heir of Arthur Champenowne, esq. M.P. for Saltash, who died in 1819, by Louisa, dau. of John Buller, esq. of Morval.

At Stoke, near Guildford, aged 77, the wife of Henry Colquhoun, esq.

At Godesbridge, Herts, when on a visit to Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart. aged 6, Mellicent-Anne, youngest child of the Rev. Lovick Cooper, of Empingham. She was accidentally drowned by falling into an old well.

At Hoyland, aged 46, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Cordeaux, M.A. leaving a family of eleven children; of whom Charles, her infant son, died three days after his mother.

At Torquay, aged 48, the Hon. Francis James Curzon, barrister-at-law. He was the youngest son of Nathaniel second Lord Scarsdale, and half-brother to the present Lord. He was of Brasenose coll. Oxford, B.A. 1824; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple 29 May, 1829; and went the Midland circuit.

At Islington, aged 52, Charles Hill, esq. Sec. to the Board of Green Cloth, and 36 years in the Lord Steward's department of the royal household.

At Cranford, co. Northampton, aged 67, Mary, widow of the Rev. James Hogg, Vicar of Gedding-ton-cum-Newton.

May 25. At Paris, Mary, wife of Alex. Cruikshank, esq. of Keithock, Forfarshire.

At Iden parsonage, Sussex, Julia-Louisa, wife of the Rev. G. A. Lamb, D.D.

At Brighton, Charles-Malcolm-Blane-McCarthy, eldest son of C. W. Reade, esq. Madras Civil Serv.

At Upper Tooting, aged 30, William Brewster Twining, esq. of the Strand.

May 26. At Littlehampton, aged 63, Marianne-Beardon, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. Barnard, Rector of Alverstoke, Hants.

At the residence of her sons, Carshalton, aged 82, Mary, widow of William Charrington, esq. of Balham, Surrey.

Aged 68, Thomas Gribble, esq. of Stockwell. R. Hole, esq. of Ellicombe, near Dunster, Som.

At Dover, Mrs. Charlotte Robertson, of Tower House, Canterbury.

In Bayswater-terr. aged 66, Miss Elizabeth Drayton Smith.

Mary, dau. of the late John Sworder, esq. of Willian, Herts.

May 27. Aged 24, Mary-Althea, dau. of F. R. Appleby, esq. of Rennishaw Iron Works, Derb.

At Ramsgate, Mary, relict of Corn. Buller, esq.

At Reading, aged 92, Henry Owen Hall, esq.

At Exeter, aged 78, Roger Partridge, esq. late of Queen Anne-st.

At Littlebourn Court, Kent, Mary, relict of Richard Pembroke, esq.

At Brackley, aged 95, Mrs. Russell, mother of Mr. R. Russell, land surveyor.

Aged 65, Walter Alexander Urquhart, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

At Bath, aged 48, Sophia-Louisa-Henrietta, wife of Col. Lloyd Watkins, of Pennoyre, M.P. She was the third dau. of the late Sir George Pocock, Bart. by Charlotte, second dau. of Edward Long, esq. of Jamaica; and was married in 1833.

May 28. In Upper Baker-st. aged 60, Major Thomas Croxton, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Madrid, the Duke de Frias, formerly Ambassador to London and Paris.

At Upper Kennington-green, aged 71, John Hawkes, esq. late one of the cashiers in the Bank of England.

At Reading, aged 91, Sarah, relict of John Hooper, esq. M.D.

In Queen-sq. aged 93, Sarah-Anne, relict of John Davis Goodman Jones, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 71, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. Peter Lathbury, Rector of Livermere Magna and Parva, Suffolk.

At Hammersmith, aged 76, Anne, widow of Joseph Mee, esq. of Allsopp's-terrace.

At Bedford, aged 92, William Parker, esq.

May 29. At Waterloo, near Liverpool, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Major Bertles, and the last surviving sister of the Rev. Dr. Foord-Bowes, of Cowlam, Yorkshire.

In Old Burlington-st. aged 74, Bartholomew Frere, esq. formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople. He was the fifth son of John Frere, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A., M.P. for Norwich, by Jane, only child of John Hookham, esq. of Beddington; and was younger brother to the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere.

Aged 18, Lucy-Harriet, eldest dau. of James Gale, sen. esq. of Twickenham.

At Nunhead, Surrey, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Graley.

At Plymouth, aged 67, Mary, widow of Lieut. Thomas Hare, R.N.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Lieut. John Kiddle, R.N. leaving a widow and 10 children.

At the residence of his nephew, Benjamin Harrison, esq. Blackheath Park, aged 84, Francis Lupton, esq.

At Northernhay House, Exeter, Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas May, esq.

At Brompton, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Saffery, esq. of Downham, Norfolk.

May 30. At Islington, aged 35, Edward Barber, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Aged 25, Hardwick, fourth son of William Hardwick Browning, esq. of Stoke Newington-green.

At Worcester, Gervase Clifton, esq.

In York-pl. aged 78, Frederick De Lisle, esq.

In Cunningham-pl. St. John's-wood, aged 52, George Greenhill, esq. of Great Carter-lane, solicitor, and Abbot's Langley, Herts, son of the late George Greenhill, esq. Treasurer of the Stationers' Company.

In Camden Town, Robert Harman, esq. late Paymaster 17th Light Dragoons.

Aged 61, Charles Denton Leech, esq. solicitor, of Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Leech was through life a zealous advocate of liberal principles. He served the office of Mayor in 1836-7, the second year after the opening of Municipal Corporations.

Aged 27, Joseph, youngest son of Benj. Nind, esq. of Peckham.

In York-st. Portman-sq. Mrs. Robinson, relict of John Robinson, esq. of Bulwell, Notts.

Aged 55, Mary, wife of T. K. Staveley, esq. of Old Slingsford, near Ripon.

During a visit to her father, Mary-Ann-Frances, wife of Benjamin Wood, esq. of New Romney, and eldest dau. of C. H. Pulley, esq. Upper Homerton.

May 31. At Crediton, Ann, widow of Dr. Thos. Downey, R.N.

In North Audley-st. aged 51, William Burrow Hill, esq. of Chester.

At Slatwood's, East Cowes, aged 28, Mabel Grace, second dau. of the Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, Preb. of Lincoln.

At Graveley, Herts, Miss Mary Weissenborn.

At Brighton, Isabella-Mary, wife of E. W. Williams, esq. and second dau. of the late Rev. S. R. Weston, D.D.

At Deptford, aged 66, Caleb Martin Tayler, esq.

At Brompton, aged 72, Harriott, relict of Edw. Shrubsole, esq. of Sheerness Dockyard.

June 1. At Bath, at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. James Keene, Jane-Griffiths, relict of John Barnes, esq. surg. formerly of Heytesbury.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, aged 69, Miss Sophia Diana Bode, one of the surviving daus. of the late A. W. Bode, esq. of Dalston, Middlesex.

Aged 77, Mary-Upton, relict of Thomas Gaskell, esq. Ingersley Hall, Cheshire.

Aged 26, Robert Wm. Harding, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, of Exeter.

At Messina, aged 27, Henry-Gore, youngest son of Sir Charles Hulse, Bart.

Aged 84, Mrs. Fanny Hunt, sister to J. Hunt, esq. of Warminster.

At Panterion, Pemb. aged 30, Griffith John Jenkins, esq. second son of the late Griffith Jenkins, esq. of Panterion.

At Musley Bank, near Malton, aged 65, John Key, esq.

At Upper Tulse Hill, Ann, wife of J. Lake, esq.

At Evercreech, aged 50, Henrietta, wife of Edw. Moore, esq. and dau. of the late John Grose, esq. formerly of Bloomfield House, Bath.

At Alitgog, Carmarthenshire, aged 79, Charles Morgan, esq. M.D. one of Her Majesty's Justices for Carmarthenshire.

At Maida Hill, aged 75, John Vale, esq.

June 2. At Falmouth, John Bull, esq. formerly commander of Her Majesty's Post-office packet Marlborough, long the senior Commander in that service.

In Woburn-sq. at the house of her uncle Mr. Serjeant Byles, aged 15, Mary-Ellen, second dau. of John N. Foster, esq. of Biggleswade.

At Bath, aged 52, Caroline, wife of Race Godfrey, esq.

At Gravesend, aged 25, George J. Jobling, esq.

At Chard, aged 51, Mr. J. Malham, son of the Rev. John Malham, late Vicar of Helton, Dorset.

At the Grange, Dilham, near Norwich, aged 67, William Norfor, esq.

At Christchurch, Hants, aged 55, Richard Sharp, esq. solicitor and coroner for the hundred.

June 3. At Bath, Christian, relict of the Rev. J. W. Astley, Rector of Quenington, Glouc.

At Hythe, Capt. J. N. Frampton, late of the Rifle Brigade.

At Stratton St. Michael, Norf. aged 65, Richard Gwyn, esq.

At Leicester, aged 61, Mr. Saml. Harris, surgeon.

At the Priory, Berwick St. John, Jane-Harvey, relict of James Foot, esq. of Salisbury.

At Clapham-common, aged 66, Catherine, wife of Joseph Prestwich, esq.

At Brompton, Middlesex, aged 73, Mary, wife of Capt. Pridham, R.N.

At the house of her son Thomas Rodgers, of Epsom and of King-st. London, esq. aged 77, Sarah Rodgers, widow.

At Highbury-pl. Sarah, wife of Sam. Sharpe, esq.

At his father's, Upton Lodge, Taunton, John-Phillips, only son of Henry Vie, esq.

At Nice, aged 53, Joseph Travers, esq.

June 4. At Liscard, Emma, wife of C. F. Cox, esq. R.N.

In Upper Holloway, aged 69, John Foster, esq. of Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

At Blackheath, aged 84, Col. Thomas Francklin, late Royal Art.

At Southampton, aged 66, Martin Maddison, esq. banker. He was a man of unblemished integrity and great benevolence. His wife died last year, and his only child, an unmarried daughter, a fortnight before him.

In the Circus-road, St. John's Wood, aged 69, Miss Gertrude Stafford Smith, dau. of the late John Stafford Smith, esq. of Chelsea.

June 5. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Richard Bayly, 12th Regt. of Foot.

At Bath, Mary, wife of Benjamin Brown, esq. late of Clapham-common.

In Lower Berkeley-st. London, aged 76, Vincent Eyre, esq. formerly of Highfield, near Chesterfield. His body was interred according to the rites of the Romish Church in the ruined chapel at Newbold, attended by his son and son-in-law as chief mourners.

At Bath, Thomas Piper, esq.

At Fulham, aged 33, Samuel Baker Rowland, esq. late surgeon to the Royal West India Mail Steamer Tweed, when wrecked on the Alcranes reef of rocks, 11th Feb. 1847; and also to the Royal West India Mail Steamer Forth, which was wrecked on the same reef on the 14th Jan. 1849.

At St. Alban's, aged 71, John Samuel Story, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Hertford.

June 6. In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Baker, of the Madras army.

At Halford Bridge, Warw. aged 49, Edward Brooks, esq. late of Spital-square.

In Guildford-st. aged 76, Thomas Chawner, esq. late of Guildford-street and Addlestone, Surrey.

At Swaffham, Norfolk, aged 25, Lieut. Clement Charles Day, R.N. fourth son of Henry F. Day, esq. of Swaffham.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, Elizabeth-Goring, third dau. of the late Benjamin Vander Gucht, esq. of Lower Brook-st.

At Ropley, Hants, aged 73, Jane, relict of George Hetherington, esq. of Reading.

Aged 29, Mr. Arthur Langhorne, clerk to Messrs. Puget, Bainbridges, and Co. St. Paul's Churchyard. His death was occasioned by a train running off the rail at Falmer, near Lewes, when five other lives were also lost.

At the residence of R. Walter, esq. Percombe-hill, near Yeovil, Jas. Marks Masey, esq. of Clifton.

At Sheffield, aged 38, Wilford Mettam, esq. late of the firm of William Greaves and Sons, Sheaf Works, Sheffield.

Aged 54, William Rogers, esq. M.R.C.S.

At Croydon, aged 59, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Ward, Rector of Compton Greenfield, near Bristol.

June 7. Aged 56, Grant Allan, esq. only son of the late Grant Allan, esq. of Gower-st.

At the vicarage, Corsham, aged 19, Georgiana Emily, third dau. of the Rev. Canon Bennett.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered						Births Registered.
		Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.
May	31 .	473	316	185	22	996	510	486
June	7 .	449	329	183	—	961	510	451
„	14 .	449	299	172	9	929	515	414
„	21 .	479	309	164	16	968	492	476

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JUNE 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
39 11	24 6	20 1	26 1	30 10	28 6

PRICE OF HOPS, JUNE 23.

The reports from Kent and Sussex are very unfavourable, in which counties the blight prevails to a fearful extent. The Worcester plantations are not much affected at present.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 23.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 23.			
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3518	Calves	441
Veal	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	33,080	Pigs	385
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, JUNE 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 0*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	50	55	48	29, 89	showers	11	55	62	53	29, 96	fair, rain
27	53	59	53	30, 05	fine, cdy. shrs.	12	57	62	57	, 74	cloudy, do.
28	53	66	53	, 22	do. do.	13	62	65	57	, 80	do. do.
29	63	71	54	, 32	do. do.	14	60	69	55	30, 05	fine, do.
30	62	68	55	, 38	do. do.	15	57	62	55	29, 96	do. do.
31	56	63	50	, 46	do. do. do.	16	60	67	54	, 96	do. do.
J. 1	57	66	57	, 32	do. do. do.	17	58	62	51	30, 27	do. do.
2	61	69	66	, 16	do. do. do.	18	61	60	60	, 34	fair, do.
3	63	71	56	29, 77	do. do. rain	19	63	60	64	, 14	do.
4	51	59	49	, 89	cloudy, rain	20	67	74	63	, 06	do.
5	54	61	51	, 81	do. do.	21	67	82	61	29, 83	do.
6	54	64	56	, 89	fair, do.	22	60	55	53	, 86	do.
7	58	68	58	, 96	do.	23	58	65	52	30, 18	do.
8	63	71	59	, 96	do. do.	24	57	69	59	, 24	do.
9	56	61	57	, 91	do. do.	25	67	63	61	, 26	do.
10	52	52	49	, 65	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

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5		97¼	98	98½	7½				50 54 pm.	44 45 pm.
6	212½	97½	98	98½	7½				52 56 pm.	43 46 pm.
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24	213	97¼		98½	7½				53 55 pm.	43 46 pm.
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26	212¾	97¼		98½	7½					43 46 pm.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1851.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTRAIT OF OLIVER CROMWELL.—The portrait inquired for in the Minor Correspondence of our last Magazine, and which was formerly at Rose Hall, near Beccles, in the possession of Sir Robert Rich, is now in the British Museum. The following inscription attached to the back of the picture explains its history from the time when it was seen by Mr. Say. "This original picture of Oliver Cromwell, presented by him to Nathaniel Rich, esq. then serving under him as Colonel of a regiment of Horse in the Parliament Army, was bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum for the use of the public, by his great grandson Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Rich, Bart. by his will dated 29th May, 1784." It is a good painting by Walker on canvass, of course, and not on panel, as erroneously stated in the published Catalogue of the pictures at the British Museum.

H. C. informs us, in reply to the question of S. J. inserted in last month's Minor Correspondence, that "HOLYDAY YARD is situated on the west side of Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, near to Saint Paul's Cathedral. The name of this Yard pretty clearly indicates its origin. Little either of *holy day* or *holiday* marks the spot now. It is a colony of workers, and every room in every house is most likely a distinct domicile. Indeed the whole locality is a strange network of courts and alleys, which your correspondent S. J. would find it rather difficult to thread without a guide. That a spot so insignificant as Holiday Yard now is, should have escaped Mr. Cunningham's notice is not very wonderful. There can be little doubt, however, that had Dr. South's ownership of property there presented itself to Mr. Cunningham's memory or research, Holiday Yard would have been duly gazetted in his most valuable volume, for he has taken especial pains to identify those parts of London which are in any way connected with our literary celebrities. A glance at its index will show that Dr. South has not been forgotten, as well as indicate the surprising amount of labour which must have been undergone by Mr. Cunningham."

M. M. M. solicits information as to the existing BUSTS OF CROMWELL. "None," he remarks, "were executed during his life-time, nor, indeed, until after the Revolution of 1688, and then most probably from the mask taken immediately after his death, and still extant. The best resemblances to Cromwell are the busts by Rysbrach in 1698, one of which is in the gallery of the Marquess of Westminster; another is in the possession of Mr.

Wm. Tooke. Schemacher, Roubilliac, and Pearce also made busts of Cromwell; one by the latter is in the collection of the Right Hon. H. Labouchere."

E. P. in reply to S. G. (Minor Correspondence for May 1851), assumes that the armorial bearings of DE PAU or De Peye are, "Or, ten billets gu. four, three, two, and one."

DE WELLES, "Or, a lion rampant double queued sa."

DE KEMESSE or KEMISHE, "Barry of six, vairé and gu."

AYMO DE TURENBURG, "— on a chief — three roundels."

DE SOHAM or SOAME, "Gu. a chev. between three cross-staves (another hammers) or."

CLERICUS inquires in reference to a statement in our memoir of Archdeacon Todd (vol. xxv. N. S. p. 322), whether SIR WALTER SCOTT'S REVIEW OF TODD'S SPENSER was inserted in the Quarterly or Edinburgh? No doubt the writer in our Obituary was mistaken. The article was printed in the Edinburgh Review in 1805. It is reprinted in Scott's Prose Works, xvii. 80. We shall endeavour to procure answers to the other questions sent by this correspondent as occasion serves, but the time for replying to many of them, as well as for inserting the answers he has sent to us, is gone by.

In explanation of a note in our Magazine for January last, p. 13, respecting THE REV. NEVILLE WHITE, one of Southey's correspondents, who is there stated to have "unfortunately met with death by his own hand," we have been requested to state (which we do most willingly), that the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. It is not therefore to be inferred that the reverend gentleman committed suicide.

The late Capt. CHARLES GRAY (of whom a memoir was given at p. 96) died at his residence in Archibald Place, Edinburgh, not at Glasgow. At the time of his death he was engaged in a new edition of his "Lays and Lyrics," which was to have been highly illustrated in the style of Rogers's Italy. Some of the plates were already engraved. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and continued to take a lively interest in its proceedings to the last.

In our memoir of the late EARL OF ALBEMARLE (June, p. 661), it was stated that "he never sat in the House of Commons." This was incorrect, since, as Lord Bury, he was M.P. for Arundel in the parliament of 1820-6.

Page 74, line 6 from foot, read Mere personal interests he entirely disregarded.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Memoirs of William Wordsworth, Poet-laureate, D.C.L. By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

THE structure of these volumes would alone exempt them from any very rigid censorship, even if the biographer had performed his part less efficiently. For, as respects their substance, they may be regarded as a testamentary annotation upon Wordsworth's poetry, and, as respects their spirit, they are, in some measure, the swan-song of the revered bard whose life and conversation they record. In his "Letter to a Friend of Burns," published many years ago, Mr. Wordsworth, among other profound observations upon the duties of literary biography, maintained that "our sole business in relation to authors is with their books—to understand and enjoy them." He deprecated "Boswellism" in all its degrees; and were some chance to bring to upper air "Memoirs of Horace and his contemporaries by a Grammarian of the Augustan age," he, for his part, would regret rather than welcome the waif from classical shores, as one likely "to disfigure with incongruous features the beautiful ideal of those illustrious personages." In the autumn of 1847, Mr. Wordsworth seems to have repeated these sentiments to his present biographer, accompanying them with the desire that he would prepare any personal notices requisite for the illustrations of his poems. Upon this request, as his guiding principle, Dr. Wordsworth has acted in the composition of his uncle's memoirs, which are accordingly to be viewed as a record of the

poetic rather than of the personal history of the deceased.

A biographical commentary upon Wordsworth's poems differs indeed but little from an abstract and brief chronicle of his life. The author of the Lyrical Ballads did not present to the world, as so many poets have done, a twofold aspect—one in their books another in their actions and temperament. To comprehend Milton thoroughly, his prose writings and the times in which he lived must be studied. Byron and Gray are known better by their letters than by their verse. From the Seasons we should not guess Thomson to have been profoundly indolent: or from the Task, Cowper to have been profoundly humorous. But in Wordsworth there is little or none of this Janus aspect. "He wrote," says his biographer, "as he lived, and he lived as he wrote. His poetry had its heart in his life, and his life found a voice in his poetry."

We must therefore presume, in the following notice of these Memoirs, upon our readers having some acquaintance with Wordsworth's poems, as well as some interest in their production and progress. The Memoirs and the Poetical Works should, in fact, be open at the same time: for then, and then only, will become completely apparent the consonance of the man and the poet. Sophocles indeed did not more entirely reflect in his character and genius the severity of the ethnic artist, dwelling apart from all

disturbing forces in order that he might fully embody the statuesque pomp of the Hellenic legend, than Wordsworth abstracted himself from the rougher contacts of society in order that he might plenarily discharge his functions as the interpreter and priest of external nature.

The principal documents employed in these memoirs are the poet's own autobiographical dictations to an intimate female friend; brief sketches of dates and facts for Dr. Wordsworth's instruction; a few of his uncle's letters—strangely few indeed they would seem for a veteran in literature, did we not learn from more than one of them that Wordsworth regarded his pen and desk as scarcely preferable to an oar and bench in the galleys; letters and memoranda contributed by his family and friends, among which those of Mr. Justice Coleridge are particularly graphic; and, finally, extracts from Miss Wordsworth's Journal, which for grace, expression, and vivacity, are the prominent gem, as well as the principal nucleus, of these volumes. The poet's sister was indeed, in all respects, a most gifted and admirable lady—worthy of the affectionate mention of her in her brother's letters and conversation, worthy of the more permanent tribute of his verse, and worthy of being held by all to whom his verse is precious in reverent and grateful memory—a "*clarum et venerabile nomen*," wherever the English language ministers to the instruction, the consolation, or the imagination of mankind. She was the sister of his intellect, whose native fervour and occasional ruggedness were tempered and refined by her superior sensibility; she catered for his eye and ear at all seasons of travel or seclusion; she was a counsellor well fitted to advise in either fortune; she was assured of his coming renown when the name of Wordsworth was almost bandied about by the public as a bye-word; and her earnest faith was at length rewarded by the increasing homage of his admirers and by the certainty of his present and posthumous triumph.

We have so recently, in our notice of the "*Prelude*," surveyed the earlier portions of Wordsworth's life, that, on this occasion, we shall merely refer briefly to the favourable character of

his education among mountains and a people of simple yet picturesque manners, to the slight restraints of his school-days, to his own active and hardy habits in boyhood, to the unfavourable aspect which Cambridge presented to him, to his residence in France, and to the absorbing interest he felt in the first French Revolution. All these circumstances, indeed, are so fully and graphically delineated in the "*Prelude*," that the reader, with that autobiographical poem and the *Memoirs* before him, would scarcely thank us for anticipating or abridging so interesting a narrative of the life poetic. For emphatically "*poetic*," as regards its plan and details, Wordsworth's life deserves to be called. We doubt, if the ends and aims which he set before himself be kept in view, whether a more consistent life was ever led, or a happier or more honourable lot ever assigned to man. Chequered it doubtless was by the ordinary accidents of mortality, by narrow means, by hope deferred, and by the visitations of death. But "against the ills which flesh is heir to," Wordsworth opposed a serene heroism of content which enabled him to mate and master poverty, disappointment and bereavement. And in his devotion to poetry as his vocation, there was nothing emasculate; no merely selfish exaltation; no petty claims for exemption from ordinary duties and courtesies. Even a propensity to speak of himself and his writings was not in Wordsworth an appetite for praise or a habit of self-complacency, so much as an unconscious betrayal of his efforts to realise his superb ideal of the life-poetic.

From the moment when his poetic vocation became clear to himself, Wordsworth's days were as uniform in their features as it is possible for periods of time to be when environed by the accidents of mortality. His naturally robust constitution was invigorated by rigid temperance: "strength from wine," he says in one of his letters, "is good, but strength from water is better." He lived much in the open air; and his daily feats as a pedestrian would probably surpass the endurance of most men in these days, when wheels would seem to have nearly supplanted the exercise of legs. For a complete

understanding of all the mysteries and all the majesty of the beautiful land in which he dwelt, daily contemplation of nature under every aspect of turbulence and repose was essential to the poet. His habits of composition more nearly resembled those of an ancient Scald than of an English bard in the nineteenth century. He went "boosing" his verses, as his Cumbrian neighbours phrased it, under solstice and equinox indifferently, and through each intermediate change of the rolling seasons, over the mountain-lawns and beside the mountain-torrents, in the heart of mists and under the clear mirror of brumal frost, at earliest dawn when the sheep-fold was opening, and when "Hesper issued forth from the fulgent west." One day a stranger, having walked round the garden and grounds of Rydal Mount, asked one of the female servants, who happened to be at the door, permission to see her master's study. "This," said she, leading him forward, "is my master's library, where he keeps his books; but his study is out of doors." After long absences from home, his cottage-neighbours would say, "Well, there he is; we are glad to hear him 'boosing' about again." Long before the pen of the female inmates of his household was called in requisition to transcribe, his murmured verse had been poured forth, formed and polished; and could it, like *Retif de la Bretonne's* novels, have been transferred at once to type, Wordsworth would probably have left as few manuscripts as "blind Melesigenes" himself. Yet, in despite of his method of composition, he was anything rather than an improviser. At times, indeed, when forcibly impressed by new objects, or by a familiar scene under unusual irradiation, the "divine afflatus" would seize him, and he would pour forth streams of unpremeditated verse. But these occasions were rare: and still more rarely were such impromptus exposed to the public eye. As regarded harmony of sound, Wordsworth describes himself as "an Epicurean." We should not have accorded him this especial attribute, since his blank verse we think on the whole inferior to Cowper's, and his lyrical poems occasionally display both laxity and roughness of cadence. In one so devoted to his art, however,

such inequalities may have been as much the result of a theory as of haste or negligence; and that they were not undesigned, but purposed breaks of smoothness, is the more probable from their recurring most frequently in the poems which he composed according to the doctrine of his critical prefaces. In English poetry, Wordsworth was very deeply read. It was, perhaps, his only very profound learning; and his "boosing" was as often bestowed upon repetition of favourite passages as upon original composition. He had, however, studied critically the most artistic of the Latin poets, and his poems entitled "Dion," "Laodamia," and "Lycoris," afford abundant proofs that whatever his scholarship may have been, he entered profoundly into the spirit of antiquity. But no verse had he so deeply explored or would so willingly analyse in conversation as his own. Vanity, we believe, had little or no share in this introspection of his own productions. He had consciously aimed at, he had partially achieved, a great revolution in poetic diction, and the purity of his own idiom, or the truth and beauty of his own images, were the documents and title-deeds of his claim to be accounted a reformer of poesy.

Of contemporary poets, indeed, Wordsworth seems to have spoken with but cold approval,—always, indeed, with the exception of Coleridge, whom he appears to us to overrate. Coleridge was endowed with the metrical faculty in a very unusual measure, and, to speak in tripos-phrases, might be bracketed with Fletcher for the sweetness and variety of his modulations. In this respect Wordsworth was by no means equal to the author of "Christabel," and accordingly by no unnatural inference ascribed to him other poetic functions in proportion. Wordsworth thought that metaphysical speculations had kept Coleridge from verse; but no poet was ever long turned aside from his vocation, if the "mens diviniore" were really part of his being. The whole phalanx of schoolmen, banded with all the interminable squadrons of French and German metaphysics, would not drive Tennyson from a single outpost. Scott, Southey, and Crabbe, receive very slender praise from the oracle of Rydal Mount.

Southey he accuses justly enough of a want of sympathy with the dealings and the passions of men; yet, considering the quarter from which it comes, the accusation is somewhat strange. Scott he describes as unvarnished in his representations of nature, and terms him a poet only to the ear. Byron he could scarcely be expected to like,—for Wordsworth's canons of composition had been fashioned in a very different school, and were fixed ere Childe Harold, like a strong fever-fit, seized upon the general mind. Of Keats we find nothing recorded; but we can imagine that the liberties he took in "Endymion" with idiom, metre, and even words, would offend so zealous a purist in style, as Mr. Wordsworth was, quite as much as, by his own confession, Mr. Carlyle's prose aggrieved him. We were agreeably surprised to find that Wordsworth thought Shelley "one of the best artists of us all; I mean in workmanship of style;" and were equally amazed when we read his depreciation of Goethe. But, on this point, the late Laureate was so pertinaciously heretical, that we must leave the reader to wonder at his verdict, since we should speedily exhaust our remaining columns by any attempt to move for a new trial.

To reviewers, and especially to those who clothe their thoughts in blue and yellow, Mr. Wordsworth bore no good will. He certainly had received some shrewd thrusts from the craft, and the late Lord Jeffrey did not hold his sword like a dancer. Nevertheless we cannot but think the poet "paulo iniquior" when he speaks of the Edinburgh Aristarchus as having taken "a perpetual retainer from his own incapacity to plead against my claims to public approbation." In 1816 this little bravura was confined to the poet's "Own Correspondent;" but by printing it in 1851 the editor has very unnecessarily exposed it to public gaze. We presume that the "incapacity" spoken of is confined to a supposed insensibility in the critic to poetic sensations. In any other sense the imputation is incredible even from a victim under the scourge. But in his protest against critical asperities Wordsworth overlooked more than one cause of the "retainer." He did not suffi-

ciently take into account that if he were not exactly a hardy experimentalist he was at least commencing a very sweeping reform in poetry. Since the last chords of Milton's harp had sounded, poetry had been too much the creature of books and artificial life. Among Wordsworth's own contemporaries it had assumed new vigour and alacrity, but it was a dramatic energy with which for the most part he had little sympathy. In the applause which he bestows upon his successor in the laureateship, he discloses unconsciously the secret of his own early unpopularity. "Tennyson," he writes in 1845, "is decidedly the first of our living poets. You will be pleased to hear that he expressed in the strongest terms his gratitude to my writings. To this I was far from indifferent, though persuaded that he is not much in sympathy with what I should myself most value in my attempts, viz. the spirituality with which I have endeavoured to invest the material universe, and the moral relations under which I have wished to exhibit its most ordinary appearances." Now at once to "call upon the age to quit its clogs," to withhold its admiration from Scott and Campbell and Byron—for such, virtually, was Wordsworth's demand—was a kind of poetical "stand and deliver," for which the said public was by no means prepared. And when this summons was followed by a request to see with Wordsworth's eyes and to hear with his ears, if people aspired to any skill in the moral intimations of nature, it is not surprising that both critics and readers turned refractory and demanded their peremptory monitor's credentials. Dr. Wordsworth makes heavy complaints of the wrongs inflicted upon his uncle by men who had never studied his art with any earnestness, and who therefore had no right to dictate to him. And on the heel of his complaints he preaches a sermon to future critics, warning them, on the one hand, against rash judgments, and the "pensive public," on the other, against following such false shepherds. This may be good counsel: but it is of the kind which will never be acted upon. For to the end of poetic time the genuine poet will not be welcomed with instantaneous acclaim, but must discipline his

age to his teaching. His triumph over adverse days and tongues is the very proof that his mission is authentic: as, on the contrary, the facility of his early progress is generally a token that he is fashioned for the hour and not for the ages. For has not the reverend author of "Satan" passed through more editions than the "Lyrical Ballads," and in one fourth of the time? And does not "The Christian Year," from causes independent of poetry, number impressions by tens, where "The Excursion" counts them by units?

Like so many of his distinguished friends and contemporaries, Wordsworth's political opinions underwent in the course of years a considerable change. He entered manhood a republican, and in his senescence was a strenuous advocate of Church and State doctrines, greatly to the satisfaction of his nepotal biographer. We are however far from convinced that this revolution in sentiment was as complete as the latter represents it. Wordsworth, indeed, was opposed to the concession of the Catholic claims, to the Reform Bill, to any large amount of popular education, and to the release of the manufacturing interests from their peculiar burdens. But in what portions of his uncle's writings can Dr. Wordsworth discover any abstract reverence for mere antiquity in institutions, or any particular sympathy with the higher classes of society? The attempt indeed to prove the total conversion of the poet to the faith of Oxford and the Carlton Club is singularly lame and impotent, although to substantiate it the Doctor has burdened his volumes with long extracts from obsolete pamphlets by his uncle about Cintra, and the Westmoreland elections, and the Catholic claims. Neither these citations, however, nor all the biographer's sermonising, will persuade the public that Wordsworth's changes of opinion on politics, education, and Church discipline, were uniformly improvements; that, for example, his letter to Mr. Rose (in his second volume, p. 190) is conceived in a healthier and nobler vein than his letter to Mr. Fox (in his first volume, p. 166); or that his pamphlets will extract the sting of lofty and liberal hopes for mankind

out of the "Prelude" and "Sonnets to Liberty." Such changes of sentiment are intelligible enough. Ardent minds begin "in joy and gladness" to speculate upon the improvement and elevation of their fellow-men. But when they set themselves earnestly to remove the "time's abuse," they are met, on the one hand, by apathy, or, on the other, by direct opposition. Some ruder plan of reform finds favour with the multitude, and the effect upon spirits of nobler mould is too often despondency, an enforced acquiescence in unamended institutions, or a growing distaste for remedies proposed. Practical reformers too are mostly cut out of sterner stuff than that which goes to the composition of poets and philosophers. Even Mackintosh faltered before, while Burke recoiled from, the "rushing mighty wind" that winnowed the institutions of the last and the present century. In Wordsworth's circumstances there were other causes for indifference to progress and for acquiescence "in the things that be." He was drinking deeply of the calm with which external nature and contemplation brood upon the spirit of the student. Systematically, and in quest of high and holy thought, he had almost secluded himself from the world. Its ruder sounds alone pierced the loop-holes of his retreat: the compensations which political change brings with it were not presented to his eyes; and at the distance from which he surveyed the conflict between the past and the present, he may well have mistaken the steady breeze for a howling tempest. In matters appertaining to religion, again, Dr. Wordsworth is too much of the ritualist and the schoolman to enter very cordially into the poet's faith in the power of the human will and intellect—nay, he once goes very near to tax his relative with Pelagianism! In short, could their respective positions have been reversed, and the biographer have trained the poet in the way *he* would have had him go, we might have rejoiced in the "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," but we must have lacked the "Lyrical Ballads," and in place of the large and lofty "Excursion" have been favoured with a Church and State poem, which Oxford would have commended, and the rest of the world have shelved with

"Tracts for the Times" and "Commentaries on the Apocalypse."

We have now arrived at the pleasanter portion of our task. Most reluctantly have we differed from many of the opinions which Dr. Wordsworth has thought fit to express in these Memoirs of his illustrious relative. In despite of that difference however we thank him for the volumes before us. He has piously, if not always discreetly, acted upon the poet's wish to be known by his works alone, and has furnished the public with a very useful commentary upon those works. Of Wordsworth himself it is scarcely possible to speak with too much reverence. His integrity as a man, his sincerity as an artist, his exemption from the passions which so often deform, and from the follies which so often degrade, men of genius, his honourable poverty, his studious energy, his almost scriptural simplicity of life and demeanour, invest him, perhaps beyond any poet of the present century, with claims to the homage of his countrymen. We have already remarked that the proper employment of these Memoirs is to serve as a running commentary upon Wordsworth's poems. We shall now accordingly avail ourselves of their contents to illustrate, so far as our remaining space permits, the character of the poet by extracts relating to his habits of life, of thought, and composition.

The following passages from Wordsworth's memoranda exemplify the structure of his poems.

Speaking of the poem "*We are Seven*," he says:—

"This was written at Alfoxden, in Somersetshire, in the spring of 1798, under circumstances somewhat remarkable. The little girl, who is the heroine, I met with in the area of Goderich Castle, in the year 1793.

"I composed it while walking in the grove at Alfoxden. I composed the last stanza first, having begun with the last line. When it was all but finished I came in and recited it to Mr. Coleridge and my sister, and said, 'A prefatory stanza must be added, and I should sit down to our little tea-meal with greater pleasure if my task was finished.' I mentioned in substance what I wished to be expressed, and Coleridge immediately threw off the stanza thus:

A little child, dear brother Jem.

1

I objected to the rhyme 'dear brother Jem,' as being ludicrous; but we all enjoyed the joke of hitching in our friend James Tobin's name, who was familiarly called Jem. He was the brother of the dramatist. The said Jem got a sight of the '*Lyrical Ballads*,' as it was going to press at Bristol, during which time I was residing in that city. One evening he came to me with a grave face, and said, 'Wordsworth, I have seen the volume that Coleridge and you are about to publish. There is one poem in it which I earnestly entreat you will cancel, for, if published, it will make you everlastingly ridiculous.' I answered that I felt much obliged by the interest he took in my good name as a writer, and begged to know what was the unfortunate piece he alluded to. He said 'It is called, *We are Seven*.' 'Nay,' said I, 'that shall take its chance, however;' and he left me in despair."

The Idiot Boy.—Alfoxden, 1798.

"The last stanza, 'The cocks did crow, and the moon did shine so cold,' was the foundation of the whole. The words were reported to me by my dear friend Thomas Poole; but I have since heard the same reported of other idiots. Let me add, that this long poem was composed in the groves of Alfoxden, almost extempore; not a word, I believe, being corrected, though one stanza was omitted. I mention this in gratitude to those happy moments, for, in truth, I never wrote anything with so much glee."

"*Peter Bell* was founded upon an anecdote which I had read in a newspaper, of an ass being found hanging his head over a canal, in a wretched posture. Upon examination a dead body was found in the water, and proved to be the body of its master. In the woods of Alfoxden I used to take great delight in noticing the habits, tricks, and physiognomy of asses; and I have no doubt that I was put upon writing the poem of '*Peter Bell*' out of liking for the creature that is so often dreadfully abused. The countenance, gait, and figure of Peter were taken from a wild rover with whom I walked from Builth, on the river Wye, downwards, nearly as far as the town of Hay. He told me strange stories. It has always been a pleasure to me, through life, to catch at every opportunity that has occurred in my rambles of becoming acquainted with this class of people. The number of Peter's wives was taken from the trespasses, in this way, of a lawless creature who lived in the county of Durham, and used to be attended by many women, sometimes not less than half a dozen, as disorderly as himself;

and a story went in the country, that he had been heard to say while they were quarrelling, 'Why can't you be quiet, there's none so many of you?' Benoni, or the child of sorrow, I knew when I was a school-boy. His mother had been deserted by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, she herself being a gentlewoman by birth. The crescent moon, which makes such a figure in the prologue, assumed this character one evening while I was watching its beauty in front of Alfoxden House. The worship of the Methodists or Ranters is often heard during the stillness of the summer evening, in the country, with affecting accompaniments of rural beauty. In both the psalmody and voice of the preacher there is, not unfrequently, much solemnity likely to impress the feelings of the rudest characters under favourable circumstances."

We have mentioned already the salutary influence which Miss Wordsworth's genius exercised upon her brother's mind. He was scarcely less fortunate in the character and sympathy of his brother John, a captain in the East India Company's service. John Wordsworth had been sent early to sea, and his education had been the common training of nautical men fifty years ago. But he was a man of earnest aspirations for knowledge and of the most active and tender sensibilities. Like their sister, he felt no misgivings as to his brother's future fame, and contributed, as far as lay in his power, to secure for him the exemptions from professional labour which his devotion to the one object of poetry required, or was supposed to require.

"It had been," says his nephew, "Captain Wordsworth's intention," after one more voyage to the East, "to settle at Grasmere, and to devote the surplus of his fortune (for he was not married) to his brother's use; so as to set his mind entirely at rest, that he might be able to pursue his poetical labours with undivided attention." But in February 1805 this fair prospect was at once destroyed by the wreck of his ship, the *Abergavenny East-Indiaman*, on the shambles of the Bill of Portland. "A few minutes before the ship went down Captain Wordsworth was seen talking with the first mate, with apparent cheerfulness; and he was standing on the hen-coop, which is the point from

which he could overlook the whole ship, the moment she went down, dying, as he had lived, in the very place and point where his duty stationed him." The elements of the character of "Wordsworth's Happy Warrior" were many of them taken from this excellent brother. In 1801 Captain Wordsworth thus wrote to a friend respecting his brother's Lyrical Ballads.

"I do not think that William's poetry will become popular for some time to come; it does not suit the present taste. I was in company the other evening with a gentleman who had read the 'Cumberland Beggar.' 'Why,' says he, 'this is very pretty; but you may call it anything but poetry.' The truth is, few people read poetry; they buy it for the name, read about twenty lines, the language is very fine, and they are content with praising the whole. Most of William's poetry improves upon the second, third, or fourth reading. Now, people in general are not sufficiently interested to try a second reading."

In another letter, from which our limits will not permit us to extract, the same prediction is repeated in even stronger terms. Captain Wordsworth's love of nature, and his study, during his long voyages, of the elder English bards, had imparted to him a prescience in which, at the time, he had few copartners.

From the following passage in Miss Wordsworth's *Journal* we learn the origin of her brother's exquisite poem,

Sweet highland girl, a very shower
Of beauty is thy earthly dower! &c.

"When we were beginning to descend the hill towards Loch Lomond we overtook two girls, who told us we could not cross the ferry till evening, for the boat was gone with a number of people to church. One of the girls was exceedingly beautiful; and the figures of both of them, in grey plaids falling to their feet, their faces only being uncovered, excited our attention before we spoke to them; but they answered us so sweetly that we were quite delighted, at the same time that they stared at us with an innocent look of wonder. I think I never heard the English language sound more sweetly than from the mouth of the elder of these girls, while she stood at the gate answering our inquiries, her face flushed with the rain; her pronunciation was clear and distinct, without difficulty, yet slow, as if like a

foreign speech. They told us that we might sit in the ferry-house till the return of the boat, went in with us, and made a good fire as fast as possible to dry our wet clothes. We were glad to be housed with our feet upon a warm hearth-stone, and our attendants were so active and good humoured that it was pleasant to have to desire them to do anything. The elder made me think of Peter Bell's Highland girl:—

As light and beauteous as a squirrel,
As beauteous and as wild."

In the next extract we find the *genesis* of a very important portion of Wordsworth's poetry:—

"In the cottage of Town End, one afternoon in 1801, my sister read to me the Sonnets of Milton. I had long been well acquainted with them, but I was particularly struck on that occasion with the dignified simplicity and majestic harmony that runs through most of them—in character so totally different from the Italian, and still more so from Shakspeare's fine sonnets. I took fire, if I may be allowed to say so, and produced three sonnets the same afternoon, the first I ever wrote, except an irregular one at school. Of these three the only one I distinctly remember is 'I grieved for Bonaparte,' &c.; one of the others was never written down; the third, which was I believe preserved, I cannot particularise."

And in a sentence or two from a letter of recollections of a Tour in Italy in 1837, addressed to the editor by Wordsworth's accomplished friend Mr. H. C. Robinson, we have a glimpse of the manner in which objects of universal interest brought to his mind absent objects dear to him:—

"When we were on that noble spot, the amphitheatre at Nismes, I observed his eyes fixed in a direction where there was the least to be seen; and, looking that way, I beheld two very young children at play with flowers; and I overheard him say to himself, 'Oh! you darlings, I wish I could put you in my pocket, and carry you to Rydal Mount.'"

With one more specimen of Mr. Wordsworth's "*studies*" we must bring this portion of our extracts to a close—

"I have been often asked," writes Mr. Robinson, in the letter from which we have just cited, "whether Mr. W. wrote anything on the journey, and my answer has always been 'Little or nothing.' Seeds were cast into the earth, and they took root slowly. This reminds me that I once

was privy to the conception of a sonnet, with a distinctness which did not once occur on the longer Italian journey. This was when I accompanied him into the Isle of Man. We had been drinking tea with Mr. and Mrs. Cookson, and left them when the weather was dull. Very soon after leaving them we passed the church tower of Bala Sala. The upper part of the tower had a sort of frieze of yellow lichens. Mr. W. pointed it out to me and said 'It's a perpetual sunshine.' I thought no more of it till I read the beautiful sonnet,

Broken in fortune, but in mind entire;
and then I exclaimed, I was present at the conception of this sonnet, at least of the combination of thought out of which it arose."

We have already observed Wordsworth's willingness to make his own writings the subject of discourse and even piercing disquisition. He was, however, a generous and even profound critic of the works of others; and the following remarks are at once valuable in themselves and characteristic of their author. They are selected from many more of equal worth which the reader will find in the sixty-third chapter of the second volume. His observations upon Homer anticipate briefly some of the most genial paragraphs in Colonel Mure's recent history of Greek literature.

"The first book of Homer appears to be independent of the rest. The character of Achilles seems to me one of the grandest ever conceived. There is something awful in it, particularly in the circumstance of his acting under an abiding foresight of his own death. One day, conversing with Payne Knight and Uvedale Price concerning Homer, I expressed my admiration of Nestor's speech, as eminently natural, where he tells the Greek leaders that *they* are mere children in comparison with the heroes of *old* whom *he* had known. 'But,' said Knight and Price, 'that passage is spurious!' However, I will not part with it, it is interesting to compare the same characters (Ajax, for instance) as treated by Homer, and then afterwards by the Greek dramatists, and to mark the difference of handling. In the plays of Euripides, politics come in as a disturbing force; Homer's characters act on physical impulse. I admire Virgil's high moral tone; for instance, that sublime 'Aude, hospes, contemnere opes,' &c. and 'His dantem jura Catonem!' What courage and independence of spirit is there! There is

nothing more imaginative and awful than the passage

Arcades ipsum
Credunt se vidisse Jovem," &c.

"In describing the weight of sorrow and fear on Dido's mind, Virgil shews great knowledge of human nature, especially in that exquisite touch of feeling,

Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori."

"The ministry of confession is provided to satisfy the natural desire for some relief from the load of grief. Here, as in so many other respects, the Church of Rome adapts herself with consummate skill to our nature, and is strong by our weakness."

"I cannot account for Shakspeare's low estimate of his own writings, except from the sublimity, the super-humanity, of his genius. They were infinitely below his conception of what they might have been and ought to have been."

"The mind often does not think when it thinks that it is thinking. If we were to give our whole soul to anything, as the bee does to the flower, I conceive there would be little difficulty in any intellectual employment. Hence there is no excuse for obscurity in writing."

"One of the noblest things in Milton is the description of that sweet quiet morning in the 'Paradise Regained,' after that terrible night of howling wind and storm. The contrast is divine."

"The works of the old English dramatists are the gardens of our language."

"The influence of Locke's Essay was not due to its own merits, which are considerable; but to external circumstances. It came forth at a happy opportunity, and coincided with the prevalent opinions of the time. The Jesuit doctrines concerning the Papal power in deposing kings, and absolving subjects from their allegiance, had driven some Protestant theologians to take refuge in the theory of the divine right of kings. This theory was unpalatable to the world at large, and others invented the more popular doctrine of a social contract in its place; a doctrine which history refutes. But Locke did what he could to accommodate this principle to his own system."

"The Tragedy of Othello, Plato's records of the last scenes of the career of Socrates, and Isaac Walton's Life of George Herbert, are the most pathetic of human compositions."

The biographical details of these volumes are so few in number and so little varied in character that we have not attempted to abridge them, and in the foregoing remarks have nearly

confined ourselves to the consideration of the memoir as a commentary on the works of Wordsworth. A few changes of abode, frequent wanderings in Great Britain, occasional tours on the continent, a ceaseless round of study in the open air, and reading the best books at home, family duties and pleasures, the cultivation and improvement of his plot of ground at Rydal Mount, and the society of wise and good men, compose the simple yet noble annals of the self-sustained and art-devoted poet. His honours accumulated with increase of age; and it was no ordinary addition to the claims of the late Sir Robert Peel to his country's gratitude that he was mainly instrumental in procuring for Southey his second and larger pension, and for Wordsworth the laureate wreath as the visible crown and consummation of the "unfading bays" he had already earned for himself. Dr. Wordsworth's memoirs of his relative are sufficient for immediate purposes; with some defects, which we have freely exposed, they present us with a faithful outline of their original. But the lives of both Southey and Wordsworth remain to be written, and, perhaps, cannot be written satisfactorily until a generation or two shall have passed away. We will conclude our account of the volumes before us with Wordsworth's touching reflections, in a letter to an American correspondent, upon his own survivorship among the poets of his generation.

"My absence from home was not of more than three weeks. I took the journey to London solely to pay my respects to the Queen upon my appointment to the laureateship upon the decease of my friend Mr. Southey. The weather was very cold, and I caught an inflammation in one of my eyes, which rendered my stay in the south very uncomfortable. I nevertheless did, in respect to the object of my journey, all that was required. The reception given me by the Queen at her ball was most gracious. Mrs. Everett, the wife of your minister, among many others, was a witness to it, without knowing who I was. It moved her to the shedding of tears. This effect was in part produced, I suppose, by American habits of feeling, as pertaining to a republican government. To see a gray-haired man of seventy-five years of age kneeling down in a large assembly to kiss the hand of a young woman is a

sight for which institutions essentially democratic do not prepare a spectator of either sex, and must naturally place the opinions upon which a republic is founded, and the sentiments which support it, in strong contrast with a government based and upheld as ours is. I am not, therefore, surprised that Mrs. Everett was moved, as she herself described to persons of my acquaintance, among others to Mr. Rogers the poet. By the by, of this gentleman, now, I believe, in his eighty-third year, I saw more than of any other person except my host, Mr. Moxon, while I was in London. He is singularly fresh and strong for his years, and his mental faculties (with the exception of his memory a little), not at all impaired. It is remarkable that he and the Rev. W. Bowles were both distinguished as poets when I was a school-boy, and they have survived almost all their eminent contemporaries,

several of whom came into notice long after them. Since they became known Burns, Cowper, Mason, the author of 'Caractacus' and friend of Gray, have died. Thomas Warton, laureate, then Byron, Shelley, Keats, and, a good deal later, Scott, Coleridge, Crabbe, Southey, Lamb, the Ettrick shepherd, Cary, the translator of Dante, Crowe, the author of Lewesdon Hill, and others of more or less distinction, have disappeared. And now, of English poets advanced in life, I cannot recall any but James Montgomery, Thomas Moore, and myself who are living, except the octogenarian with whom I began."

The list of eminent departed contemporary poets would have been complete if the name of Felicia Hemans had not escaped for the moment the recollection of the venerable survivor.

LETTER OF BOSSUET RESPECTING THE DEATH OF HENRIETTA ANNE, DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF CHARLES I.

HENRIETTA, Duchess of Orleans, equally illustrious for beauty, wit, and noble descent, died suddenly, and with terrible bodily suffering, at the age of twenty-six, on the 30th June, 1670. She was born at Exeter on the 16th June, 1644. During the month of May, 1670, she visited England, and passed a fortnight with her brother Charles II. at Dover. By the influence of her talent and her beauty, and perhaps even still more by that of the "baby-face," as Evelyn terms it, of her attendant, Louise de Querouaille, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth, she linked her susceptible brother and his unfortunate kingdom to France and French interests, and, parting from him early in June, the admired of two great nations, was, in three weeks afterwards, suddenly numbered with the dead. Well might Bossuet find in such a striking display of the uncertainty of life a theme for one of the noblest efforts of his eloquence.

All the world believed that she died by poison, administered, as was suspected, by order of her husband, in a glass of succory, or, as we now term it, chicory-water. She herself believed that she was poisoned. The English

ambassador, Montagu, afterwards the Duke of that name, writing home to Charles II. says, "I asked her then if she believed herself poisoned. Her confessor that was by, understood that word, and told her, 'Madam, you must accuse nobody, but offer up your death to God as a sacrifice.' So she would never answer me that question, though I asked several times, but would only shrink up her shoulders." What was thought and written upon the subject by John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, in a letter to his wife, may be read in our Magazine for July, 1773, pp. 324-5, and it appears from Burnet and his annotators, that the impression that she was murdered by her husband was universally entertained.

Upon this subject a letter was discovered a few years ago in France, which, we believe, has not been made known to English historical readers. Written by no less a person than Bossuet himself, and within a few days after her death, it contains a clear account of what he saw of that melancholy event. The interest of the incident is as great in England as in France, and we shall therefore publish the letter, subjoining a translation, as the French is partly obsolete.

The Duchess was seized with her fatal illness on the evening of the 29th June, 1670. Understanding her danger, she requested that Bossuet might be sent for. "Let him come instantly," she exclaimed, "or it will be too late!" The result appears in the following letter:—

"*Juillet, 1670.*—Je crois que vous aurez sçeu que je fus éveillé, la nuit du dimanche au lundy, par ordre de Monsieur, pour aller assister Madame, qui estoit à l'extrémité à Saint-Cloud, et qui me demandoit avec empressement. Je la trouvai avec une pleine connoissance, parlant et faisant toutes choses sans trouble, sans ostentation, sans effort et sans violence, mais si bien et si à propos, avec tant de courage et de piété, que j'en suis encore hors de moi. Elle avoit déjà reçu tous les sacrements, même l'extrême-onction, qu'elle avoit demandée au curé, qui luy avoit apporté le viatique, et qu'elle pressoit toujours, afin de les recevoir avec connoissance. Je fus une heure auprès d'elle, et lui vis rendre les derniers soupirs en baisant le crucifix, qu'elle tint à la main, attaché à sa bouche, tant qu'il luy resta de force. Elle ne fut qu'un moment sans connoissance. Tout ce qu'elle a dit au Roy, à Monsieur et à tous ceux qui l'environnoient, estoit court, précis et d'un sentiment admirable. Jamais princesse n'a été plus regrettée, ni plus admirée; et, ce qui est plus merveilleux, est que, se sentant frappée, d'abord, elle ne parla que de Dieu, sans témoigner le moindre regret, quoiqu'elle sçeut que sa mort alloit estre, assurément, très-agréable à Dieu, comme sa vie avoit été très-glorieuse, par l'amitié et la confiance de deux grands rois. Elle s'aida, autant qu'elle put, en prenant tous les remèdes avec cœur; mais elle n'a jamais dit un mot de plainte de ce qu'ils n'opéroient pas, disant seulement *qu'il falloit mourir dans les formes.*

"On a ouvert son corps, avec grand concours de médecins, de chirurgiens et de toute sorte de gens, à cause qu'ayant commencé à sentir des douleurs extrêmes en buvant trois gorgées d'eau de chicorée, que lui donna la plus intime et la plus chère de ses femmes, elle avoit dit, d'abord, qu'elle estoit empoisonnée. M. l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre et tous les Anglois qui sont ici, l'avoient presque crû; mais l'ouverture du corps fut une manifeste conviction du contraire, puisque l'on n'y trouva rien de sain que l'estomac et le cœur, qui sont les premières parties attaquées par le poison; joint que Monsieur,

qui avoit donné à boire à madame la duchesse de Meckelbourg, qui s'y trouva, acheva de boire le reste de la bouteille, pour rassurer Madame; ce qui fut cause que son esprit se remit aussitôt, et qu'elle ne parla plus de poison que pour dire *qu'elle avoit cru d'abord estre empoisonnée par méprise*; ce sont les propres mots qu'elle dit à M. le maréchal de Grammont. Je fus porter la nouvelle de la mort de Madame, à Monsieur, qu'on avoit conduit dans son cabinet d'en bas, malgré lui; et je trouvai ce prince entièrement abattu et ne recevant de consolation que sur les bonnes dispositions que Madame avoit fait paroître en mourant.

"Le mesme jour, je fus à Versailles, où le roy, quoiqu'il eust pris médecine, me commanda d'entrer auprès de lui et lui raconter ce que j'avois vu; il avoit le cœur serré et la larme à l'œil, et a trouvé bon que, prenant l'instruction sur lui-même, dans un si terrible accident, je lui fisse faire des réflexions, telles qu'un homme de ma profession les devoit proposer en cette conjoncture. M. le Prince parut fort content de ce que je dis, et il me dit que le roy en estoit touché et toute la cour édifiée.

"L'on m'a apporté l'ordre de Sa Majesté, pour l'oraison funèbre à Saint-Denis, dans trois semaines.

"Avant hier, Roze me dit que cette bonne princesse ne s'estoit souvenue que de moi seul, et qu'elle avoit commandé qu'on me donnât une bague. J'ai depuis sçeu qu'elle en avoit donné l'ordre, durant un moment de temps, que je me retirai d'auprès d'elle, m'ayant demandé un peu de repos; elle me rappela aussitôt, sans me parler d'autre chose que de Dieu et me disant qu'elle alloit mourir, et, en effet, elle mourut aussitôt après.

"J. B. EVESQUE DE CONDOM."

TRANSLATION.

"I believe you are aware that I was awoke in the night between Sunday and Monday, by order of Monsieur,* that I might go to the assistance of Madame, who was dying at Saint Cloud and earnestly desired to see me. I found her quite sensible, speaking and doing all kinds of things without confusion, ostentation, effort, or excitement, but all so calmly and properly, with such courage and piety, that even yet the recollection of it surprises me. She had already received all the sacraments, even extreme unction, which she had requested from the parish priest, who had brought her the *viaticum*. She had urged forward its

* Philip Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV.

reception that she might partake of it whilst entirely sensible. I remained by her side an hour, and saw her yield her last breath, keeping the crucifix, which she held in her hand, resting upon her mouth, as long as any strength remained. She was insensible only for a single moment. All that she said to the King, to Monsieur, and to those who stood round her couch was brief, to the point, and in excellent feeling. Never was princess more regretted or more admired, and it is most remarkable that when she felt herself struck with death, from the first she spoke solely upon religious subjects, without expressing the least regret, knowing that her death would assuredly be most agreeable to God, as her life, distinguished by the friendship and confidence of two great monarchs, had been most glorious. She acquiesced in all the medical treatment, taking the prescribed medicines cheerfully, and never uttering a word of complaint that they did not produce relief. She merely remarked that she must die in the same way as other people.

"Her body has been opened, in the presence of a large concourse of physicians, surgeons, and people of all kinds, because having first felt great agony immediately after drinking three mouthfuls of succory water, handed to her by the most intimate and most attached of her ladies, she exclaimed, on the instant, that she was poisoned. The English ambassador, and all the English people who are here, almost believed that it was so, but the opening of the body gave clear proof to the contrary, for the stomach and heart, which are first affected by poison, were the only parts of the body in perfect health; added to which, Monsieur, who had poured out the drink for Madame, and the Duchess of Mecklenburgh, who was present, drank up what remained in the bottle, in order that Madame might be convinced. That circumstance changed her mind immediately. She spoke no more of poison, except to remark, that at first she believed that she had been poisoned by mistake. These are the very words which she made use of to the Marshal de Grammont.

"I had to carry the news of Madame's death to Monsieur, who, against his own

inclination, had been persuaded to retire to his study on the lower floor. I found the prince entirely overwhelmed, and incapable of receiving any consolation, except from a consideration of the excellent state of mind in which Madame had died.

"The same day I went to Versailles, where the king, although he had taken medicine, commanded that I should be admitted to his private chamber that I might tell him what I had seen. He was heart-broken, and his eyes were full of tears, and he was pleased that, taking upon me the office of instructor, I should give utterance to such reflections upon an incident so terrible as a man of my profession ought to make at such a time. Monsieur, the prince, seemed well pleased with what I said, and told me that the king was affected by it and the whole court edified.

"I have received his majesty's commands to deliver the funeral oration at St. Denis three weeks hence.

"The day before yesterday Roze told me that this excellent princess had left no remembrance to any one save myself, having commanded that I should have a ring. I have since learnt that she gave the order during an instant that I left her bedside, having requested permission to retire for a little rest. She called me back again in a few moments, and, without uttering a word, except an appeal to the Almighty and telling me that she was about to die, she expired immediately.

"J. B. BISHOP DE CONDOM."

This letter occurs in the *Mémoires* of Philibert de la Mare, a learned and eminent person, who died on the 16th May, 1687. Several of his works remain in MS. in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, and amongst them these *Mémoires*. The letter having been referred to, although inaccurately, by the abbé Papillon in his *Bibliothèque des Auteurs de Bourgogne* (fol. 1727, i. 63), it was searched for by Mons. A. Floquet, an eminent French antiquary, and by him communicated to the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes*, vol. i. 2nd Series, p. 174. B.

CURIOSITIES OF THE OLD CHURCH CANONS.

No. II.

Canonists and the Law of Marriage—Matrimonial Disabilities—Slavery and Marriage—Marriage Festivities—Prevalence of Slavery in England and Spain—Efforts of the Church to diminish Slavery—The Church and the Jews—Horse-flesh, Paganism, Superstition, and Sorcery—Sortes Sanctorum—An Eccentric Heretic—The Ithacians—Ascetism.

A LARGE portion of the canon law as enacted by the various councils relates, as has been observed, to the subject of marriage. It has always been a favourite topic with the canonists, who have treated it, for the most part, in a spirit that is neither creditable to their sense of decency nor consistent with their professions of morality. This criticism, however, is due rather to the gloss than the text, for the canons themselves are obnoxious to no such objections as their commentators.

It is curious to observe to what singular regulations the policy of the Roman Church, in requiring strict celibacy of its ministers, gave rise. When a married man—and the thing was not unfrequent in earlier times*—was ordained priest, or deacon, or sub-deacon, or assumed the habit and entered a house of one of the regular orders, he separated himself from his wife; the tonsure was the sign and token of an absolute divorce, and to all intents and purposes he forfeited his marital rights. But his wife was forbidden to marry, although she had no longer a husband, nor could she marry even after his death. (CC. Rome, 721—744, vi. p. 1455—1546.)† A husband also who had allowed his wife to take the veil was in like manner not suffered again to marry (C. Verberic, 753, vi. p. 1656), although, indeed, it is not quite certain whether her death would not relieve him from this disability. A Council of Toledo

(683, vi. p. 1253), prohibited queens consort to contract, after their husbands' death, a second marriage, even with persons of kingly birth; and a subsequent council (Saragossa, 691, vi. p. 1311), enjoined them at once to enter a religious order, and thereby protect themselves from the slights and the disrespect which their altered condition would otherwise entail on them. Perhaps it is not generally known that until the Council of Trent (1564), which abolished many such matrimonial impediments, a godparent was prohibited to marry his or her god-child, or any parent of such god-child, nor could a person baptising (the rite was not unfrequently administered by the laity), under any circumstances, marry the person so baptised. Our fair readers will rejoice that their lot has been cast in the nineteenth rather than the ninth century, when they learn that by the Council of Paris, held 829 (vii. p. 1590), it was decreed that no woman should marry until *thirty days* after her husband's death, nor until that time had elapsed could she even take the veil. They understand these affairs better in Paris now-a-days. They have shuffled off the evil of middle-age ignorance, and released the widow from the operation of all such barbarous legislation.

The reasonable causes of divorce, as enumerated in the Council of Verberic (753), afford striking illustrations of the manners of the age.‡ If a man's

* The seventh Canon of the first council of Toledo, 400 (ii. p. 1222), authorises clerks whose wives do not lead (what they consider) decorous lives to bind them or shut them up and make them fast. Perpetual imprisonment was a somewhat heavy punishment for a little innocent flirting, or an irresistible inclination to unlimited loo!

† The volume and page figures refer to the great collection of the Canons edited by Labbe and Cossart. Paris, 1671.

‡ The Hungarian fathers were severe upon matrimonial infidelity. When a woman had thrice deserted her husband she was, if of noble birth, to be put to penance and never again to be restored to him; if of low origin she was to be sold as a slave. A like punishment attached to a husband who falsely slandered his wife's virtue or deserted her through mere dislike. In this latter case the wife had liberty to choose another husband. (C. Strigonia or Gran, 1114.)

wife plots against his life he may put her away and marry another; whoever shall marry a slave, under the impression that she is free, may also marry again; married slaves who may chance to be sold to different masters, although there be no probability of their ever meeting again, are not thereby released from their marriage tie; when a man from circumstances quits his home and settles elsewhere, and his wife, from affection to her country, kindred, or wealth, declines to accompany him in his migration, he is at liberty to take unto himself another wife, and his stay-behind madam must, as best she can, manage without a husband. How far this is equitable let the ladies judge.

The Council of Vannes (465, iv. p. 1054), absolutely forbids all persons in orders attending any marriage festivities at which love songs were sung;* but the fathers at Constantinople in 691 (vi. p. 1124), are less severe in their prohibition, permitting spiritual persons to be present at such entertainments, but enjoining them "to rise and go away before anything ridiculous is introduced." What this may mean it is not easy to pronounce—it might have been slipping crumbs of cake through the bridal ring—or a prosy speech from the bride's father—or the giggling of black-eyed bridesmaids—or kissing the bride—or anything else. *En passant* it may be observed that the popular music of the "marrow-bone and cleaver," which is still familiar to London streets, was apparently not unknown in the fifteenth century, the council of Angers (1448, xiii. p. 1352) having distinctly denounced "the silly tumult and noise made in derision when any one marries a second or third time,† commonly called *Charivari*." This was the "marrow bone and cleaver," without a shadow of doubt. We do not recol-

lect in the course of our canonist studies a piece of legislation conceived in a more considerate spirit than this canon of the wise conclave of "the black city" of the Loire.

From the state of husband and wife we proceed to consider that of master and serf, as understood in mediæval times.

We learn from the Council of Waterford (about 1158, x. p. 1183,) that the English were in the habit of selling their children as slaves to the Irish, and this not from the pressure of extreme want, but from sheer cupidity. The council directed that all the English slaves throughout the country should be forthwith emancipated, in order to avert the expected manifestation of the Divine wrath. The Council of Armagh (1171), which by some writers is supposed to be the same as the last mentioned, published a similar decree, and, moreover, acknowledged the political subordination of Ireland to England. In fact, in days of old, England seems to have been the hot-bed of slavery. No where did that atrocious vice flourish with greater luxuriance. The Council of Eanham (Ensham, Oxon), held about 1009 (ix. 789), forbade the selling of Christians into a foreign land; the Council of Westminster (1102, Johnson Can.) denounced those who sell men like beasts, "as had hitherto been done in England;" and the Council of Habam (1014, ix. p. 807,) anathematizes all such as were guilty of so grievous a sin. Pursuing the same policy, the Council of Valladolid (1322, xi. p. 1682,) excommunicated those who sold men and bartered them away as slaves to the Saracens. These enactments all bespeak the frequency of the practices against which they were directed, and the impossibility of restraining them by the provisions of mere temporal legislation.

* There was perhaps some prudence in this provision, as also in that of the Council of Wyaco (1050, ix. p. 1063), which required that no priest should have any woman in his house except his mother or aunt or sister or some woman of approved character, and that even these should always be attired from top to toe only in black. It was, besides, considered that a participation in convivial entertainments was scarcely befitting the character of grave ecclesiastics, and accordingly in the Council of Westminster (1102) priests are forbidden to go to drinking bouts or *to drink to pegs*,"—an allusion to peg-tankards, now well understood.

† It would appear from the first canon of the Council of Cashel (1171) that polygamy was general amongst the Irish in the latter part of the twelfth century.

In the age of darkness and ignorance it was the Church that raised her voice, and not without success, on behalf of suffering humanity, and if she did not rise to the height of the great argument which establishes man's native right to personal freedom, she at least lightened the chains of his bondage, and often opened for him the prison door of his thralldom. It was to the temples of religion that the scourged and lacerated serf fled for refuge from the cruelty of an inhuman master. The Council of Orleans (511, iv. p. 1403,) ordained that whenever a slave sought sanctuary in a church he was not to be surrendered up to his master should a demand for his extradition be made, unless this latter would solemnly pledge himself to do him no harm. Such of the clergy as ill-used their slaves that had sought an asylum in a church were to be deprived of their rank—this canon is that of the Council of Lerida in 524 (iv. p. 1610)—until they had done penance. The priest must not minister at the altar of mercy who had been himself ministering to his own evil passions. The Church, it will be seen, had slaves of its own, and it was not unusual, when a master had traced his fugitive serf to a church sanctuary, where protection, though of a limited kind, was afforded him, out of revenge himself to seize the slaves of that church as a recompense for his own loss, and this, although by so doing he incurred the penalty of excommunication. (C. Orange, 441, iii. p. 1446.) It may be presumed that the slaves owned by the Church were in their social condition more fortunate than those that were the property of lay individuals. Indeed the prohibition to confer degrees on them unless they had first been emancipated by the bishop (C. Toledo, 653, vi. p. 451,) invites the belief they were not in all cases destitute of literary acquirements—a belief fa-

voured by the further prohibition to admit slaves of any kind to holy orders without the consent of their masters (C. Orleans, 549, v. p. 390,) which latter prohibition was repeated by a much later council (C. Melfi, 1089, x. p. 476,) without however the qualifying exception. In Ireland, in the middle of the fifth century, the state of slavery was esteemed no ways incompatible with the duties of the priesthood, for there is a canon extant (456) requiring all clerks not being slaves to be present day and night at the holy office. It may here be remarked that, although the Council of Gangra (the metropolis of Paphlagonia, between 325 and 380, ii. p. 413,) in condemning the errors of Eustathius of Sebaste, a pretended ascetic, anathematized those who taught that slaves might quit their masters under pretence of religion, yet to liberate slaves was always accounted by the Church an act pious and meritorious.* Thus it is directed by the Council of Cealchythe (perhaps Kelcheth in Lancashire—816, vi. p. 1861,) that, on the death of a bishop, all his English slaves should be set free, and that each of certain prelates and abbots should set free three slaves, and bestow on each of them three shillings.†

When we remember the jealousy and dislike with which, during the middle ages, the Jews were universally regarded by all Christian populations, and this, not simply for their religious creed, or their presumed and indeed real usurious tendencies, we shall not be surprised to read that at the end of the seventh century (A.D. 694) a council in Toledo (vi. p. 1361) directed that such Jews as had engaged in an insurrection against the royal authority should be sold into slavery, and all their property confiscated. But the canonical legislation in reference to the Jews, if not conceived in an enlarged or liberal spirit, is much less

* If a freeman gave his slave meat to eat on a fast day, the slave was held *ipso facto* emancipated. C. Berghamsted, vi. p. 1576.

† It may be permitted here to remark, although the remark has no direct relevancy to the matter in the text, that Sunday Schools, which are generally supposed to be institutions owing their origin wholly to Protestant benevolence, were ordered to be established by the Council of Malines in 1570, (xv. p. 789) for the instruction, as it is stated, of those who are hindered by their worldly avocations from attending schools on any other day. It was permitted to hold them in churches should no more fitting place be found.

intolerant than one would be apt to suppose. For example, it is pleasing to learn that the Council of Tours (1236, xi. p. 503,) prohibited the Crusaders and other Christians killing, injuring, plundering, or in any way ill-using this persecuted race. The consideration of the humanity of this provision—the very fact of its existence discovers pretty plainly which way the current of popular feeling set at the time, and reconciles us to the injunction (C. Macon, 584, v. p. 960) that the Jews should stay in their houses from Maundy Thursday to Easter Monday—by the by, the Council of Avignon (1594, xv. p. 1434) limits their seclusion to Easter Eve and Easter Day—that they should keep no Christian servants (C. Strigonia, 1114), nor act as judges between Christians. The Council of Lateran (1215, xi. p. 117), after a canon against their excessive usuries, enacted another canon excluding them, together with the Saracens, from all public offices, and directed that both should wear a peculiar and distinguishing kind of dress, furthermore desiring that princes would use all available means to prevent the utterance of blasphemies. The peculiar kind of dress enjoined included the figure of a wheel carried on the breast, and this symbol of their faith is required by a variety of councils, one of which, in addition, forbids their working on Sundays or festivals, and orders them yearly to pay at Easter a certain sum as an offering to the parish church. They were, moreover, forbidden to sing psalms whilst carrying their dead to the grave. (C. Narbonne, 589, v. p. 1027.) The fact that the Jews are not a proselytising people renders it difficult to attribute to any, except to the coarsest and vulgarest prejudices, the canon (C. Pont-Andemar, 1279, xi. p. 1144,) which prohibits Christians to dwell with Jews.

It was not against Judaism but against Paganism, and the corruptions of Christianity, that the Church in the middle ages had really to wage war. Most of the superstitious usages which

we find denounced in the canons originated in these sources. Thus we find, in the Council of Cealchythe (vi. p. 1861), besides a general prohibition of all pagan rites, special allusion made to the wearing of Gentile (heathen) garments, the maiming of horses, the use of sorcery, and the eating of horseflesh—this latter custom prevailing, it is asserted, very extensively. Indeed, we suspect it still flourishes in considerable vigour, in the *cuisines* of the *restaurateurs* of the *Palais Royale*. The hostility which the canonists evinced towards it had, however, relation less to its peptical than its pagan tendencies, for horse and horseflesh were intimately associated with the heathenism of Germany as well as of Persia. In both countries the horse was frequently sacrificed; and Pope Zachary, writing to St. Boniface, who, as the most successful missionary in those parts, acquired the title of the Apostle of Germany, advises him to put a stop as quickly as he could to the custom of devouring horseflesh. The prohibition to eat meat offered to idols under pain of exclusion from Christian communion (C. Orleans, 533, iv. p. 1779), and under any circumstances to eat of the blood of any animal (C. Constantinople, 691, vi. p. 1124), and another sentence of excommunication with which those were threatened who should swear after the heathen fashion upon the head of beasts, or invoke the names of false gods, are all so many indications how long paganism lingered amongst the people* after it had been formally disowned by governments and the voice of the educated classes. The Council of Westminster (1102, Johnson's Can.) in forbidding the ascription of sanctity or the payment of reverence to a dead body, or a fountain, &c. without the bishop's permission, seems to testify to the same fact; as does also that canon of the Council of Rouen, more than three hundred years after (1445, xiii. p. 303), which condemns the practice of addressing prayers to images under particular titles, as "Our Lady of Recovery,"

* One of the canons of an Irish Council, which has been attributed to St. Patrick, on what ground does not appear, but which probably was held about the middle of the fifth century, ordains that the faithful shall not yet receive anything of the heathen (*iniquorum*) but food and clothing, and these only when absolutely necessary; "because a lamp takes only the oil it needs to support it." (iii. p. 1482.)

"Our Lady of Pity," "of Consolation," &c. from the direct tendency of such practice to lead to idolatrous usages and convey idolatrous impressions. On a like principle, it was forbidden to observe (C. Worcester, 1240, xi. p. 572) any particular days or months for marriage, or those superstitious customs which doubtless found their origin in a yet unsubdued paganism. A few instances of such usages may be interesting. It was forbidden to make offerings to devils (C. Berg-hamsted, 696, vi. p. 576), all the heathen gods being so reputed; they who invoke demons were to be publicly denounced and exposed, crowned with a mock mitre (C. Rouen, 1445, xiii. p. 1303); bones were not to be hung up to drive away pestilence from cattle, nor were sorcery, divination, or other works of the devil to be practised (C. London, 1075, x. p. 346). By one council (Narbonne, 589, v. p. 1027) excommunication was to be the punishment of those who kept conjurors in their houses; these latter were to be publicly beaten and then sold, and their price given to the poor. Another and earlier council, with less severity (C. Ireland, 456, iii. p. 1478), awards one year of penance as the punishment for consulting wizards. A third (C. Valladolid, 1322, xi. p. 1682) is as severe as the first, excommunicating all wizards and enchanters and those who advise with them. The first Council of Pavia (850, viii. p. 61,) condemns to a rigorous course of penance all such as deal in magical arts, pretending to cause love or hatred by their incantations, and some of whom are suspected of having brought about death by their enchantments. The offenders are not to be reconciled to the Church except upon their death-beds. This last decree is observable, because it plainly reveals the incredulity of its framers as to the miraculous powers to which the Michael Scotts of the fifth century laid claim. The Lombard divines seem to have been inspired with sentiments such as those which Dryden expresses

in his Essay on Dramatic Poetry; "Our witches," says he, "are justly hanged because they think themselves to be such, and suffer deservedly for believing they did mischief because they meant it."

The clergy, however, themselves, and in spite of all injunctions to the contrary, favoured and promoted the superstitious feelings of their times, and probably shared in them. It was in vain that what were called the *sortes sanctorum* were forbidden by council after council—that the offenders were reproved by bishops and punished by synods—the practice, as was said of bribery in ancient Rome,* flourished the more luxuriantly the greater the efforts made to subdue it. In the Council of Vannes (465, iv. p. 1054) it was decreed that every clerk should be excommunicated who engaged in divination and other superstitious proceedings, such as affecting to predict future events by chance readings of Holy Scripture. The Council of Toledo (694, iv. p. 1361) directs that all priests who, from a vile and wicked superstition, should say for the living the office of the mass for the dead, in order thereby to cause their death, should be excommunicated and perpetually imprisoned. The Council of Selingstad (1022, ix. p. 844,) ordains that the gospel "In principio erat verbum" (S. John, i. 1), shall not be heard daily by lay people, especially matrons, nor particular masses, such as the Mass of the Holy Trinity, or of St. Michael—an injunction, as a canonist remarks, which seems to imply that this had been done, not out of devotion, but for purposes of divination. The Council of Trent (1564) is very severe on all such superstitions. In forbidding all profane use of scriptural words and expressions, it directs that all such as make an evil use of them or employ them for superstitious purposes shall be punished as profane and impious persons.†

Canonical legislation against heresy—real or presumed—would afford abundant materials for a paper in this

* Nullo crimine tam multæ, apud Romanos, latæ leges, nec ullæ minus observatæ.

† Gibbon (vi. 232) gives an account of Clovis's messengers entering the church of St. Martin of Tours, and hearing chaunted on their entrance a triumphal psalm—the presage of victory to their master. The *sortes Virgilianæ* and the result of the consultation of them by Charles I. during one of his visits to Oxford are well known.

series, but, for obvious reasons, we forbear availing ourselves of them. With one or two words on the subject we must needs rest content.

One of the most singular heresies with which a council had ever to deal, was brought before the Council of Rheims in 1184. In the form of Church exorcism these words occur, "*Per eum qui venturus est judicare vivos et mortuos*" (By him who shall come to judge the quick and dead); and the two first words were not infrequently pronounced by the ignorant clergy "*per eon.*" A fanatical Englishman persuaded vast multitudes, and, as it would seem, himself, that it was he that was indicated by the word *eon*, and would therefore become the judge of the dead and the living. He accordingly styled himself "Eon of the Star," and for this heresy, which palpably originated in a mental delusion, he was cast into prison, where he shortly died; whilst his followers rather than recant were in great numbers burnt at the stake. (C. Rheims, 1148, x. p. 1107.) It was at a period not much earlier (1114), that, apprehensive of the sentence of the ecclesiastical tribunals being too lenient, the rabble burned a vast number of reputed heretics at Soissons. Indeed, there were some grounds for their apprehending the synods would be more merciful than themselves; for we often find these convocations pursuing the principles of an enlightened humanity in resistance to the bloodthirsty clamours of vulgar prejudice. Thus, when, at the Council of Bordeaux (385, ii. p. 1304), held in consequence of the spread of the Priscillianists, an ascetic sect of modest exterior and pretensions, but which was accused of Manichæism by St. Augustine, Priscillian appealed from the bishops to the emperor, they threw no obstacles in his way, but at once allowed the appeal. His enemies, however, pursued him to the very foot of the imperial throne, and the result was that, at the instance of Iducius and Ithacius, two of his most inveterate foes, he was put to death by the emperor's command. St. Martin of Tours, whose orthodoxy had never been questioned, and who was not only a priest, but a patriot and a statesman, refused after this to have reli-

gious communion with the followers of Ithacius. (Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Martin ap. Scr. R. Fr. i. 573, Greg. Tour. x. 31.) His feelings of indignation at the abominable murder of which their leader had been guilty, was shared in by St. Ambrose (Epist. 24-26), by Pope Siricius, and by the Council of Turin, who in 398 (or 401), passed sentence of condemnation against the Ithacians, on the ground that it was contrary to the duty of a bishop to be a party in any way to the death of heretics, as Ithacius had been. In the synodal letter which the Council of Gangra (about 379) addressed to the bishops of Armenia, and which was directed against the opinions of Eustathius of Sebaste, the practice of women cutting off the hair which God has given them as a memorial of the obedience due from them to their husbands is anathematized; as also that of women, under pretence of religion, wearing men's clothes, which seems to have been done under the impression they would thereby reach a higher state of perfection. (C. Verneuil, 844, vii. p. 1805.)

The history of religious opinions is one of the most interesting and instructive that could be written—interesting, because it proves that there is no absurdity however great, no doctrine however atrocious, that has not had its preachers, its disciples, and its martyrs—instructive, because it teaches the great lessons of tolerance, forbearance, and charity; because it rebukes the pride of human reason, and makes evident that no sins import more misery into the world and conflict more directly with the happiness of mankind than presumptuous sins. It would seem to be through a consciousness of this that we find the earlier councils struggling so long and so strenuously against the ascetic principle to which so many sects allied themselves.

The story of Godefroi, bishop of Amiens, is to the point. This amiable and well-intentioned but weak-minded prelate, tormented with morbid scruples, quitted his diocese and retired to the Chartreuse, where he entered upon a severe course of penance and bodily mortification. When summoned to return to his episcopal duties he sent letters to the council (C. Beauvais, 1114, x. p. 1097), declaring himself weak and wholly unfit for his office,

and assuring them he felt that, although indeed he had taught his people in *word*, he had done much to corrupt and ruin them by his example. Those present were much affected by this confession, and the matter was adjourned to another council. At this latter (C. Soissons, 1115, x. p. 801), Henri, Abbot of St. Quentin, and Hubert, a monk belonging to the famous abbey of Clugny, were desired to go to the Chartreuse and bring back Godefroi with them. Having arrived at the monastery they begged the fugitive bishop to accompany them on their return, but he cast himself at the feet of the sympathising Carthu-

sians, and entreated their protection. These latter, however much disposed to accede to his request, held the power and authority of the king and bishops too greatly in awe to interfere, so they dismissed the bishop in peace. When brought before the council he could hardly stand, being worn out by the fastings and mortifications which he had voluntarily undergone. The legate who presided reprimanded him very sharply for his dereliction of duty in deserting his see, and desired him at once to return thither, and resume the performance of duties from which he had so improperly attempted to escape.

WHO WERE THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGS WHO WERE CROWNED AT KINGSTON?

MR. URBAN,

THE circumstances commemorated in your Magazine for October, 1850, have brought before the public mind the fact that Kingston-upon-Thames claims to be the ancient place of coronation of our Anglo-Saxon Kings, but the real solid ground upon which its claim unquestionably rests has not been satisfactorily shown, nor has it been made to appear with anything like accuracy or certainty which of the Anglo-Saxon Kings received the regal anointing on that ancient stone which the people of Kingston have lately so properly secured against destruction. I have, in the following paper, thrown together all the historical evidence with which I am acquainted upon these subjects, and beg permission now to submit it to your readers.

I shall, in the first place, adduce the evidence which proves that at a period of very remote antiquity Kingston was not merely a royal town, a distinction which it shared with many other less celebrated spots, but that it was a royal town of peculiar dignity

and importance;—"that famous or distinguished place," as it is termed in several ancient documents, "which is called Cyningestun, in the county of Surrey." Upon this subject we have the evidence of six charters, all of them of great interest, printed by Mr. Kemble in his *Codex Diplomaticus*, and ranging from the date of A.D. 838 to that of A.D. 1020.

The first charter is one of King Egberht of Wessex, granted A.D. 838 at a council or assembly held "in illo famoso loco qui appellatur Cingestun, in regione Suthreie."*

The second charter was also granted at the same council of A.D. 838, described as held "in illa famosa loco quæ appellatur Cyningestun in regione Suthregie. . . . anno dominicæ incarnationis DCCCXXXVIII."†

The third charter, one of King Æthelstan, dated A.D. 933, thus concludes, "Hoc vero constitutum fuit et confirmatum in regali villa quæ Anglice Kingestone vocatur;" a statement sufficiently curious if it indicates the rise of our English form of "King-

* Kemble's *Codex*, v. 91.

† Ibid. i. 318, 319. The memoranda of confirmation appended to these first and second charters fix the date of the death of Egbert—a date given with great uncertainty by almost every writer. The memorandum in the second charter is rather the more precise of the two, and thus concludes, "Anno ab incarnatione Christi 839, indictione 2, primo videlicet anno regni Ethelwulfi regis post obitum patris sui."

ston" as opposed to its Anglo-Saxon predecessor, "Cynigestune."*

The fourth charter, one of King Æthelstan, Oct. 6th, A.D. 943, is dated "in villa quæ dicitur Kyngeston."†

The fifth charter not only mentions the place, Kingston, but attests the fact of a coronation there. It is a charter of Eadred, "Anno dominicæ incarnationis 946, contigit post obitum Eadmundi regis . . . quod Eadred frater ejus uterinus, electione optima-tum subrogatus, pontificali auctoritate eodem anno catholice est rex et rector, ad regna quadripartiti regiminis consecratus, qui denique rex in villa quæ dicitur regis, Cyngestun, ubi et consecratio peracta est."‡

The sixth charter is an Anglo-Saxon charter of Canute granted between 1016 and 1020. It begins—"Here is made known in this deed the agreement that Godwine made with Byrhtic when he wooed his daughter," which "wæs gespecen æt Cingestune beforan Cnute Cinge on Lyfinges arcebiscopes gewitnesse" (which was spoken, that is, agreed upon *vivâ voce*, at Kingstone, before Canute, the King, upon the witness of Archbishop Lyfinge).§

Now these authorities show the importance of Kingston, not merely as a royal vill, but as a place for the holding of royal assemblies, and, what is specially to our present purpose, one of them marks it out as the scene of an actual coronation. However turbulent the times, or uncertain the custom, a place once set apart for royal sepulture or regal inaugurations is generally so hallowed

by prescriptive opinion and feeling, that it rarely loses for a course of years its local influence. There seems no doubt whatever that Kingston is entitled to the distinction of having been one of the royal towns appointed for the latter purpose in the period comprised within our Anglo-Saxon annals.

We will now consider what historical evidence there exists as regards the actual coronations of Anglo-Saxon monarchs at Kingston.

The first monarch claimed as having been crowned at Kingston is EDWARD THE ELDER, son of King Alfred. He was chosen by the nobles, and crowned at the Whitsuntide after his father's death, 16th May, A.D. 902. (William of Malmesbury, ed. T. D. Hardy, vol. i. p. 194.) According to the chronicle of Ralph de Diceto,|| he was crowned at Kingston by Plegmund Archbishop of Canterbury; but the chronicle of Johannes Brompton asserts that the ceremony was performed by Ethulred the Archbishop, ¶ A.D. 901.

If the Saxon Chronicle may be followed, there are two errors in this statement, for Ethelred is there stated to have died in A.D. 888 (Petrie's *Historians*, p. 362), or according to Florent. Wigorn. (Thorpe, vol. i. p. 108) in the following year. He was succeeded by Plegmund, who died A.D. 923. There are some curious lines by Peter Langtoft in his chronicle (Hearne, vol. i. p. 26), which would seem to imply that the crown was assumed by Edward the Elder at St. Paul's:

After this Alfred King Edward the Olde,
Fair man he was I wis, stalwarth and bolde;
At London at St. Poules toke he the croune
And purveied his parlement of Erle and Baronne;
He seid unto them all,—“that purveied it should be
That in all the land suld be no King but he.”

This was probably asserted with reference to the contest for the succession by Ethelwold, who was appointed by the Northumbrian Danes their sovereign at York over all other kings and chiefs. (Turner's *Anglo-Saxon History*, vol. ii. 167.) Edward

the Elder died at Faringdon, A.D. 924, according to the authorities quoted by Sir F. Palgrave, *English Commonwealth*, vol. ii. p. 243, and the *Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 925 (Petrie's *Historians*, page 382).

Upon his death, and that of Ethel-

* Kemble's *Codex*, ii. 194.

† *Ibid.* v. 278.

‡ *Ibid.* ii. 268.

§ *Ibid.* iv. 10.

|| Twysden, vol. i. p. 452.

¶ Post mortem vero dicti regis Aluredi Edwardus filius suus modo cognomento Senior, regnum paternum capiens, A.D. 901, cepit regnare. Hic consecratus est apud Kyngestun ab Ethulredo. Twysden, vol. i. p. 831.

ward, the Anglo-Saxon sceptre was given by the witenagemot to **ATHELSTAN**, who was *crowned at Kingston* by Athelm, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 925.* The following extract from Sharpe's translation of William of Malmesbury is an apt illustration of the coronation festival and the general state of public feeling towards the new sovereign.

The nobles meet, the crown present,
On rebels prelates curses vent,
The people light the festive fires
And show by turns their kind desires,
Their deeds their loyalty declare,
Though hopes and fears their bosoms share,
With festive treat the court abounds,
Foam the brisk wines,—the hall resounds,
The pages run, the servants haste
And food and verse regale the taste,
The minstrel sings, the guests commend,
Whilst all in praise to Christ contend;
The King with pleasure all things sees
And all his kind attentions please.†

Athelstan died at Gloucester, in the sixteenth year of his reign, on the 6th kalends of November [27 Oct.], A.D. 940.‡

Athelstan was succeeded by his brother, **EDMUND THE ELDER**, at the age of eighteen; but his succession was disputed by the Northumbrians, who chose Anlaf. The date of his accession is given by the following authority as A.D. 940;—"Eadmundus Rex Anglorum consecratus est ab Odone Dorobernensi Archiepiscopo apud Kingestune." (Radulph de Diceto,

Twysden, vol. i. p. 454.) This statement of the coronation at Kingston, like the subsequent similar statement in reference to Edward the Martyr, rests solely upon the authority of Ralph de Diceto. The place of coronation is not mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, nor in the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, in William of Malmesbury, nor in the authorities in the general collections of Twysden and Gale. Still it may very well be true. Ralph de Diceto, who flourished between 1160 and 1200, had no doubt the use of authorities which are unknown to us. The death of Edmund by the hand of Leofa is variously reported: according to some authorities it occurred 26 May, indict 4, A.D. 946, to others in A.D. 948, but the place is uncertain. (See note, William of Malmesbury, ed. Hardy, vol. i. p. 229.)

EDRED, who succeeded, was the third son of Edward the Elder, and was less than twenty-three years of age at his elevation to the throne. He was consecrated *at Kingston* by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. August 16, 946. This fact is attested by the charter before quoted from Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, vol. ii. p. 268, and the authorities cited below.§ There is some discrepancy as to the date of the event. Simeon of Durham and Ethelweard place the death of Edmund and the succession of Eadred, A.D. 948. This should seem inaccurate. If we

* Athelstanus vero in Cingestune, id est in regia villa, in regem levatur et honorifice ab Athelmo Dorubernensi archiepiscopo consecratur: Chron. Florent. Wigorn., Thorpe, vol. i. p. 130. Rogeri de Wendover, Coxe, vol. i. 385. Henrici Huntindon. in Savile, p. 354. Turner's Anglo-Saxons, vol. 2, p. 176. Petrie's Historians, p. 382.

† A remarkably interesting memorial of this ceremony still exists in the British Museum—The Coronation Book of the Kings of England, upon which, from the days of Athelstan, our Anglo-Saxon monarchs took the oath at their inauguration. An illuminated page is given by Mr. H. N. Humphreys, in his MSS. of the Middle Ages, and the book is most fully described by Mr. Holmes in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1838, p. 469. "No one," says Mr. Holmes, "can doubt the antiquity assigned to it; that it did belong to Athelstan, the grandson of Alfred the Great, and that it was presented by him to the church of Dover; there is strong *prima facie* evidence that in the latter part of the fifteenth century it was in the possession of Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward the Fourth, and that it was believed by her to have been used at the coronation of former kings there is good proof; and to the fact that it was used at the coronation of Charles the First we have the positive testimony of a contemporary, the well-known antiquary Sir Simonds D'Ewes." This book was the property of Sir Robert Cotton, and it still forms part of his library. Mr. Sharon Turner conjectures that it was a present from Otho Emperor of Germany, who married Athelstan's sister, and from Mathilda the Empress and mother of Otho.

‡ Florent. Wigorn. Thorpe, vol. i. 132. Petrie's Historians, p. 386.

§ Mox proximus heres Edredus fratri succedens regnum naturale suscepit et 17 kal. Septembris [16 August] die Dominica in Cingestune a S. Odone Dorubernensi Archie-

follow the date of the charter it would be placed A.D. 946—"Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, post obitum Eadmundi regis, &c.—Eadred frater ejus electione optimatum subrogatus, &c. &c. rex in villa quæ dicitur regis Cyngestun, *ubi et consecratio peracta est.*" This fixes the date of the year. The authorities cited give 17 kalend. Septembris [16 August] as the day of the month. That Edred had been consecrated A.D. 947 is clear from another charter, (Kemble, vol. ii. p. 274), where the text runs—"quamobrem ego Eadredus Rex Anglorum ceterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium gubernator et rector," &c. The date of the month seems not fixed with equal accuracy. Eadred died at Frome on the 23rd November, A.D. 955, according to Florence of Worcester, A.D. 955, 956, Saxon Chronicle, and A.D. 957, according to the computation in Æthelweard's Chronicle. (William of Malmesbury, ed. Hardy, vol. i. page 232, note.) Sir F. Palgrave's Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth gives the date thus—A.D. 955, Edred died on St. Clement's Day, which Lingard follows.

EDWY or EDWIN succeeded to the throne upon the death of his uncle at the age of sixteen, at least it is so assumed, but his age is as uncertain as his name (Turner's Anglo-Saxons, vol. ii. p. 232.) That he was consecrated at Kingston by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, there seems no doubt, as the authorities cited show,* with general agreement as to the date, A.D. 955, which is confirmatory of that of

the death of Eadred. Two years later the Northumbrians chose Edgar for their king, and Edwy retained the south. He died on the 1st of October, A.D. 959.

EDGAR, King of Mercia, his brother, succeeded, being about fourteen or sixteen years of age, and has obtained the surname of the Peaceful. He is one of the monarchs whose coronation has been claimed for Kingston. In considering the validity of that claim it may be desirable to place before the reader the following extract from Lingard's History of England, vol. i. p. 269. "It will excite surprise," says Dr. Lingard, "that a prince of this character, living in an age which attached so much importance to the regal unction, should have permitted thirteen years of his reign to elapse before he was crowned; nor is it less extraordinary that of the many historians who relate the circumstance, *not one has thought proper to assign the reason.* The ceremony was at length performed at Bath with the usual solemnity, and in the presence of an immense number of spectators, May 11, A.D. 973." All authorities concur in the fact that Edgar was crowned at Bath. There is not the slightest authority in any one of them (if we except a doubtful statement in Polydore Vergil, which, in such a case, is no authority at all,) to warrant the claim of Kingston.†

With reference to the delay of his coronation, it will have been seen that Dr. Lingard remarks, "of the many

piscopo Rex est consecratus, A.D. 946. Florent. Wigorn. Thorpe, i. p. 134; Palgrave's Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth, vol. ii. p. 249; Roger de Wendover, Coxe, vol. i. 399; Radulphi de Diceto, Twysden, vol. i. 455; Ranulphi Higdensi Polychron. Gale, vol. ii. p. 264.

* A.D. 955. Regis autem corpus Wintoniam defertur, et ab ipso abbate Dunstano in veteri monasterio sepulturæ honestissime traditur, cujus frater, clito Eadwius regis scilicet Eadmundi et sanctæ Ælfgivæ reginæ filius monarchiam imperii suscepit et eodem anno in Cingestune ab Odone Doruberniæ Archiepiscopo rex consecratus est. Chron. Florent. Wigorn. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 136; Rogeri de Wendover Flores Hist. Coxe, vol. i. p. 404; Roger de Hoveden, Savile, p. 425; Radulf de Diceto, Twysden, vol. i. 455; Chron. Johannis Brompton, Twysden, vol. i. p. 862; Ranulph Higden, Gale, vol. ii. p. 265.

† A.D. 973. Rex Anglorum pacificus Eadgarus, suæ ætatis anno xxxº, indictione prima, quinto idus Maii [11 Maii] die Pentecostes a beatis præsulibus Dunstano et Oswaldo, et a ceteris totius Angliæ antistitibus in civitate Acamanni benedicitur, et cum maximo honore et gloria consecratur et in regem ungitur. Chron. Florent. Wigorn. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 142; Roger de Wendover, Coxe, vol. i. p. 414; Chronica de Mailros, Gale, i. p. 150; Ranulph Higden, Gale, vol. ii. 264; William of Malmesbury, Hardy, vol. i. p. 255; Henrici Huntindon, Chron. Savile, 356; Simeon Dunelm. Twysden, vol. i. 162.

historians who relate the circumstance not one has thought proper to assign the reason." How far such direct testimony may be wanting is matter for inquiry. Mr. Coxe, in a note to his edition of Roger de Wendover, vol. i. p. 414, says, "The writers of the life of St. Dunstan tell us that Eadgar was not crowned until the *seventh** year of his reign, because that until that time his penance for an offence upon the person of a nun was not complete." So that some notice of the cause appears to have been taken.

The cause in fact was a brutal indulgence of lust, a characteristic of his life, which not even the favour or charity of his monachal admirers can conceal. He violated a lady of noble birth, who had assumed the veil as an expected but insufficient protection. For this offence he was vehemently reprobated by St. Dunstan, and underwent a seven years' penance, submitting, though a king, to fast and to forego the wearing of his crown for that period. (Sharpe, William of Malmesbury, p. 186; Hardy, vol. i. p. 254.) Edgar died on Thursday, 8th July, A.D. 975.

EDWARD THE MARTYR succeeded, according to general testimony, in the same year. Radulf de Diceto appears to be the authority for the fact of his being *crowned at Kingston*, which has much of probability in its favour. He gives the date A.D. 977.† Edward was murdered at Corfe Castle, March 18, A.D. 978. His remains were burnt and his ashes buried at Wareham.

ETHELRED succeeded, and was *crowned at Kingston* on the Sunday next after Easter, 14th April, A.D. 978. The following is the oath administered to the King by Archbishop Dunstan on that occasion:—"In the name of the most holy Trinity I promise first that the Church of God and all Christian people shall enjoy true peace under my government; secondly, that I will prohibit all manner of ra-

pine and injustice to men of every condition; thirdly, that in all judgments I will cause equity to be united with mercy, that the most clement God may, through his eternal mercy, forgive us all. Amen." As all authorities agree generally in this statement, it will be only necessary to refer to those upon whom it is founded. Ethelred was crowned by Archbishops Dunstan and Oswald;‡ there is some discrepancy as to the year. He died at London, on Monday, 23rd April, St. George's day, A.D. 1016 (William of Malmesbury, ed. Hardy, vol. i. p. 300), and was buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul.

He was succeeded by EDMUND IRONSIDE, who was immediately proclaimed king by the citizens of London, and crowned at St. Paul's, and at the same time Canute was acknowledged by the thanes of Wessex at Southampton. All authorities appear to concur in this. The claim of Kingston has no support whatever. The Saxon Chronicle, Roger de Wendover, and Florence of Worcester, are silent as to the place; but Brompton (Twysden, vol. i. p. 903) and Ralph de Diceto, assert the fact of Edmund Ironside's coronation at London, by Living, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edmund was murdered A.D. 1016.

With him closes the series of Anglo-Saxon kings claimed as having been crowned at Kingston. The reader has now before him the authority on which the claim of each of them rests, and can judge how far it is valid or the contrary. For my own part I feel inclined to allow that there is sufficient evidence to raise a high degree of probability in favour of—

Edward the Elder, A.D. 902.

Athelstan, A.D. 925.

Edmund the Elder, A.D. 940.

Edred, A.D. 946.

Edwy or Edwin, A.D. 955.

Edward the Martyr, A.D. 977; and Ethelred, A.D. 978.

* Is not this the *seventh* year of his penance, since thirteen years after his accession is the general date assigned to his coronation? See note by Mr. Hardy, Will. of Malm. i. 248, and Sharpe p. 186.

† "Edwardus regis Edgari filius, consecratus est à Dunstano Dorobernensi et Oswaldo Eboracensi Archiepiscopis, apud Kingestune."—Chron. Twysden, vol. i. p. 458. This possibly coincides with Osborn, Vita Dunstani, and Florence of Worcester.

‡ Roger de Wendover, Coxe, vol. i. p. 421; Florent. Wigorn. Chron., Thorpe, vol. i. p. 146; Hist. Ingulphi, Gale, vol. i. p. 54; Chronica de Mailros, Gale, vol. i. p. 151; Twysden, vol. i. pp. 160, 460, 877; Petrie's Anglo-Saxon Chron. p. 398.

Within three quarters of a century the little town of Kingston was seven times made the scene of one of the most solemn of earthly ceremonies. It would be curious to discover what tie of property or local attachment induced the immediate descendants of Alfred to fix upon this particular spot in preference to Winchester, the acknowledged capital of their paternal kingdom. This is an inquiry which we have probably now no means of answering; but whatever may have been the cause the result must for ever make Kingston venerable in the eyes of those who feel an interest in the transactions of far distant ages, and love to recognise in places otherwise perhaps of little interest or attractiveness spots consecrated by deeds of valour or generosity, by the triumphs of law or the solemnities of freedom.

The stone commonly called the consecration-stone which has been lately inaugurated at Kingston is supported by tradition, and by the analogy of the employment of stones for such

purposes, both in the instance of the coronation seat of our sovereigns to the present day, and possibly also in the instance of the Pope's chair.

In Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 370, there is an engraving of the Chapel of St. Mary adjoining the south side of the parochial church of Kingston, in which "were formerly to be seen the portraits of divers of the Saxon kings that have been crowned here, and also that of King John, of whom the town received its first charter." This chapel fell down on the 2nd March, A.D. 1729-30, and with it perished these interesting works of monumental art. It is much to be regretted that no society exists with funds sufficient to obtain accurate copies of such of these ancient mural paintings as time and churchwardens have yet spared, important as they are historically, as symbols of religious faith, and as materials for the history of British art.

Athenæum,
June 2, 1851.

S. H.

RUSKIN'S STONES OF VENICE.

The *Stones of Venice*. Volume the first. The Foundations. By John Ruskin.
London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1851.

THE general, indeed well-nigh universal, prevalence of the study of architecture is no less remarkable as a distinctive feature in the present bent and tendency of the public mind, than the way in which this study is pursued is itself remarkable in its character and style. We speak with special reference to the equally singular and unsatisfactory fact, that the wide diffusion of this study has hitherto failed altogether to be accompanied with a commensurate advance in architectural science. This but too plainly indicates an unsound and defective system of study, which in its turn, with equal clearness, has to tell of guides, and aids, and instructors for the student, all wanting in soundness or in completeness, or in both the one faculty and the other. Such assuredly is the case. We have architects in happy abundance, and architecturalists and architectural societies, and architec-

tural books and engravings; but these all, with rare exceptions, have substituted architectural details for architecture, and they accordingly have been content to work retrogressively towards the relics of the great mediævalists, as they yet remain more or less perfect, or more or less fallen to ruin. In our architectural publications details are all and everything, while scarcely less manifold in both variety and number than the arches and windows and mouldings of which they treat are these publications themselves. But where walks the spirit of this grand art evoked from its long deep slumber, and again endowed with its creative energy? Where are the volumes which have led and yet may lead students of architecture, whether professionals or only amateurs, upwards from the components and details of edifices to the great principles whence those edifices emanated, and of which they are the exponents—

volumes which, taking their stand with mediæval architecture when as yet itself undeveloped, have searched out in their native depths the immutable elements of usefulness and truth and beauty, and have traced them working together to produce the architecture which in these our days we admire and venerate, and fain would comprehend and practise? Mr. Ruskin has rendered it no longer possible to reply with Echo to such inquiries. He has taken up the cause of architecture *as an art*. Inverting the accepted usage, and commencing with philosophical research into those deep, broad principles which to architecture are the very concrete of its foundations, Mr. Ruskin has at length opened, as well to architectural writers as students, the only channel along which their course can be conducted with prosperity, and can terminate in success.

We rejoice to record the filling up of a void in architectural literature of a nature so serious as to restrict the onward progress of the study of architecture itself; and it is to us a matter of special satisfaction to find the book we have needed coming from a writer eminently distinguished alike for deep and searching observation and for independent and masculine originality—one who is a master as well in eloquence as in art. It was well that the pen should be held by a vigorous hand when its office should be to determine and set forth “some law of right which we may apply to the architecture of the world and of all time, and by help of which, and judgment according to which, we may as easily pronounce whether a building is good or noble as, by applying a plumb-line, whether it be perpendicular.” And strong is the hand with which Mr. Ruskin has essayed his task and has achieved it. Yet his touch is delicate as firm; and the breadth and earnest expressiveness of his treatment do but rival its gracefulness; while his imagery is ever as richly imaginative as in application it is most felicitous.

Mr. Ruskin's architectural works owe their origin to causes altogether unlike those which have led to the production of other treatises on the same subject. He was studying art, not architecture: art as expressed in marble or on canvas by the painter or

the sculptor. He had already written volumes I. and II. of his “Modern Painters,” and was now deeply engaged with the researches and the studies requisite for completing that remarkable work, when he discovered that without architecture art could not be completely mastered or adequately treated. Thus was he led to this study as forming an essential component of art, and consequently his recognition of the true character of architecture was complete while yet its distinctive peculiarities had to be explored and investigated. He began, therefore, at the right end; he was first animated with the very spirit of architecture, and then set about tracing out its workings; he had already felt the purpose of this great art, its principles and its power, before he looked into their application in the details of its creations. Hence, in a great measure, arises the peculiar originality of Mr. Ruskin's architectural works, and not their originality only, but also very much of their importance and value.

“Since first the dominion of man was asserted over the ocean, three thrones, of mark beyond all others, have been set upon its sands: the thrones of Tyre, Venice, and England. Of the first of these great powers only the memory remains: of the second, the ruin; the third, which inherits their greatness, if it forget their example, may be led through prouder eminence to less pitied destruction.

“The exaltation, the sin, and the punishment of Tyre have been recorded for us in perhaps the most touching words ever uttered by the prophets of Israel against the cities of the stranger. But we read them as a lovely song; and close our ears to the sternness of their warning: for the very depth of the fall of Tyre has blinded us to its reality, and we forget, as we watch the bleaching of the rocks between the sunshine and the sea, that they were once ‘as in Eden, the garden of God.’

“Her successor, like her in perfection of beauty, though less in endurance of dominion, is still left for our beholding in the final period of her decline: a ghost upon the sands of the sea, so weak, so quiet, so bereft of all but her loveliness, that we might well doubt, as we watched her faint reflection in the mirage of the lagoon, which was the city, and which the shadow.

“I would endeavour to trace the lines of this image before it be for ever lost, and to record, as far as I may, the warn-

ing which seems to me to be uttered by every one of the fast-gaining waves that beat, like passing bells, against the STONES OF VENICE." (p. 2.)

Having commenced the volume before us with these eloquent words, our author proceeds to show how in Venice architecture has passed through the most momentous conditions of its existence, and has displayed the most expressive phases of its development, and also how inseparably the history of Venetian architecture is associated with that of "this strange and mighty city" itself. Then follows an admirable exposition of the necessary existence of some *law of right and wrong* in architecture, and of the importance of instituting such an inquiry as may lead to its establishment and recognition. To this inquiry, together with some account of the connection of Venetian architecture with the architecture of other parts of Europe, Mr. Ruskin devotes his first volume, which he distinguishes with the characteristic title of "The Foundations;" a second volume, he tells us, we may expect will contain all he has to say about Venice itself.

The investigation of this law of right and wrong in architecture naturally resolves itself into two branches, which severally comprehend the *construction* of edifices and their *ornament*, and the law itself is the unquestioned and unquestionable rule of architectural excellence in these two capacities. This two-fold excellence Mr. Ruskin designates as the "two virtues of architecture," and of these virtues he asserts that they are "proper subjects of law," in other words, the manner in which buildings perform their "common and necessary work, and their conformity with universal and divine canons of loveliness—respecting these there can be no doubt, no ambiguity;" and in order to shake off all doubt and ambiguity upon this matter, and to substitute in their room a clear, decisive, absolutely intuitive faculty of distinguishing whatsoever is noble in architecture from all that is ignoble, we have but to "permit free play to our natural instincts, to remove from those instincts the artificial restraints which prevent their action, and to encourage them to an unaffected and unbiassed choice between right and

wrong." Thus, at the very outset of our inquiry, we are encouraged to sweep from before our feet all the accumulated obstacles and restraints with which partiality, prejudice, imperfect or mistaken apprehension, and artificial maxims of whatever kind have impeded free access to the truth. Architecture we are taught to regard as a great art. All true art we know to be the truthful reflection and expression of nature, and so, from our own natural instincts—from them alone, free in impulse and healthful in action—we have to deduce the law of architectural excellence. Now a law so deduced must possess high authority—even that highest and most commanding of all authority which arises from a clear understanding of its competence combined with an unqualified recognition of its justice. Of this law the enactments are matters of fact; they cannot be weakened by misapprehension, or explained away through ambiguity; they tell us what excellence in architecture is, not what it may be considered to be.

"We have, then, two qualities of buildings for subjects of separate inquiry: their action and aspect, and the sources of virtue in both; that is to say, strength and beauty, both of these being less admired in themselves, than as testifying the intelligence or imagination of the builder.

"For we have a worthier way of looking at human than at divine architecture: much of the value both of construction and decoration, in the edifices of men, depends upon our being led by the thing produced or adorned to some contemplation of the powers of mind concerned in its creation or adornment. We are not so led by divine work, but are content to rest in contemplation of the thing created. I wish the reader to note this especially; we take pleasure, or *should* take pleasure, in architectural construction altogether as the manifestation of an admirable human intelligence; it is not the strength, not the size, not the finish of the work which we are to venerate: rocks are always stronger, mountains always larger, all natural objects more finished: but it is the intelligence and resolution of man in overcoming physical difficulty that are to be the source of our pleasure and the subject of our praise. And again in decoration or beauty, it is less the actual loveliness of the thing produced, than the choice and invention concerned in the production, which are to delight us; the

love and the thoughts of the workman more than his work : his work must always be imperfect, but his thoughts and affections may be true and deep." (p. 38.)

In the matter of strength or good construction, when we speak of a building as well built, we imply much more than the mere fact itself, however important, that it answers its purpose well, for really it is not well built unless it answers this purpose in the simplest and also the most effectual way, and without any over-expenditure of means. Here, therefore, is made manifest the builder's *intellect*, and this intellect, this mental energy, in the degree that it is displayed and displayed suitably, in that degree does it measure the true constructive virtue of the building—its worth as actually and essentially well constructed. But intellect alone is insufficient to endow a true architect, or to produce a truly noble edifice. The man requires more than powers of thought, reflection, invention, more than skill, presence of mind, perseverance, courage, and dexterity, and in his works tokens of other qualities than these must be apparent. There is need of that virtue of building through which the builder may show his *affections and delights*. The good construction which the intellect has given needs must be associated with such decoration as the affections alone can give—we must have warmth as well as light. Observe, however, "it is not that the signs of his affections which man leaves upon his work are indeed more ennobling than the signs of his intelligence," nor, on the other hand, that the expressions of his intelligence are more worthy, as elements of excellence, than the tokens of his affections ; "but it is the balance of both whose expression we need, and the signs of the government of them all by conscience, and discretion, the daughter of conscience. So then, the intelligent part of man being eminently, if not chiefly, displayed in the structure of his work, his affectionate part is to be shewn in its decoration ; and that decoration may be indeed lovely two things are needed ; first, that the affections be vivid and honestly shewn, secondly, that they be fixed on the right things." "And the right thing to be liked is God's work, which He made for our delight and con-

tentment in this world ; and *all noble ornamentation is the expression of man's delight in God's work*." "Of the other quality of good decoration, that with all honesty it should indicate strong liking, we may be content to illustrate its true character through a single example, that of the architect of Bourges Cathedral, who "liked hawthorns ; so he has covered his porch with hawthorn, it is a perfect *Niobe of May*. Never was such hawthorn ; you would try to gather it forthwith but for fear of being pricked."

Thus far have we sought to lead our readers to a clear and full understanding of the object with which Mr. Ruskin has searched out and recorded the lessons which the "*Stones of Venice*," though now loosened and decay-stricken, yet have power to teach, and of the manner also in which he has set about his task ; and his own words we have preferred for a great part to use, because we desire to induce those whose eyes may rest upon what we put forth themselves to turn to these pages of Mr. Ruskin, and we know no means so effectual to attract them thither as the perusal of such passages as we have extracted from their copious abundance. We now must content ourselves to rest upon the hope that the case in the matter of architecture, which Mr. Ruskin submits to the judgment of our natural instincts, will be examined by our readers in the very words with which throughout he so suitably conducted it. They may, if they will, leave architecture altogether out of the question, and nevertheless they will find themselves more than repaid by the excellence of the sentiments, the beauty and richness of the thoughts, and the nobleness of the language. But if architecture really be their pursuit, if they desire in very deed to possess the faculty of promptly recognising its power, and discerning its virtues, and would know them well and feel them deeply, then to *them* this noble language, these thoughts so richly beautiful, these sentiments so excellent, will but serve to multiply the attractiveness, and to enhance the intrinsic value, of an Architectural Treatise which is as superior to any and every kindred production as it differs widely from them all. We can well imagine

such persons * passing on delightedly from chapter to chapter, and pausing for careful reflection, or sometimes studying again what can scarcely be fully grasped at a single perusal. The general division of architecture into walls, roofs, and apertures, will at once introduce them to more full essays on the wall-base, the wall-veil, or the mass or body of the structure, and the wall-cornice, its crowning member; the pier-base follows, then the shaft, then the capital; the next group of chapters is formed by the arch-line, the arch-masonry, and the arch-load; and these introduce other chapters on the roof, the roof-cornice, the buttress, the form of aperture, the filling of aperture, and the protection of aperture; after which a chapter on superimposition concludes the first division of the subject—on “good construction.” Of each and all of these chapters we say, read them. Do you ask for an example of what they contain? Hear the author upon towers:

“There must be no light-headedness in your noble tower: impregnable foundation, wrathful crest, with the vizor down, and the dark vigilance seen through the clefts of it; not the filigree crown or embroidered cap. No towers are so grand as the square-browed ones, with massy cornices and rent battlements: next to these come the fantastic towers, with their various forms of steep roof, the best, not the cone, but the plain gable thrown very high; last of all in my mind (of good towers), those with spires or crowns, though these, of course, are fittest for ecclesiastical purposes and capable of the richest ornament. . . . But in all of them this I believe to be a point of chief necessity,—that they shall seem to stand, and verily shall stand, in their own strength; not by help of buttresses nor artful balancings on this side and on that. Your noble tower must need no help, must be sustained by no crutches, must give place to no suspicion of decrepitude. Its office may be to withstand war, look forth for tidings, or to point to heaven; but it must have in its own walls strength to do this; it is to be itself a bulwark, not to be sustained by other bulwarks; to rise

and look forth, ‘the tower of Lebanon that looketh toward Damascus,’ like a stern sentinel, not like a child held up in its nurse’s arms. A tower may, indeed, have a kind of buttress, a projection, or subordinate tower at each of its angles: but these are to its main body like the satellites to a shaft, joined with its strength, and associated in its uprightness, part of the tower itself: exactly in the proportion in which they lose their massive unity with its body, and assume the form of true buttress-walls set on at its angles, the tower loses its dignity.” (p. 200.)

The towers of Lincoln are nobly angle-turreted; hence their vast superiority over the buttressings at York. Of towers, the work of our own times, Mr. Scott’s fine composition for Hamburgh occupies the foremost rank; he has, however, unhappily set decided buttresses at its angles; had he expanded these angles into turrets instead of flanking them with buttresses, of spired towers this might have claimed a proud place among the most perfect in existence.

Of the second part of the volume, upon “Ornament, its material, treatment, and disposition,” our space constrains us to speak in a single sentence; we do so in pronouncing it in all respects admirable in itself, and a most worthy companion to the chapters on “good construction” which preceded it. A single extract likewise must suffice to exemplify this division of the volume; its value in that capacity needs no comment:

“The especial condition of true ornament is that it be beautiful in its place, and no where else, and that it aid the effect of every portion of the building over which it has influence; that it does not, by its richness, make other parts bald, or, by its delicacy, make other parts coarse. Every one of its qualities has reference to its place and use; and it is fitted for its service by what would be faults and deficiencies if it had no especial duty. Ornament, the servant, is often formal, where sculpture, the master, would have been free; the servant is often silent, where the master would have been elo-

* That with certain professional architects and their admirers and followers this work may find no favour, we are quite prepared to learn: its views differ far too widely to admit of its exciting in them any other sentiments than those of hostility, or perhaps of ridicule. Mr. Ruskin can bear this: and since we must shrink from architectural sympathy with these persons until they have become altered men, we can endure it also.

quent; or hurried, where the master would have been serene." P. 232.

And now in bringing to a close our notice of this truly important and valuable work, we find that several points upon which we had designed to offer some remarks must of necessity be treated by us after the same manner as the chapters upon Ornament,—our observations, that is to say, must be compressed almost if not actually into so many single sentences.

The architectural student will do well to learn from Mr. Ruskin to repudiate all the empty conventionalisms and heartless systems which hitherto have encompassed him like a mist, and in their stead to make nature his rule of excellence, and the works of nature his model for study: thus he may become a true artist, and, as such, a worthy architect also. Here lies Mr. Ruskin's strength, even in his love of nature, a love as discriminating as it is profound, and in his no less fervent or less judicious love of art, which latter affection with him is at once purified and elevated, because he loved nature first, and because he still loves nature best.

There is another twofold lesson taught by Mr. Ruskin after his own powerful manner, which all who love and who study architecture will do well carefully to learn. It is, that there exists no necessary association whatsoever, nothing at all of inherent sympathy, between the degraded and degrading Romanism of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and their glorious architecture; and, on the other hand, that the arts, and architecture as a true art, are to Christianity in its purity, to "the faith as once delivered to the saints," faithful and precious ministers, the loss of whose services no substitute can make good. A mischievous endeavour to insinuate popery through the prevailing leaning towards mediæval architecture has found responsive encouragement from a certain sickly affectation of Romish phrases and usages and accessories; and the idea has hence prevailed, either that ecclesiastical architecture is itself identified in spirit with Romanist superstition, or that in architecture the Christian essence is symbolised by certain accessorial decorations. It is full time to arise and open our eyes to

the plain truth in these matters; it is full time to shake off what on the one hand would be, but for the seriousness of the interests involved, the most fantastic folly, and on the other hand is assuredly an unhappy delusion. Architecture owes to Romanism its degradation only. To Christianity architecture may be a potent auxiliary.

"The corruption of all architecture," says Mr. Ruskin, "especially ecclesiastical, corresponded with and marked the state of religion over all Europe, the peculiar degradation of the Romanist superstition, and of public morality in consequence, which brought about the Reformation. Against the corrupted papacy there arose two great divisions of adversaries, Protestants in Germany and England, Rationalists in France and Italy; the one requiring the purification of religion, the other its destruction. The Protestant kept the religion, but cast aside the heresies of Rome, and with them her arts, by which last rejection he injured his own character, cramped his intellect in refusing to it one of its noblest exercises, and materially diminished his influence. It may be a serious question 'how far the pausing of the Reformation has been a consequence of this error. The Rationalist kept the arts, but cast aside the religion. This rationalistic art is the art commonly called Renaissance. . . . Instant degradation followed in every direction—a flood of folly and hypocrisy.'" p. 23.

In these times it seems a positive duty to repeat one other passage, which is separated from the foregoing by a few pages only.

"I said the Protestant had despised the arts, and the Rationalist corrupted them. But what has the Romanist done meanwhile? He boasts that it was the papacy which raised the arts: why could it not support them when it was left to its own strength? How came it to yield to the classicism which was based on infidelity, and to oppose no barrier to innovations which have reduced the once faithfully conceived imagery of its worship to stage decoration? Shall we not rather find that Romanism, instead of being a promoter of the arts, has never shewn itself capable of a single great conception since the separation of Protestantism from its side? So long as, corrupt though it might be, no clear witness had been borne against it, so that it still included in its ranks a vast number of faithful Christians, so long its arts were noble. But the witness was borne—the error made appa-

rent; and Rome, refusing to hear the testimony or forsake the falsehood, has been struck from that instant with an intellectual palsy, which has not only incapacitated her from any further use of the arts, which once were her ministers, but has made her worship the shame of its own shrines, and her worshippers their destroyers." P. 34.

We must resolutely close the volume. We therefore merely admonish those whose "weak sentimentalism" endangers their "being lured into the Romanist church by the glitter of it, like larks into a trap by broken glass," that they omit not to read and to reflect upon Mr. Ruskin's twelfth Appendix, on "Romanist Modern Art."

We rejoice to observe (see p. 215) that with respect to the use of paint in architecture Mr. Ruskin's opinions closely resemble our own. He must pardon us if at the same time we express our regret at his having bestowed upon the architecture of his native land so limited a portion of his attention and regard.

Mr. Ruskin has illustrated his volume with numerous characteristic

examples, engraved in every instance from his own original drawings: a series of larger and more elaborate engravings he is publishing in a separate form. The engravings which accompany or are incorporated with the text are amply sufficient to fulfil their purpose. They are clever, appropriate, expressive, and concerning their truth and accuracy there can be no question. To some it may perhaps be objected that they add, without sufficient benefit, to the costliness of the volume. This matter of costliness, indeed, forms the only serious drawback from our unqualified satisfaction with the work. Not that the price is too high for such a volume, and one so "got up," but that such a price renders its sale of necessity comparatively limited, and so very seriously impedes the realising that vast benefit which it is competent to produce. This is a book which ought to be in everybody's hands; everybody, however, cannot pay two guineas for it. May we hope after a while to congratulate our readers on the appearance of an edition adapted to the very widest circulation?

THE STORY OF NELL GWYN.

RELATED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

CHAP. VIII.

Nelly in real mourning, and outlawed for debt—Death of Otway, tutor to her son—James II. pays her debts—The King's kindness occasions a rumour that Nelly has gone to mass—The rumour without foundation—Her intimacy with Dr. Tenison, then Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Dr. Lower the celebrated physician—She sends for Tenison in her last illness—Her death and contrite end—Her will and last request of her son—Her funeral—Tenison preaches her funeral sermon—False account of the sermon cried by hawkers in the streets—The sermon used as an argument at court against Tenison's promotion to the see of Lincoln—Queen Mary's defence of Tenison and Nelly—Her son the Duke of St. Alban's—Eleanor Gwyn and Harriet Mellon not altogether unlike—Various portraits of Nelly—Further anecdotes of Nelly—Conclusion.

IT was no fictitious mourning, for the Cham of Tartary or a Prince of France, which Nelly and the Duchess of Portsmouth were both wearing in the spring of 1685. Each had occasion, though on very different grounds, to lament the merry and dissipated monarch so suddenly removed from his gorgeous chambers at Whitehall to the cold damp vaults of Westminster Abbey. It was at this period, if not on other occasions, that Nelly must have

called to mind Shirley's noble song, which old Bowman used to sing to King Charles:

The glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate:
Death lays his icy hands on Kings.

Nelly should have painted Nelly in her mourning; but the delicate hand which drew with so much grace the Beauties of King Charles the Second's Court, and Nelly with her lamb

among them, was lying torpid in the vaults of the church in Covent Garden, and the painters who succeeded him, Wissing, Kneller, and Verelst, had little skill in transferring from life to canvass those essential graces of expression which Lely caught so inimitably in his *La Belle Hamilton* and his *Madame Gwyn*.*

While her grief was still fresh, Nelly had occasion to remember the friend she had lost. The King's mistresses, as Nelly herself informs us, were accounted but ill paymasters, for the King himself was often at a loss for money, and the ladies were, we may safely suppose, generally in advance of the allowances assigned them. The "gold stuff" was indeed scarcer than ever with Nelly in the spring of the year in which the King died, and we know what became of at least some of her plate only a year before. "The bill is very dear," she says, "to boil the plate; but necessity hath no law." What was to be done? tradesmen were pressing with their bills, and the apprentices who would at once have released "Protestant Nelly" from their own books had no control over those of their masters; so Nelly, if not actually arrested for debt in the spring of 1685, was certainly outlawed for the non-payment of certain bills, for which some of her tradespeople, since the death of the King, had become perseveringly clamorous.

Nelly's resources at this period were slender enough. In the King's lifetime, and after Prince Rupert's death, she had paid to Peg Hughes the actress and her daughter Ruperta, as much as 4,520*l*. "for the great pearl necklace" which she wears in so many of her portraits.† This would now probably pass to the neck of another mistress (such is the lottery of life and jewels,) perhaps to that of Katherine Sedley,

Countess of Dorchester; but Nelly would not care much about this: it went more to her heart to hear that during her own outlawry for debt her old friend Otway, the tutor to her son, the poet, whose writings she must have loved, had died of starvation, without a sympathizing Nelly near at hand to relieve the wants which she herself was now feeling in common with the great dramatist.‡

It was Nelly's good fortune, however, never to be without a friend willing and able to assist her. The new King had not forgotten the dying request of his only brother, "Don't let poor Nelly starve:" above all he had not forgotten Nelly's conduct during that hard period of his life when the bill for excluding his succession to the Crown was pushed in both houses with a warmth and animosity which augured indifferently for his obtaining the Crown to which he was entitled. James, though in trouble himself—Monmouth had landed at Lyme and the Battle of Sedgemoor was not yet fought—found time in the midst of his anxieties to remember the wants of "pretty witty Nell;" the secret service expenses of the King (only recently brought to light) exhibiting a payment to Richard Graham, Esq. of 729*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. "to be by him paid over to the several tradesmen, creditors of Mrs. Ellen Gwyn, in satisfaction of their debts for which the said Ellen stood outlawed."§

But this was not the only way in which James exhibited his regard for Nelly, and his remembrance of a brother to whom he was sincerely attached. In the same year in which he relieved Nelly from her outlawry, two additional payments of 500*l*. each were made to her by way of royal bounty; and two years afterwards the same book of accounts records a payment to Sir

* The view of Covent Garden, in the accompanying plate, has been drawn under my directions from all the best engravings and pictures known. The garden wall of Bedford House in the Strand exhibits the first Covent Garden Market—in the reign of Charles only a few stalls.

† Warburton's *Prince Rupert*, iii. 558.

‡ Otway died 14 April, 1685—

Then for that cub, her son and heir,
Let him remain in Otway's care.

Satire on Nelly, Harl. MS. 7319, fol. 135.

§ Secret Service Expenses of Charles II. and James II. (printed for the Camden Society), p. 109.

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Stephen Fox of 1256*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* for so much by him paid to Sir Robert Clayton, the alderman and great city merchant, in full of 3774*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for redeeming the mortgages to Sir John Musters, of Beskwood Park, for settling the same for life upon Mrs. Ellen Gwyn, "and after her death upon the Duke of St. Alban's, and his issue male, with the reversion in the crown."* Beskwood Park is in the county of Nottingham, on the borders of merry Sherwood, and was long an appurtenance to the crown, eagerly sought for by royal favourites. Whether it remains in the possession of the present Duke of St. Alban's, as the descendant of Nelly, I am not aware.

James's kindness to pretty witty Nell, and his known design of reconciling the nation to the Church of Rome, gave rise to a rumour, perpetuated by Evelyn in his *Memoirs*, that Nelly at this time "was said to go to mass." Evelyn records her rumoured conversion in the same brief entry with that of Dryden. "Such proselytes," he adds, "were of no great loss to the church."† The rumour, however, was untrue. Nelly was firm to the Protestant religion, so firm indeed that her adherence to the faith of our fathers is one of the marked characteristics of her life.

Some strict disciplinarians of the church will hear perhaps with a smile of incredulity that Nell Gwyn was troubled at any time with a thought about religion. But their smile would be at least uncharitable. Nelly doubtless had her days and moments of remorse; and, though her warmth in the cause of Protestantism may in the first instance have been strengthened by her hatred to the Duchess of Portsmouth, known as the advocate of another religion, yet the friendship so good a man as Tenison is proved to have had for her is surely a sufficient answer to any accusation that her faith was infirm or her repentance insincere.

It is much to be regretted that we

know so little of the life of Archbishop Tenison. He seems to have risen into importance about the year 1680, when he was recommended by Tillotson to the vacant living of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London, then an extensive parish, where, as Baxter described it, "neighbours lived like Americans, without hearing a sermon for many years." Tenison filled his cure at St. Martin's with so much courage, toleration, and discretion, in the worst days of the church, that few except the extreme partisans of popery have been found to quarrel with his ministry.‡ It was as vicar of St. Martin's, in which parish Pall Mall is situated, that he became acquainted with Nell Gwyn, perhaps, as I suspect in the first instance, through the instrumentality of Lower, then the most celebrated physician in London.§ Dr. Lower was a sturdy Protestant, and one, as King James was known to observe, "that did him more mischief than a troop of horse." He was often with Nelly, and, as Kennet had heard from Tenison's own lips, "would pick out of her all the intrigues of the Court of King Charles II." Nor was his faith insincere, evincing as he did his regard for his religion by the bequest of a thousand pounds to the French and Irish Protestants in or near London.||

But the visits of Lower to Nelly were not for gossip only. She was now far from well, and her complaints were put into rhyme by the malicious pen of Sir George Etherege. There is, however, little wit in this instance, and just as little truth in the malice of the author of "*The Man of Mode*." One line however deserves to be recorded,—

Send Dr. Burnet to me or I die.

It was time indeed for Nelly to send for some one. Burnet had attended Rochester, and Mrs. Roberts, and the great Lord Russell. Tenison had attended Thynne, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and the Duke of Monmouth. Tenison was sent for and attended Nelly.

* Secret Service Expenses, p. 167.

† Evelyn, 19 January, 1685-6.

‡ Compare Burnet in his *History* with Lord Dartmouth's *Notes*, and Burnet's own account of Tenison to King William in Romney's *Diary*, ii, 283. See also Evelyn's *Memoirs* for a high character of Tenison.

§ Burnet, ii, 284, ed. 1823.

|| Kennet's note in Wood's *Ath. Ox.* ed. Bliss, iv, 299.

She now made her will, and to the following effect:—

In the name of God, Amen. I, Ellen Gwynne, of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields, and county of Middlesex, spinster, this 9th day of July, anno Domini 1687, do make this my last will and testament, and do revoke all former wills. First, in hopes of a joyful resurrection, I do recommend myself whence I came, my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body unto the earth, to be decently buried, at the discretion of my executors, hereinafter named; and as for all such houses, lands, tenements, offices, places, pensions, annuities, and hereditaments whatsoever, in England, Ireland, or elsewhere, wherein I, or my heirs, or any to the use of, or in trust for me or my heirs, hath, have, or may or ought to have, any estate, right, claim or demand whatsoever, of fee-simple or freehold, I give and devise the same all and wholly to my dear natural son, his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, and to the heirs of his body; and as for all and all manner of my jewels, plate, household stuff, goods, chattels, credits, and other estate whatsoever, I give and bequeath the same, and every part and parcel thereof, to my executors hereafter named, in, upon, and by way of trust for, my said dear son, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and to and for his and their own sole use and peculiar benefit and advantage, in such manner as is hereafter expressed; and I do hereby constitute the Right Hon. Lawrence Earl of Rochester, the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Pembroke, the Hon. Sir Robert Sawyer, Knight, his Majesty's Attorney General, and the Hon. Henry Sidney, Esq. to be my executors of this my last will and testament, desiring them to please to accept and undertake the execution hereof, in trust as afore-mentioned; and I do give and bequeath to the several persons in the schedule hereunto annexed the several legacies and sums of money therein expressed or mentioned; and my further will and mind, and anything above notwithstanding, is, that if my said dear son happen to depart this natural life without issue then living, or such issue die without issue, then and in such case, all and all manner of my estate above devised to him, and in case my said natural son die before the age of one-and-twenty years, then also all my personal estate devised to my said executors not before then by my said dear son and his issue, and my said executors, and the executors or administrators of the survivor of them, or by some of them otherwise lawfully and firmly devised or disposed of, shall remain, go, or be to my said executors,

their heirs, executors, and administrators respectively, in trust of and for answering, paying and satisfying all and every and all manners of my gifts, legacies and directions that at any time hereafter, during my life, shall be by me anywise mentioned or given in or by any codicils or schedule to be hereto annexed. And lastly, that my said executors shall have, all and every of them, 100*l.* a-piece, of lawful money, in consideration of their care and trouble herein, and furthermore, all their several and respective expenses and charges in and about the execution of this my will. In witness of all which, I hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

E. G.

Signed, sealed, published and declared, in the presence of us, who at the same time subscribe our names, also in her presence.

Lucy Hamilton Sandys, Edward Wyborne, John Warner, William Scarborough, James Booth.

To this, three months later, was added a codicil and last request, written on a separate sheet of paper, and called:—

The last request of Mrs. Ellen Gwynn to his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, made October the 18th, 1687.

1. I desire I may be buried in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-fields.

2. That Dr. Tenison may preach my funeral sermon.

3. That there may be a decent pulpit-cloth and cushion given to St.-Martin's-in-the-fields.

4. That he [the Duke] would give one hundred pounds for the use of the poor of the said St. Martin's and St. James's, Westminster, to be given into the hands of the said Dr. Tenison, to be disposed of at his discretion, for taking any poor debtors of the said parish out of prison, and for cloaths this winter, and other necessities, as he shall find most fit.

5. That for showing my charity to those who differ from me in religion, I desire that fifty pounds may be put into the hands of Dr. Tenison and Mr. Warner, who, taking to them any two persons of the Roman Religion, may dispose of it for the use of the poor of that religion inhabiting in the parish of St. James's aforesaid.

6. That Mrs. Rose Forster may have two hundred pounds given to her, any time within a year after my decease.

7. That Jo., my porter, may have ten pounds given him.

My request to his Grace is, further—

8. That my present nurses may have

ten pounds each, and mourning, besides their wages due to them.

9. That my present servants may have mourning each, and a year's wages, besides their wages due.

10. That the Lady Fairborne may have fifty pounds given her to buy a ring.

11. That my kinsman, Mr. Cholmley, may have one hundred pounds given to him, within a year after this date.

12. That his Grace would please to lay out twenty pounds yearly, for the releasing of poor debtors out of prison, every Christmas-day.

13. That Mr. John Warner may have fifty pounds given him to buy a ring.

14. That the Lady Hollyman may have the pension of ten shillings per week, continued to her during the said lady's life.

Oct. 18, -87.—*This request was attested and acknowledged, in the presence of us,*—John Hetherington, Hannah Grace, Daniel Dyer.*

She died of apoplexy in Nov. 1687,† in her thirty-eighth year, but the day of her death is unknown. "Her repentance in her last hours, I have been unquestionably informed," writes Cibber, "appeared in all the contrite symptoms of a Christian sincerity." "She is said to have died piously and penitently," writes Wigmore to Sir George Etherege, then Envoy at Ratisbon, "and, as she dispensed several charities in her lifetime, so she left several such legacies at her death."‡

On the night of the 17th November, 1687, the orange girl in the playhouse pit—the pretty witty Nelly of Pepys—and the Almahide of Dryden's play and King Charles's admiration, was buried, according to her own request, in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. There was no great ostentation at the funeral, considering the charges at which funerals were then conducted; and the expenses of her

interment, 375*l.*, were advanced by Sir Stephen Fox, and deducted from the next quarter's allowance of 1500*l.* a year, which King James had settled upon her, and afterwards continued to her son.§ Good Dr. Tenison too complied with her request, and preached her funeral sermon; but what the Doctor said—beyond much to her praise—no one has told us. The church was doubtless crowded on the occasion—all the apprentices who could obtain leave from their masters for such a lesson were there, and perhaps many a wet eye was seen, for the then vicar of St. Martin's was an impressive preacher.

It was bold in Tenison to preach such a sermon, and on such a person; but the good Doctor knew the worth of Nelly and was not afraid. He was not however without censure for what he had done. Some mercenary people printed a sermon, said to have been preached by the excellent vicar, and employed hawkers to cry it in the streets, which the Doctor himself was obliged to denounce in print as a "forgery."|| Others went further; and when in 1691 the see of Lincoln was vacant, and Tenison was all but appointed to it, Viscount Villiers, afterwards the first Earl of Jersey, in his zeal for the rector of the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, immediately adjoining St. Martin's, made it a reason to Queen Mary for the exclusion of the good Doctor that he had preached "a notable funeral sermon in praise of Ellen Gwyn." But the daughter of King James, and the wife of King William, who had her own channels of information, was not to be led aside from what she knew was right by so weak a complaint, though advanced by a highly-favoured servant of her

* The will was proved, Dec. 7, at the Prerogative Will Office in Doctors' Commons, and the original on the 18th of February following delivered to Sir Robert Sawyer, one of the executors.

† Letter of 22 March, 1687, in Ellis's Correspondence, i. 264, "Mrs. Nelly is dying of an apoplexy."

‡ Cibber's Apology, p. 451, ed. 1740. Letter of 18 Nov. 1687, printed in Seward's Anecdotes. Her wealth in the same letter is stated at a million!

§ Secret Service Expenses of Charles II. and James II. p. 177.

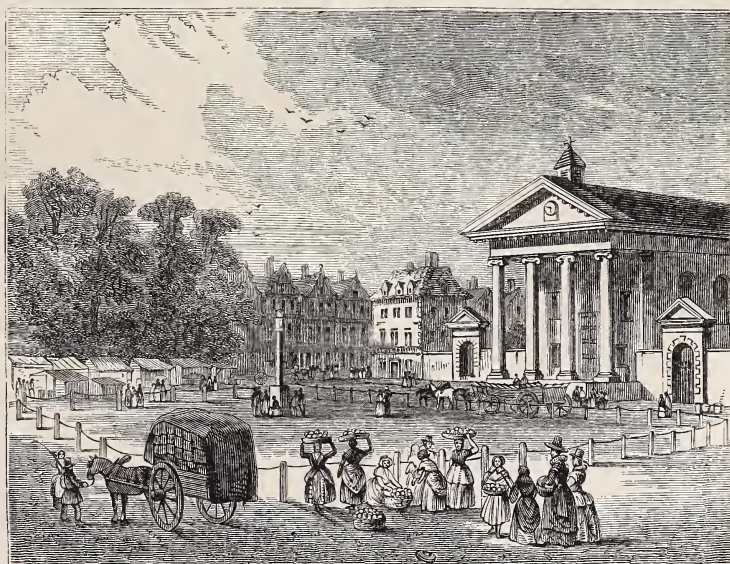
|| Advertisement.

Whereas there has been a paper cry'd by some hawkers, as a sermon preached by D. T. at the funeral of M. E. Gwynn, this may certify, that that paper is the forgery of some mercenary people.—*Mr. Pulton consider'd by Tho. Tenison, D.D.* 4^o. 1687.



THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS,
in which Nell was buried.

Copied from the large Engraving by Vertue.



COVENT GARDEN MARKET,
in the Time of Charles II.

own. "I have heard as much," said the good Queen Mary to her Master of the Horse, "and this is a sign that the poor unfortunate woman died penitent; for, if I have read a man's heart through his looks, had she not made a truly pious end, the Doctor never could have been induced to speak well of her."* I need hardly add that Tenison obtained the see, and that he lived to fill with honour to himself and service to the Church the more important office of Archbishop of Canterbury. It may however be new to some that in his own will he strictly forbids either funeral sermon or oration at his own interment. There is satire in this. To have praised even Tenison might by some courtier or another have been made a barrier to the promotion of an able and perhaps better deserving person.

The son acceded to the dying requests of his mother by the following writing beneath the codicil:—

Dec. 5, 1687.—I doe consent that this paper of request may be made a codicil to Mrs. Gwynn's will.

ST. ALBAN'S.

He lived moreover to distinguish himself at the siege of Belgrade, to become a Knight of the Garter, and to die the father of eight sons by his wife Diana, daughter and heir of Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford—commemorated, as I have already observed, among the Kneller beauties in the collection at Hampton Court. He died intestate in 1726. His widow survived till 1742. The title still exists—and has of late years oddly enough been notoriously but honourably before the public from the enormous wealth of the celebrated Duchess of St. Alban's, widow of Coutts the banker, originally known, and favourably too, upon the stage as Miss Mellon. Not unlike in many points were Eleanor Gwyn and Harriet Mellon. The fathers of both were in the army, and both never knew what it was to have a father. Both

rose by the stage, and both were charitable. Here, however, the parallel ceases. Harriet was not a Nelly.

There are many portraits of Nell Gwyn—few heads of her time make a more profitable traffic among dealers. Yet very few are genuine. She sat to Lely, to Cooper, and to Gascar. An "unfinished" portrait of her was sold at Sir Peter Lely's sale to Hugh May, for 25*l*.† No. 306 of King James II.'s pictures was "Madam Gwyn's picture, naked, with a Cupid," done by Lely, and concealed by a "sliding piece," a copy by Danckers of the Countess of Dorset, by Van Dyck.‡ Among the pictures "of Mr. Lely's doing" which Mrs. Beale, the painter, saw at Bap. May's lodgings at Whitehall, in April 1677, was "Mrs. Gwyn, with a lamb, half-length."§ "Some years since," says Tom Davies, writing in 1784, "I saw at Mr. Berenger's house in the Mews a picture of Nell Gwyn, said to have been drawn by Sir Peter Lely; and she appeared to have been extremely attractive."||

With the single exception of a too grave and thoughtful picture in the Lely room at Hampton Court, there is not a single picture of Nelly in any of the royal collections. When Queen Charlotte was asked whether she recollected a famous picture of Nell Gwyn, known to have existed in the Windsor gallery, and which the Queen was suspected of having removed, she replied at once "that most assuredly since *she* had resided at Windsor there had been no Nell Gwyn there."¶

A full-length of her, in a yellow and blue dress, and black-brown hair, was sold at the Stowe sale for 100 guineas, and has been engraved. At Goodwood is a full-length of her, neither clever nor like. Other portraits of her are to be seen at Elvaston (Lord Harrington's); at Welbeck, in water colours, with her two children; at Sudbury (Lord Vernon's); and at Oakley Grove (Lord Bathurst's). That curious inquirer Sir William Musgrave had seen portraits of her at Smeton

* Life of Tenison, p. 20. Lord Jersey should have recollected that the father of his own wife was no less a person than the infamous Will. Chiffinch.

† Accounts of Roger North, the executor of Lely. Addit. MS. in Brit. Mus. 16,174.

‡ Harl. MS. 1890, compare Walpole's edit. Dallaway, iii. 58. There is a unique print of this in the Burney Collection in the British Museum.

§ Walpole by Dallaway, iii. 140.

|| Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies, iii. 269.

¶ Mrs. Jameson's Preface to Beauties of the Court of King Charles II.

and at Lord Portmore's at Weybridge. At the Garrick Club is a namby-pamby and pretty small portrait called Nell Gwyn, but surely not Nelly. Marshal Grosvenor had the fine portrait with the lamb, once belonging to the St. Alban's family, and since so finely engraved for Mrs. Jameson's Beauties. "The turn of the neck," says Mrs. Jameson, "and the air of the head are full of grace and character, and the whole picture, though a little injured by time, is exquisitely painted." The portrait at Drayton Manor, bought by the late Sir Robert Peel, is the same as the Grosvenor picture, except that the lamb is omitted.* At Mr. Bernal's, in Eaton Square, is a clever copy of the time after Lely; and among the miniatures of the Duke of Buccleuch is her head by Cooper, for which it is said the Exchequer papers record the price paid to that painter.

Of the engravings from her portraits, the best are by Gerard Valck, the brother-in-law of Blooteling. Valck was a contemporary of Nell Gwyn, and fine impressions of his Lely engraving realise high prices; but the print of her which collectors are most curious about is that after Gascar, evidently engraved abroad, it is thought by Masson, in which she is represented, covered by the famous laced chemise, lying on a bed of roses, from which her two children, as cupids, are withdrawing the curtains—King Charles II. in the distance. She wears as well the famous Rupert necklace of pearls. The Stowe impression—the last sold—brought eight guineas. In all her pictures we have what Ben Jonson so much admires—

Hair loosely flowing, robes as free.

But few—the Lely with the lamb excepted—render justice to those charms of face and figure which her contemporaries loved to admire, and which Lely alone had the skill to transfer even in part to canvas.†

On looking back at what I have written of this Story in the chapters

already printed, I see little to omit or add—unless I wander into the satires of the time, and poison my pages with the gross libels of that age of lampoons. Not to have occasioned one satire or even more was to say little for the reputation (of any kind) of the lady who lived within the atmosphere of Whitehall:—

Like her who missed her name in a lampoon
And sigh'd—to find herself decay'd so soon.

Nelly did not escape, and, though the subject of some very gross satires, she had this consolation, if she heeded them at all, that there were others who fared still worse, and perhaps deserved better. Yet it would be wrong to close the story of her life without mentioning the present of the large Bible which she made to Oliver Cromwell's porter, when a prisoner in Bedlam; often referred to by the writers of her age; her paying the debt of a worthy clergyman whom, as she was going through the city, she saw bailiffs hurrying to prison;‡ or her present to Pat O'Bryan, so characteristically related in the following quotation:—

"Afterwards Pat O'Bryan, scorning to rob on foot, he would become an absolute highway-man, by robbing on horseback. The first prey he met was Nell Gwyn; and stopping her coach on the road to Winchester, quoth he, 'Madam, I am, by my shalvashion, a fery good shentleman, and near relation to his Majesty's Grash the Duke of Ormond; but being in want of money, and knowing you to be a sharitable w——, I hope you will give me shomething after I've took all you have away.' Honest Nell, seeing the simplicity of the fellow, and laughing heartily at his bull, gave him ten guineas, with which Teague rid away, without doing any further damage."§

Stories of this nature, though perhaps only coloured with truth, are not to be made light of by biographers. They shew characteristics and the general appreciation at the time of the individuals to whom they relate. There is not a story told of Nelly in the commonest chap book or jest book,

* Mrs. Jameson's Private Picture Galleries, p. 375.

† For her bust or effigy at Bagnigge Wells see Waldron's ed. of Downes, p. 16, and Gent. Mag. for June, 1835, p. 562. I do not believe in the straight-armed portrait engraved by Van Bleeck and now in Mr. Bernal's possession.

‡ Granger, iv. 210 and 188. "Like Oliver's porter, but not so devout," is a line in D'Urfey's Prologue to Sir Barnaby Whigg, 1681.

§ Capt. Alexander Smith's Lives of Highwaymen, London, 1719, vol. i. p. 260.

published while her memory was yet cherished among the children to whose fathers and mothers she was known, but what evinces either harmless humour or a sympathising heart. No wonder then that there is still an odd fascination about her name, and that Granger's remark of "Whatever she did became her," is at least as worthy of belief as Burnet's calling her "the indiscreetest and wildest creature that ever was in a court."*

The true apology for this Story and Nell Gwyn's life is to be found in Cibber's defence of his own conduct, where, when speaking of Nelly, he observes:

"If the common fame of her may be believed, which in my memory was not doubted, she had less to be laid to her charge than any other of those ladies who were in the same state of preferment. She never meddled in matters of any serious moment, or was the tool of working politicians. Never broke into those amorous infidelities which others are ac-

cused of; but was as visibly distinguished by her particular personal inclination for the king as her rivals were by their titles and grandeur."†

I doubt not, says that great and good man Sir Thomas More, that some shall think *this woman* (he is writing of Jane Shore) too slight a thing to be written of and set among the remembrances of great matters. "But meseemeth," he adds, "the chance worthy to be remembered—for, where the King took displeasure, she would mitigate and appease his mind; where men were out of favour she would bring them in his grace; for many that had highly offended she obtained pardon; of great forfeitures she gat men remission; and finally in many weighty suits she stood more in great stead, either for money or very small rewards." Wise and virtuous Thomas More, pious and manly Thomas Tenison, pretty and witty—and surely with much that was good in her—
ELEANOR GWYN.

Note.—I have great pleasure in extracting the following defence of Nelly from the Preface to Douglas Jerrold's drama of "Nell Gwyn, or the Prologue," a capitally constructed piece, and one true throughout to its heroine and the manners of the age in which Nelly lived:—"Whilst we may safely reject as unfounded gossip many of the stories associated with the name of Nell Gwyn, we cannot refuse belief to the various proofs of kind-heartedness, liberality, and—taking into consideration her subsequent power to do harm—absolute goodness of a woman mingling (if we may believe a passage in Pepys) from her earliest years in the most depraved scenes of a most dissolute age. The life of Nell Gwyn, from the time of her connexion with Charles II. to that of her death, proved that error had been forced upon her by circumstances, rather than indulged from choice. It was under this impression that the present little comedy was undertaken; under this conviction an attempt has been made to shew some glimpses of the 'silver lining' of a character, to whose influence over an unprincipled voluptuary we owe a national asylum for veteran soldiers, and whose brightness shines with the most amiable lustre in many actions of her life, and in the last disposal of her worldly effects."

THE GALLEYS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Les Bagnes. Histoire, Types, Mœurs, Mysteres. Par Maurice Alhoy. Paris. 8vo. 1849.

IN the volume of Egerton Papers, edited for the Camden Society by Mr. J. Payne Collier, there is a reminiscence of Elizabeth which is of considerable interest. It refers to the designed introduction into England by our Protestant Queen of a system of forced labour in galleys, similar to that practised in France and Italy.

The queen had built a single galley, and had others in a state of preparation. To man the former she selected a crew from the prisons; and, although the avowed intention of this new arrangement was to increase the severity of punishment, it seems scarcely possible, considering what English prisons then were, that the objects so selected

* Burnet, i. 457, ed. 1823.

† Cibber's Apology, p. 450, ed. 1740.

must not have hailed the decree which dragged them from dirt, from darkness, and from want, to free air, to chains warmed by the sun, and to the heavy oar, handled indeed by slaves, but dipped into the freely-flowing waters.

In England criminals had never before been sentenced to the galleys, nor did that kind of punishment ever take root amongst us. Exile, banishment, and finally transportation, superseded it. Transportation to our North American colonies was the first kind of banishment, united to labour, which was extensively practised amongst us. When the colonies became independent confinement on board hulks was substituted. But the number of convicts increased beyond the power of dealing with them, either by confinement or by forced labour at home, either in ships or dock-yards. Society became alarmed, and maintained its fear till the *Sirius* and the *Supply* took from our shores their first chartered cargoes of living guilt, and flung them almost uncared for on the shingle of Botany Bay. This was in 1788.

Society at home felt relieved as soon as a flag-staff was erected at Port Jackson, and Governor Phillip represented under it the Majesty of England. Convicts were crammed into ships built like slavers. Cruelty, pestilence, and death reigned on board, but our own hearths were by so much the less imperilled, and we had little scruple in planting profligacy at the antipodes. Our fathers thought they had done enough by providing profligacy with a chaplain. If he happened to be a good Christian missionary it was, as far as it went, in favour of the proscribed and heathenish men among whom he had to minister. But, unfortunately, sixty years ago there were still too many chaplains whose orthodoxy was built upon the model of Fielding's Newgate Ordinary; a gentleman, it will be remembered, who held that there was nothing so deceitful as the spirits given to us by wine, but who expressed his admiration of punch as a liquor "no where spoken against in Scripture."

That the first settlers were allowed a chaplain at all was owing neither to the solicitude of the government nor

of the nation. Three individuals raised their voices so loudly that the nation took up the note, and the government acquiesced. The individuals alluded to were Bishop Porteus, Wilberforce, and Sir Joseph Banks. The minister selected was named Johnstone. The means employed, perhaps in spite of him, for the moral improvement of the convicts were somewhat startling. For instance, they who infringed the colonial rule of government were condemned to work *during the whole of Sunday* on the highways. He who offended Governor Phillip was compelled also to offend Heaven. The convict who transgressed the human was forced to insult the divine law, and he who broke the eighth commandment was condemned, as a penalty, to break the fourth. If there were any logical rogues among them, they must have been sadly puzzled to draw a satisfactory conclusion from such strangely constructed premises.

With all this, however, our home-tarrying citizens troubled themselves nothing. Amused they sometimes were. They could criticise Governor Phillip, and speculate on the conduct of his successors Grose, Paterson, and Hunter. They smiled when the good chaplain built a church out of his own scanty revenue. It was the first erected in Australia, and cost but 40*l*. The convicts burnt it down because attendance was enforced. There were few to sigh over the work of destruction. They rather laughed at a Fieldingian incident which befel the chaplain about the time he lost his little church. He had met among the convicts with an old schoolfellow. He had compassion upon him and took him into his service, but the ungrateful *co-alumnus* plundered his benefactor in the very exercise of his benevolence. And people smiled as they did in France when they heard at Toulon of what befel the Archbishop of Frejus, whose archiepiscopal ring was drawn off his finger by a convict upon whom he was in the act of giving his pastoral benediction. It seems as though all acts of fraud committed against those who should be least exposed to them were but lightly weighed by society. We are too apt to think little of crimes which are dexterously per-

formed or wittily accounted for. Who looks upon that Irish chieftain as an incendiary, who apologised for setting fire to Limerick cathedral on the ground that he thought the archbishop was *in* it at the time? The first church built and burnt in Australia might have had its destruction accounted for on the same principle. Perhaps for some similar reason the convicts fired and destroyed the prisons at Sydney and Paramatta; that is, because the incendiaries imagined that Governor Hunter was within them. However this may be, the incendiary convicts made the colony too hot to hold him. They fairly burned him out, and Captain King succeeded to the seat ere it was yet cool. The reign of the new governor was marked by famine, drunkenness, and rebellion. King, in abandoning the agricultural experiment in Norfolk Island, declared that farmers could not be made out of pickpockets. The men became idle and hungry, and, being compelled to eat "*scrubbing-brushes*," as the coarse loaves of the island were called, they lent ear to some Irish rebels, who urged them to strike for liberty and new bread. Blood was spilt, the rebellion was crushed, and King was recalled. There succeeded to him no less a man than that child of ill-fortune Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*. Ill-starred ashore as afloat, his acts drove men into rebellion, and, after an insurrection, he was formally deposed. The government at home sent out Macquarrie to succeed him, a mock restoration of Bligh's authority for four-and-twenty hours having been proclaimed, just to save appearances. The government condemned the traitors, but they legalised their treason. They made Captain Bligh a vice-admiral, but they accepted the acts of the usurpers who drove him from authority.

With Macquarrie fairly commenced the problem of transportation. It may be said, upon the whole, to have succeeded; but, unfortunately, just as this success has been, perhaps only partially, achieved, up rise the anti-podean settlers in the land and declare that, henceforth, no transported criminal shall set foot upon their shore. To this declaration the home government has returned not the most agreeable of rejoinders. There is therefore a

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crisis; and at this critical moment we opened Monsieur Alhoy's book with an eager curiosity, founded on individual interest and the general importance of the question.

We have been disappointed. Not that the book on French *Bagnes* and French *Forçats* lacks interest in any one of its pages; on the contrary, it is the most amusing of volumes after its fashion, which, we must confess, partakes something of the Newgate Calendar. But it is wanting in the information which we chiefly need, namely, how can a country best maintain its criminals when transportation as a penalty can no longer be effected? M. Alhoy prefers the *galleys*, as the convict discipline and labour at Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon are still called, to any other system. Both the discipline and labour as punishments are horribly severe; both are abused, both are confessedly useless as correctives. They form a penalty and a vengeance, and never lead to reformation. Yet M. Alhoy sneers at and condemns the whole of our transported-convict process. In the face of its results, he claims preference for the merciless system practised in the French *bagnes*. Its cruelty is greater in degree, no doubt; but then it does not move to repentance, or even to simple, honest, regret. It merely excites exasperation and impels to bloody vengeance. Something is to be allowed for the differences of national character. Among the convicts wearing *green caps*, denoting that they were "*for life*," the author counted one hundred and odd parricides, and of these a quarter of a hundred were tailors! In this country we happily could not find either the greater or the smaller number. Were our sedentary and bloodless brethren of the needle to be smitten with a desire of slaying their sires, we perhaps might think too that transportation would hardly be equivalent as a penalty to the outrageous horror of the offence; but France finds extenuating circumstances in these cases, and sends their quiet-looking, but sanguinary, perpetrators to the galleys for life. The shade of John Stowe need not blush; the crime is uncommon among the tailors as among the men of England.

In spite, or perhaps in consequence,

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of its severity, the *forçat* system has oftener been abused in France than our convict system in the colonies.

The instances in M. Alhoy's book are multitudinous. We need only mention the case of a music and singing master condemned for some terrible crime. Influence, aptly exercised, succeeded in procuring for the convict a continuous day rule. Every morning he left the cells of Brest, daintily attired, and proceeded to impart the teaching of sweet sounds to the daughters of the first families in the town. The only condition imposed upon him was that he should wear round his ancle a light and polished iron ring. The perfumed convict beat time upon it with his cane, as he issued to his daily work, humming some gay *refrain*. It is only a French convict so placed who, without suspecting or being troubled by the application of the words, could with unruffled complacency have taught his young pupil the beauties of the well-known air "*Prendi; l'annel ti dono.*"

The sum of the information afforded by Monsieur Alhoy amounts briefly to this: the *forçats* of France are numerous and ill-cared for. They are inhumanly worked, ill-fed (meat being seldom or never allowed them), and worse lodged. A series of inclined boards forms their beds, and they have no covering except the clothes in which they have slaved all day beneath the fiercest of suns, and in the most rainy of climates. There is no classification, nor any attempt at it. The stripling of an honourable house, who in some unguarded moment has offended the law, and is condemned to expiate his offence by a few years at the chain, this perhaps involuntary culprit who has sinned but in a light degree, pale, weak, and trembling, has his fetters riveted to those of some stalwart savage reeking with blood, whose lips never open but to blaspheme, and whose limbs never move but to give torture to the companion of his chain. This ill-assorted couple, still in bonds, sleep together at night amid

some hundreds of others equally ill and unjustly conjoined. Riots in the wards are not unfrequent, but they are always summarily settled by the muskets of the troops thrust through the grated windows. In the case of the couple to whom we have referred, a mutinous expression is perhaps flung at the soldiery by the old and hardened offender; it is answered by a discharge of musketry, and a shot stretches dead, not the mutinous criminal, but the silent and terrified companion locked to his side. Such scenes and such terminations to them frequently occur.

Chaplain after chaplain, missionary succeeding to missionary, has taken up his abode among these lawless and defiant savages, but with unsatisfactory results. One alone, the Abbé Marini, has succeeded in interesting them in the dark but certain future. This success, however, was but illegitimately attained. The good Abbé had exhausted all the usual appliances, he had run through the common routine, and he had not touched a heart. His appearance was hailed with derisive respect, his counsels answered by obscenity, filthy paraphrases were made of his bible-readings, and his sermons divided his congregation into the indifferent Gallios who slept and the blaspheming rhymers who sang their verses aloud. All was obdurate, hopeless, hellish. But the Abbé was a Frenchman, and necessarily inventive. He hit upon a plan which none but a Frenchman could possibly have conceived; he ceased to write sermons, and took to acting sacred vaudevilles. He distributed the parts among the best readers, always reserved the triumphant character for himself, and, without invitation, was honoured by crowded and attentive audiences who shook their chains in ecstasy as the *denouement* exhibited infidelity trodden down, and virtue and orthodoxy victorious! The idea, it is true, was adopted, and not original. Moore's young friend, "Miss Biddy Fudge," writing to her Kilrandy confidant on Paris amusements, says—

What folly

To say that the French are not pious, dear Dolly,
When here one beholds so correctly and rightly,
The Testament turned into melodramas nightly;

And doubtless, so fond they're of scriptural facts,
 They will soon get the Pentateuch up in five acts.
 Here Daniel in pantomime bids bold defiance
 To Nebuchadnezzar and all his stuffed lions,
 While pretty young Israelites dance round the Prophet,
 With very thin clothing and *but* little of it, &c.

How long the good impression made by the Abbé's dramatic pieces lasted we are not informed. Upon the population of the Bagne few good impressions have a long endurance. The convict there is, for the most part, as hard of heart as the quarry wherein he toils. Hope does not come with freedom, be he never so well-disposed. The gates of his cell leave open for him his way into the world, but it is as a marked man; every chance of amendment is cut off by his being assigned a place of residence where, from the august *maire* down to the commonest peasant, every one knows, avoids, and repels the dreaded *ex-forcé*. The law will not let him be honest even if he would. The old expression touching a "hell upon earth," was probably never realized in full, save in the interior of a French Bagne. The flesh creeps at the very memory of the picture drawn and the things told by Monsieur Alhoy. But even in this hell may now and then be found a spirit not entirely reprobate. In the parched waste we occasionally come upon a green spot; this arid valley of desolation has its springs; the desert is not without its oasis. Amid the general hideous vice and the antagonising ferocious selfishness, we hail with gladness traits of heroic self-denial and of virtue almost sublime. We may cite one, in the case of a poor wretch who, after months of preparation, having effected his escape, and lain hid till hunger impelled him to totter into a cottage to ask for food, found there a widowed father and weeping children as sorrow-stricken and more hungry than himself. His decision was instantaneously arrived at. He compelled the reluctant father to take him back to Toulon, where a heavy reward was allotted to the involuntary captor and a cruel scourging inflicted on the fugitive. But there was balm for his wounds in the mercy of the King, and the pardon extended, we rejoice to add it, was well-deserved and never abused. A second instance we find in the case of an erring and

only son condemned for life to slavery at Toulon, and whose poor widowed mother at Paris did, with the touching folly natural to mothers, submit to every deprivation, even to hunger, that she might forward to her guilty boy the means of purchasing such indulgences as the prison rule allowed. The latter knew at what cost these rich offerings of maternal affection were made, and the heart that had been flint till now, bled for his poor old mother. The boy was an accomplished forger, and he succeeded in transmitting to the desolate occupier of his home an apparently well-attested certificate of his death. The supplies ceased, and he knew that his parent was no longer depriving herself for the sake of one who was unworthy. Must it not have been a glad task for the recording angel when note was taken of this fact, and the echo of the mother's prayers passed onward to THE THRONE, asking for mercy on the soul of her departed son?

Ere we conclude, we may fittingly notice an historical fact that may contrast with that with which this article opens. Our readers have seen the origin of the galley system, in England, under Elizabeth. It remains for us, very briefly, to lay before them the origin of the same system in France. In the latter country too the system had a monarch for its author, but the royal motives thereto differed in character and object.—In the reign of Charles VII. there flourished in France a wealthy financier who was useful to the King and government, and was iniquitously treated by them in return. The French financier was no other than the famous Jacques Cœur, whose wealth brought him so boundless a return of misfortune. The King was indebted to Jacques in a hundred thousand crowns. The latter generously burned the bond, and trusted to the honour of belted knight and crowned king. The monarch was no sooner cognizant of the fact than false accusations were raised against Jacques, who was thrown into prison

and his property confiscated. Among the latter were four exquisite galleys, with gilded oars. Charles not only seized these but the rowers also, involving the innocent servants in the fate which had fallen on their equally innocent master. Their forced labour was devoted by compulsion to the monarch's service, and thus was the galley-system founded. Subsequently criminals were not condemned, but wandering men were pressed into this particular naval service. The gypsies were especial victims; they were seized on the highways, stripped, shaved, marked, and despatched to the oar. It is only with the reign of Charles IX. that we find a legislative mention of this department, and offenders against the law sentenced to toil therein. The bridge at Paris, still known as the Pont de la Tournelle, took its name from a tower which once stood at the southern extremity of it, and which was particularly devoted to the reception of gypsies and criminals, who lay therein until their numbers were sufficiently large to allow of their being transmitted *en chaine* to the coast. This fact appears to have escaped M. Alhoy, whose early history of the galleys is, nevertheless, not without interest. The mass of misery collected in the Tournelle was characteristically

cared for by both the Church and the State of the time. The priests of the neighbouring chapel of St. Nicholas le Chardonnet looked after the spiritual interests of the prisoners; that is, they repaired thither only when sent for, a circumstance which never occurred. The State looked after the temporal interests of the captives by an especial officer, who sedulously visited the prisoners, and plundered them of everything they possessed which bore the slightest value. Confiscation to the crown being duly made, the destitute children of sorrow were altogether left to the charity of passers-by and the public generally. The government made no provision for them, even of the commonest food. The consequences were necessarily so deplorable that a good Christian, whose name is not recorded in the old history by Germain Brice, bequeathed [in 1639] 6000 livres annually for the support of the galley slaves of the State. This fund is still available, and thus, if the convicts of to-day reflect that they are the victims of a system which originated with a felon king, they may remember that its rigours are, in some degree, alleviated by the Christian benevolence of a man of the people.

J. D.

PARLIAMENTARY ROBES FOR A PRINCE OF WALES.

MR. URBAN,

A TIME is rapidly approaching when our officials will need to consider about proper parliamentary robes for a Prince of Wales. Will not the annexed transcript of an order which exists in the Additional MS. 14,291, fo. 217, meet the case? Prince Charles was in his tenth year at the time of the meeting of the Short Parliament, which is the one here alluded to. The Earl of Newcastle, to whom this order was addressed, was at that time the Prince's governor or tutor.

Yours, &c.

B.

"Right trustie and right welbeloved cozen and counsellor, we greet you well; whereas we have determined that our most deare son Charles Prince of Wales shall

accompany us in our royal proceeding to our parliament, to be holden at Westminster the thirteenth day of April next, our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby will and command you, that you presently provide, or cause to be provided and delivered, one parliamentary robe, with kirtle, hood, and cappe of estate, all of crimson velvett, to be furred and made up as hath been formerly used, for our said dear sonnes use against our proceeding to our said parliament; and this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under our signet at Whitehall, the
day of April, in the sixteenth year of our
reigne, anno domini, 1640.

"To our right trusty and right welbeloved cousin and counsellor William Earl of Newcastle."

* Left blank in the original.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

By J. G. WALLER.

THE TETRAMORPH.

THE figure called TETRAMORPH, or four-shaped, derives its claim to a place in Christian Iconography from the passage in the Prophet Ezekiel describing his vision by the river Chebar, chap. i. beginning at verse 4.

“And I looked, and behold a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire unfolding itself, and a brightness was about it and out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber out of the midst of the fire. Also out of the midst thereof came the likeness of four living creatures. And this was their appearance: they had the likeness of a man, and their feet were straight feet, the sole of their feet was like the sole of a calf’s foot, and they sparkled like the colour of burnished brass. And they had the hands of a man under their wings on their four sides, and they four had their faces and their wings. Their wings were joined one to another, they turned not when they went; they went every one straight forward. As for the likeness of their faces they four had the face of a man and the face of a lion on the right side; and they four had the face of an ox on the left side; they four also had the face of an eagle. Thus were their faces; and their wings were stretched upward; two wings of every one were joined one to another, and two covered their bodies. And they went every one straight forward: whither the spirit was to go, they went; and they turned not when they went. As for the likeness of the living creatures their appearance was like burning coals of fire, and like the appearance of lamps: it went up and down among the living creatures: and the fire was bright, and out of the fire went forth lightning. And the living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of lightning. Now as I beheld the living creatures, behold one wheel upon the earth by the living creature with his four faces. The appearance of the wheels and their work was like unto the colour of a beryl: . . . and they turned not when they went. As for their wings they were so high that they were dreadful: and their wings were full of eyes round about them four.”

This is not the complete description, but is sufficient for our purpose. It

is repeated at chap. x. ver. 8, with some additions, as—“their whole body and their backs and their hands and their wings and the wheels were full of eyes round about, even the wheels that they four had;” also the following, at verse 21, is somewhat more precise: “Every one had four faces a piece, and every one had four wings, and the likeness of the hand of a man was under the wings.” In verse 14 there is a discrepancy in the description with the foregoing, which seems as if an error had in some way crept into the original text. It says: “The first was the face of a cherub, the second face was the face of a man, and the third the face of a lion, and the fourth the face of an eagle.” Here the ox is omitted altogether, and we find what appears in some measure a repetition of a similar form, the face of a man and the face of a cherub. It may be sufficient to state that this latter description is never adopted in the conventions of which we are about to treat.

In considering the foregoing passage one is naturally directed to the occurrence of forms in ancient symbolism having an apparent analogy; and thus it is that many writers have directed their attention to the subject, and exercised a great deal of learned research upon it. Among these the Abbé Chiarini stands foremost. There are also some interesting remarks in Mr. Layard’s work* which it will be necessary particularly to notice, as the sculptures he has exhumed were in all probability familiar to the Prophet, who, it must be remembered, was a captive in the land of Assyria, and lays the scene of his vision in the very neighbourhood of our countryman’s enterprising researches—the river Chebar being doubtless the stream which at present, under the name *Khabour*, waters a portion of the plains of ancient Mesopotamia. The Abbé, in an essay published in the *Nouvelle Journal Asiatique*, tom. 6, has

* Nineveh and its Remains.

endeavoured, with some success, to show a connection of ideas in the Prophet's vision with those of Chaldæan astronomy. He also quotes from the Talmud to show that the animals in the vision appear as the symbols or representatives of universal nature. Thus: "The king of wild beasts is the lion, the king of cattle is the ox (bull), the king of flying creatures is the eagle; but man is raised above all animals, and God above animals, man, and the whole world." A homily by St. Macarius Egyptianus, a Greek writer of the fourth century, contains the same ideas similarly expressed. In the religious myths of the East these animals have at all times had a symbolic meaning; and in the early history of Christianity, those heretics who preserved much of the oriental philosophy, such as the Gnostics, Ophites, and others, appear to have been extravagantly attached to the use of symbols, amongst which the above-named had a prominent and conspicuous place. According to Origen, Michael, one of the seven inferior spirits of the Gnostic system, was represented under the form of a lion, or more probably lion-headed (*λεοντοειδης*). Suriel had the head of a bull, Gabriel was figured by an eagle. In the Ophitic system the five genii of the stars were the bull, dog, lion, serpent, and eagle, which also appear as emblems in the more ancient religion of Mithras. With the occurrence of these symbols in remains of Egyptian and Assyrian art every visitor to the British Museum must now be perfectly familiar. But it is not only in the use of the actual symbolic animals that an analogy subsists between the figures on the monuments of Assyria and the vision of the Prophet Ezekiel. The sculptures from Nineveh carry the similarity further by exhibiting symbolic forms with four wings. This is very striking in the eagle-headed example supposed by Mr. Layard to be Nisroch, one of the names of the Assyrian Baal. The deity in the winged disc or wheel presents us with another form, in

close connection with the mysterious wheels, of which we shall presently venture to offer some explanation. It has been suggested by more than one writer that Ezekiel in his poetical description found the motives for his ideas in the objects familiar to him in the land of his captivity and exile; so the Abbé Chiarini imagines him to use the language of ancient Chaldæan astronomy. In this view he supposes "the wheel within a wheel" to be suggested by a planetary sphere, and supports his opinions by an appeal to the original text. The word *ophan*, used in chap. i. ver. 15, for wheel, signifying also zodiac, equator, &c. is in chap. x. ver. 20, changed for *galgal*, a circle, which, according to Maimonides, also means heaven, firmament, celestial sphere, and in this sense is used in many other parts of Scripture.*

In considering Layard's two-winged figures alluded to, and in using the term winged, I by no means accept the correctness of the appellation, but, on the contrary, deem it to be erroneous and ill founded. In thus setting up an opposition to the opinions of Layard and others, one would act with diffidence and self-distrust, were it not that we have the examples of the figures, six times repeated, among the marbles of the Ninevite collection, open to the examination of every one. The idea has also led to other errors, and therefore it is necessary at least to combat it.

There are two examples of this figure in the Nineveh collection, of which I have made careful drawings, and which I will now describe. The first I shall notice is that over the sacred tree. It consists of a bearded demi-figure, wearing a conical cap with projecting horns, and surrounded by an irradiated disc; the lower part, from the waist, terminates in a fan, or tail-like expansion, which appears to pass through and project beyond the circumference; the right hand of the figure is uplifted, and in the left it holds a ring. From each side of the disc also project those expansions which have been denominated wings. Mr. Layard, in a note

* I remember having seen an engraving of the seventeenth century in which the wheel in the Prophet's vision was represented in the form of the astrolabe, but I have no idea now where to be able to refer to it.

to his book on Nineveh,* quotes the opinion of M. Lajard that this combination represents "the image of Baal, with the *wings and tail of a dove*, to show the association of Mylitta, the Assyrian Venus, &c." Now a comparison of these so-called wings and tail with the other winged figures will at once prove a *total* dissimilarity of conventional treatment. Neither in the form, or, what is still more remarkable, in the treatment of the plumage, which is very minute and characteristic in the really winged figures, those for instance with the eagle's head, do the latter in the least coincide with any of the examples to the *winged disc*. In the latter, which is quite as remarkable for care and precision (especially in the instance referred to) as any figure in the collection, the terminations are represented by a succession of wavy lines, which were doubtless intended to express lambent irradiations of *fire*, of which many examples might be cited in analogy from other sources. So that if the term wings can be applied at all, it must be metaphorically, as there is not the slightest endeavour to imitate the feathers of a bird, which is so laboriously attempted in the other figures. Respecting the irradiated disc which encircles the figure, may it not be intended for the sun? At any rate it gives another analogy to the use of irradiation as an indication of divinity, which, under the names of aureole and nimbus, are familiar to us, and have been previously treated of in a former article. Perhaps we here see its origin; and this instance is the more interesting, as showing an example of its practice going back to a more remote antiquity than we have been previously aware of. The second example is somewhat different to the former, but still nearer for our purpose of analogy. The figure here holds a bow in one hand, and appears as the God of Battles, and instead of the irradiated disc is a *wheel*, which is placed, as it were, behind the figure, and from which the *flaming wings* proceed; the tail-like terminations of the figure are as in the former instance. Respecting the latter, I consider it as analogous to

that practice, noticed in a former article, of representing angels by suppressing the lower part of the figure, and sometimes the figure altogether, which obtained in the middle ages, and was intended to express the immateriality of their essence. There are examples extant of a fiery termination which are yet more to the purpose.

The wheel has spokes shaped in the form of a Maltese cross, and between each spoke is a waved figure, most likely representing flame, and reminding us very forcibly of a common conventional form familiar in figures of the sun, retained in a marked manner in the badge of the *Sun Fire Office*. This fiery wheel, winged also with fire, is a powerful symbol of motion, and may well express eternity or the revolutions of time, and it will be found to present us with a strong analogy with the representations of the *tetramorph*, particularly to that example to which we shall first refer for illustration, and on which we shall now particularly enter.

This figure is one which rarely appears in the Iconography of the Western Church, but in the Eastern or Greek Church is very common; and the following directions are given in the "Manual or Guide" for its representation. "They have six wings, the head nimbed, the face of an angel; they hold in their hands against the breast the gospel. Between the two wings which surmount the head there is an eagle, on the wing of the right side a lion; on the wings of the left side an ox. These three symbolic animals look upwards and hold between their feet the gospels: such were the tetramorphs that the prophet Ezekiel saw." In this there are some important omissions, which however do not take place in practice: *the wheels and eyes* are not mentioned; another peculiarity is that the gospels are held by each figure, which is not in accordance with the general practice, but is chiefly confined to the symbols of the evangelists when represented singly.

The use of the Tetramorph commences very early, as well as the separate symbols of the evangelists. The

* Nineveh and its Remains, vol. ii. p. 449.

latter are found in some of the earliest mosaics. Of the former, the earliest instance I have seen is one of which Agincourt gives an engraving from a Syriac MS. of the fourth century, and which is here copied on a somewhat



reduced scale. It is a particularly interesting example, not only for its antiquity, but for its treatment, and the circumstance of its being appended to the subject of the Ascension. The figure of the Saviour is standing in an aureole, and beneath his feet is the figure described in Ezekiel, very rudely composed, but nevertheless having many points worthy of particular notice. It is altogether formed on the symbolic principle which obtained in the early ages of Christianity, previous to the second Council of Nice; the figure of the cherub is therefore undeveloped, but an angel's head in the centre of the group, and a hand

awkwardly appearing from beneath the lower pair of wings, is all that we find of this part of the combination. The wings are four in number, agreeing in this particular with the text of Ezekiel; but in the Apocalypse, ch. iv. ver. 6, four beasts, of analogous signification, have six wings assigned to them, in this agreeing with the description of the seraphim in Isaiah, ch. vi. ver. 2, which has been generally adopted and applied to the Tetramorph, as in the extract from the Greek Guide. On the right of the cherub's head is that of the lion, on the left the eagle, and beneath the head of the bull, with its two fore feet, the hand of the cherub. On each side are the mysterious wheels, imperfectly represented, but nevertheless endeavouring to convey the idea of the "wheel within a wheel;" in other respects imitating the ancient chariot wheels of the time. The fiery appearance given in the text is also here attempted; a rushing flame issues from the wheels, and is also indicated above the upper pair of wings, extended round the base of the aureole. Rude as this design is, it suggests to us the magnificent passage in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, evidently derived from Ezekiel's description:—

Forth rush'd, with whirlwind sound,
The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself instinct with spirit.

The only portion now undescribed are the eyes with which the wings are studded, but the Prophet's description places them all over the figures; this is never represented in art, without doubt on account of the obvious difficulty; they are however frequently placed upon the wheels. On this point the Abbé Chiarini has also made some very pertinent observations in illustration of his theory, that astronomical ideas suggested the poetic description of the Prophet. His idea is that the eyes are put by metaphor for stars, such a metaphor having many fine analogies among the ancients, of which that of Eschylus, who calls the moon "Eldest of stars, the eye of night,"* is not the least beautiful.

This suggestion of the Abbé carries out the first idea of a planetary sphere, and we are to this day familiar with the symbolic forms of the constellations which took their origin in ancient astronomy; the cherub therefore becomes the mover of the celestial system. A prevailing notion that the movements of the planetary bodies were directed by heavenly spirits subsisted throughout the middle ages, and is frequently exemplified in its religious art. The star of Bethlehem—the sun and moon in the crucifixion, or in the scenes of the Apocalypse—are frequently represented as in the hands of angels,† particularly previous to the thirteenth century; after which period the onward progress of science

* *Πρεσβιστον αστρων νυκτος οφθαλμος.*

† Vide sculptures in Lincoln Cathedral, engraved in *Lincoln Book of the Archaeological Institute.*

began to dissipate these ideas; and, finally, by the discovery of the laws of the motions of the heavenly bodies, destroyed for ever this remnant of ancient popular philosophy.

The example which is given in the annexed engraving belongs to a far later period than the other, the twelfth



century, and gives us the type generally observed. It is taken from Willemin's *Monumens Français Inédits*, forming part of a piece of enamelled work, perhaps of Limoges manufacture. The artist has, however, been ignorant of the meaning of the figure, or through some mistake has labelled it *seraphin*, one of many instances that might be recorded of similar errors, and the second we have noticed in the present subject. In other respects this is a very fine example; here the cherub or angelic form is made most prominent, a pair of broad wings fold over the figure, from beneath which the hands appear on either side, which agrees with the description in the vision; the other two branch out from the shoulders. The head of the lion is above the head of the cherub on the right side, that of the ox on the left, the eagle between the two immediately above; all four heads have the nimbus, and the figure, which has bare feet, exhibits portions of drapery, and stands upon a wheel, of which only the half appears in the present design. This wheel is winged, but in other respects has a most material form. The wheel within wheel is unattempted, and the type is of the

most common character—a mere convention. The addition of the wings, however, which appears also in an example given by M. Didron of the thirteenth century, from a mosaic of Byzantine workmanship in the convent of Vatopédi, at Mount Athos, is worthy of particular inquiry. Wings have always been applied as a symbol of rapid motion; thus the number of wings given to the superior spirits cherubim, and seraphim, as well as to the tetramorph, typify the swiftness of their flight. They have been used as metaphors in poetry, and again transferred to art, to express the quality of rapidity; winds have been so represented, time, and, above all, lightning, in the thunderbolt of Jove. Some such idea, without doubt, suggested the notion of applying wings to the wheels to typify that rapidity of motion which the text compares in chap. i. ver. 14, to “a flash of lightning,” the wheels having a life and instinctive motion with the “living creatures.” To this poetical idea Virgil furnishes a close analogy in the following lines from the *Æneid*, vi. 727:—

*Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magna se corpore miscet.*

Again, we have a passage which illustrates this subject in Milton, who seems to have drawn the *motives* of his inspiration from so many sources, that it is not unlikely some such rude figures as our engraving exhibits may have suggested the idea of

— chariots winged

From the armoury of God,—

and further on, with the vision of Ezekiel clearly in his mind, he gives a passage of similar import to that above cited from Virgil—

Celestial equipage! and now came forth
Spontaneous, for within them *spirit liv'd*.

The material difference between the figure given by Didron* from Vatopedi and that in our engraving consists in the former having no indication of drapery, two of the wings being displayed upwards and crossed, as is most usual in the cherubim and seraphim, all the wings being studded with eyes, two wheels, but with one wing to each, the periphery overlapping, intending perhaps to express the “wheel within wheel,” and the indications of

* Iconographie Chrétienne, p. 464.

flame being within the orbit about the spokes. The combinations of which illustrations have been given are sufficiently curious, but there are yet more singular instances to be noticed before this part of the subject can be concluded. Agincourt gives an engraving from a Ruthenic painting in distemper, representing the last Judgment,* in which Christ is represented as within a circular aureole, seated upon or borne up by a number of winged spirits of the order of Thrones, and holding in his right hand a bird with the four heads which compose the mystic combination under consideration. This painting is of the fourteenth century, and was probably executed under the influence of the Greek church, in which such extravagant forms had always been familiarised from their use in many oriental systems, and the practices of ancient heretics.

M. Didron mentions another curious example in a MS. entitled "*Hortus Deliciarum*," in the library at Strasburg, designed in a kindred spirit, and which the above-named writer considers may probably have been also executed under a Byzantine influence. This is a quadruped with four heads, upon which is seated a representation of the Christian religion. This beast, called *animal ecclesia*, has four heads of the attributes of the evangelists on the body of a horse. Each of its feet belongs also to one of the attributes. On the front, the right foot is that of a man, the left of an eagle; behind, the

right foot is that of an ox, the left of a lion.

Accustomed as we are to wonder at the mysterious combinations that present themselves in the mythology of Hindostan and ancient Egypt, we are scarcely aware of those almost equally curious and singular that are to be found, with a little research, in Christian mythology, and thus it is of so much interest to shew the obvious analogy that sometimes exists between them, in both cases deriving its origin from a spirit of materialization, reducing or endeavouring to reduce even the most abstract ideas into shapes and forms appreciable by the senses.

Another singular and unusual mode of combination is given in Agincourt's work, taken from a MS. of the ninth century, called the Bible of St. Paul, from its belonging to the church dedicated to that apostle without the walls of Rome. This MS. contains a miniature in which there is an angel with the respective heads of the other symbols, and holding a book of the Gospels—this is the common type. In another the eagle is the principal, and the rest of the symbols are combined by having the heads attached in the same way as in the figure of the angel; and there is also the winged lion with the several symbolic heads. These, however, are rare examples, but not the less curious for being so. With them we will bring this part of the subject to a close, and treat of the closely connected history of the evangelistic symbols in the succeeding article.

RUINS OF VAUDEY ABBEY, CO. LINCOLN.

WITHIN the park of the princely domain at Grimsthorpe, formerly the seat of the Dukes of Ancaster, and now of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, are situated the foundations, rather than the ruins, of the abbey of Vaudey, which was one of the principal monasteries of Lincolnshire.

This abbey is stated to have been originally founded in the year 1147, by William Earl of Albemarle, at Biham or Bytham, in the same neighbourhood. The society at first consisted of a colony from the Cistercian abbey of Fountains in Yorkshire,† which had itself been founded only

* Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens.

† The connection with Fountains was maintained in later times. Stephen de Eston, Abbat of Fountains, appears to have died when sojourning at Vaudey, probably in a journey from the south, in the year 1252. He was buried in the chapter-house of Vaudey, as stated in Burton's *Monasticon Ebor.* p. 210, though it would be supposed,



fifteen years before by a similar offset from the abbey of St. Mary at York. So prevalent was the spirit of monachism at that period, and so great the liberality of the laity, that the monks of Bytham soon found themselves endowed with ample territories, and they determined to build upon another site, which was relinquished to them by one Geoffrey de Brachecurt, or Braithwaite,* in the parish of Edenham. The terms of Geoffrey's charter are remarkable. It was given in the chapter-house of the canons of Brunne (now Bourne), and in the presence of his superior lord, Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln. Geoffrey surrendered his whole residence, with his garden, to the abbey, upon this condition, that the monks should provide himself and his wife in food and clothing, both linen and woollen, and their two servants in food only. The fare for him and his wife was to be the same as for two monks, and that for their servants as for servants of the monastery. This grant was con-

firmed by Alan de Morton, the nephew (or grandson) and heir in expectancy of Geoffrey; but the monks had another charter of the same property from Earl Gilbert himself, which is not now extant. It appears, however, that the removal took place in the time of Pope Eugenius, and therefore before 1153.† The Earl appears also to have been the donor of various estates of greater value, as were others of his family, and at the time of the confirmation charter, in 1 Ric. I. (1189-90), the abbey was richly endowed. At the taxation of 1291 its possessions were valued at 231*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; but subsequently they appear to have diminished rather than increased: for at the valuation in the time of Henry VIII. the gross revenue was only 177*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* from which the reprisals deducted 55*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*

The abbey assumed the Latin designation of *Vallis Dei*, which was converted by vernacular speech into Vaudey. Such names were frequently given to monasteries on their founda-

from that very imperfect work, the new edition of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, that he was buried in his own chapter-house.

* In Geoffrey's charter the name of himself and his residence is written Brachecurt, in the confirmation charter of King Richard I. it is Bracthwait.

† — ad postulationem Eugenii episcopi Romani et Bernardi abbatis Clarevallensis, — the superior of the Cistercian order. Topographer and Genealogist, vol. i. p. 304, from Gervase Holles's Collections, vol. v. p. 526.

tion, but they only occasionally adhered to them, as in the present case and in that of Godstow in Oxfordshire. The monastery of Carthusians which was in 1222 founded by William Earl of Salisbury at Hatherop in Gloucestershire, and which he afterwards removed to Hinton in Wiltshire, was called by him *Locus Dei*; and to the nunnery which Ela his widow founded at Lacock she gave the corresponding name of *Locus Beate Mariæ*. Another instance still more closely corresponding to the present was one in Normandy, *Mons Dei*, converted into Mondaye. But the monks more frequently kept to the valleys; and they had a *Vallis Crucis* in Wales, a *Vallis Salutis* in Ireland, and a *Vallis Regalis* in Cheshire.

At the suppression there were an abbat and thirteen monks resident at Vaudey. The site was granted in the 30th of Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. It was in that very year that it was visited by Leland, who thus describes its appearance on coming from Coly Weston.

"From Coly Weston to Grimesthorpe about an 8 miles or 9, most by playn ground, good of corne and pasture, but litle wood, saving toward Vaudey abbay and Grimesthorpe self. . . It apperith by the ruines of Vauldey abbay, a good myle a' this side Grymesthorpe, that it hath bene a great thyng. There ys yn the wood by Vauldey abbay a grete quarrye of a coarse marble, wherof much belykelihod was occupied in the abbay. There is a fayre parke betwixt Vauldey and Grimesthorpe.

"The place of Grimesthorpe was no great thing afore the new building of the secunde court. Yet was al the old work of stone, and the gate-house was faire and strong, and the waulles of eche [side] of it embatelid. There is also a great dich about the house.*

What Leland terms "the old work" of Grimsthorpe is still remaining at the south-east corner of the present mansion. It is a square tower, which bears the reputation of being as old as the reign of Henry III. The "new building" was erected by the Duke of Suffolk, who probably employed the

materials of Vaudey abbey for the purpose; although, as Leland remarks, there was a good quarry near at hand, from which we find in the Valor Eccl. that the monks derived a yearly farm of seven marks (4l. 13s. 4d.)

Fuller appears to have picked up an anecdote that the Duke of Suffolk's additions to Grimsthorpe were raised in great haste,—built *extempore*, in his phrase,—to be ready for a visit of the King. That visit probably took place in 1532, when Henry VIII. is recorded to have been at Stamford. He was certainly at Grimsthorpe in 1541, from the 5th to the 8th of August.† The mansion received its magnificent north front from the hands of Sir John Vanbrugh, in the time of the second Duke of Ancaster.

The ruins of Vaudey abbey were included in the great park of sixteen miles circumference, and have latterly been almost forgotten. Though Howlett states,‡ in 1800, that the foundations had then been recently traced by the Duke of Ancaster, the research was probably very superficial; and Neale,§ in 1820, tells us that "It is now covered by a small wood; not a single wall of any part of the building remains, except three or four large sculptured stones."

The recent excavations made on the site of Vaudey abbey have already been briefly noticed in our Magazine, in the report given in our June number, p. 647, of the meeting held in that month by the Archæological Institute. The site was again explored for building materials, for the purpose of repairing the neighbouring church of Swinestead. The excavations have since proceeded further, and we are informed that eight foundations of piers or clustered columns have now been brought to light.

The clustered pier represented in the engraving, from a drawing by Mr. Browning, architect, of Stamford, is one of four which appear to have supported the central tower. The diameter of each is eleven feet, and they stand twenty-five feet apart. The mouldings are remarkable for their

* Itinerary, tom. i. fol. 26.

† See the narrative of Henry the Eighth's progress of that year through Lincolnshire, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in the Lincoln volume of the Archæological Institute.

‡ Views in Lincolnshire.

§ Views of Seats.

extraordinary flatness. The other piers which have been found are of less dimensions, and belong respectively to the chancel, the nave, and the south transept. The pavement-tiles found at the base of the central columns are chiefly of a dark green glaze; though some appear to have been figured, and the pattern of a rose, and of a bunch of grapes with leaves, have been either seen or imagined in some instances.

The south transept terminates in a

large wall. The Rev. W. E. Chapman, Vicar of Edenham, has discovered among the debris the remains of what he considers to be a sancte bell.

When Stamford flourished in the character which Peck commemorated as the *Tertia Academia Angliæ*, most of the neighbouring monasteries had halls for their novices in that town; and the name of Vaudey Hall is still remembered there, though its situation is now unknown. J. G. N.

SEAL WITH A MERCHANT'S MARK.



MANY attempts have been made to elucidate the use of Merchant's Marks; but no one has hitherto been successful in proving that they were anything more than arbitrary symbols, which, when once adopted, were uniformly adhered to by the parties who employed them, and which answered the purpose of tokens of proprietorship, peculiar in each case, and understood by the owner's porters and servants, whose scholarship would have scarcely extended to any longer or more complicated inscriptions.

There is so much uniformity of character in the usual composition and design of these marks, that it seems wonderful that sufficient variety was produced from such slight materials. In most instances there is a general resemblance to mast-heads or vanes, frequently terminating with one or more lines drawn at acute angles and sometimes wavy or zig-zig, which evidently typified the small penons or pensels which used to adorn the heads of merchant-vessels, and still do so. With these lines are combined crosses and circles, and other simple variations of figure; which, as in the case of the ordinaries of heraldry, appear to have

provided a sufficient variety of design for the purposes of identification, though it might require a practised eye to discriminate their differences.

We have observed another element which enters, perhaps in the majority of cases, into the designs of Merchant Marks. This is the initial letters of their owner's names. Such letters are often fancifully combined with the other lines, and will not at once be perceived unless looked for.

In the Seal of which an engraving is now given, the whole of the owner's name is expressed by the lines of his Mark. First, at the foot, is a G; towards the top an o; the black-letter M of the period appears above the first letter; and then, the same lines, turned sideways, form the mediæval E. It is probable that the cross-bar in the centre of the mark was intended to represent, in addition, the owner's christian name. It forms a T when the mark is viewed upright, and such was doubtless its intention, as the design would have contained an I in its main stem, without this additional line. We thus arrive at the whole of his name, Thomas Gome, one which still exists under the modern

orthographies of Gomm and Gomme. The mark is one of those which terminate in a cross instead of the pensels above alluded to.

In the marginal legend the name is written GOMES; this we take to be the genitive case, as much as to say *Gome's mark*.

In the fourteenth century the term *gome* was in frequent use in the sense we now say *chap* or *fellow*. Several examples will be found in Todd's Johnson, and in Richardson's Dictionary. Archdeacon Nares gives an instance from the old play of *The Widow*, and remarks, "It has been found in *Piers Ploughman*, though not in Chaucer." It occurs also more than once in the contemporary poem on the deposition of Richard II. printed by the Camden Society.

As a surname we find it as early as the reign of Edward II. when John Gome founded a chantry at Tal-lagherne in Wales. (Calend. Inq. ad Quod Damn. p. 282.)

Its continued existence as a name has been illustrated in modern times by the public services of the present Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Maynard Gomm, K.C.B. Colonel of the 13th Foot.

With an additional vowel the name is also well known as belonging to a flourishing family connected with building speculations in the vicinity of London. The late Mr. James Gomme was

a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and his kinsman, Mr. Stephen Gomme, is commemorated by his liberality in presenting the ground upon which the new church of St. Stephen, near Shepherd's Bush, has been recently erected, chiefly at the expense of the Lord Bishop of London.*

The seal was found in or near Mel-ford, in Suffolk, and is now in the possession of Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A.

Its material is brass. The work-manship is so elegant that we have given an engraving of the seal itself, as well as its impression. The star seen in perspective marks the top of the design, as a guide in making an impression perfectly upright.

From the legend in the circumference having been misread COMES instead of GOMES, some who have seen this seal have imagined that it belonged to an Earl, or to some office connected with the *county of Essex*. We need scarcely add that such a conjecture was not very consistent in connection with a "merchant's mark," at least upon a seal; for, though these marks might sometimes be used by those who also had right to coat-armour, they generally occur, as personal emblems, in substitution for "the pride of heraldry," among those classes to whom its honours did not descend.

J. G. N.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

St. Peter's "supposed" Chair—"Milton's Works in Verse and Prose"—Horace Walpole and Junius—Suggestion to the Trustees of the Taylor Fund as to the improvement of the English language—Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Lynn—Coventry Tokens.

ST. PETER'S "SUPPOSED" CHAIR.

MR. URBAN,—On my return from Rome, after an absence of some months, I find your Magazines for that period awaiting me, and in those for June and July I have read with interest the paper on "The Legend of St. Peter's Chair," and the letter of Mr. James Roche, of Cork, in reference thereto.

Mr. Roche, with his usual accuracy and tact, has taken advantage of some incidental inaccuracies of Lady Morgan to damage her general testimony; but, as

you justly observe, neither Mr. Roche's suggestions nor corrections can settle the point in dispute. A lady may make most slip-slop confusion of dates and facts, but her doing so does not authenticate the "Legend of St. Peter's Chair." Had her ladyship been less fond of epigrammatic point she might have argued *her* point, and escaped a mortifying exposure; but her blundering leaves the original question quite as much at issue as before.

Whilst at Rome I examined with much

* See our Magazine for July 1850, p. 82.

attention the ponderous and fantastic mass of bronze *supposed* to contain the subject matter of controversy between "The Lady and The Cardinal." I viewed it more than once both in front and rear, in order to discover if possible where "French Curiosity" might have formerly let daylight in upon the relic, but I could not perceive any traces of such an operation; none were visible from any point of view to which I could attain.

In reading Cardinal Wiseman's accurate and *borrowed* description of the Enshrined Chair, comparing it with the plate printed by you from the design of "Maria Turrigio," and bringing my own fresh recollection of the *shape* and *size* of the great bronze case to bear on both, I own a very grave doubt occurs to me whether all parties may not be disputing about something as unreal as the problem which a merry king once proposed to a grave society; in fact I raise the question whether the exoteric chair really contains any esoteric counterpart? The materials of a chair may be inclosed lying as a heap of disjointed sticks; there may lie within (as in the golden case of St. Mark's Gospel at Venice) a heap of fragments, "*pulvis et præterea nihil*;" but that a chair, in the shape of a chair, as described by Dr. Wiseman, and depicted in your Magazine, can be inclosed in the visible shrine of bronze, seems to be more than questionable, for the following reasons:

The bronze *Cathedra* closes the vista of the nave of St. Peter's, and as every one knows the gigantic scale of every ornament and component part of this vast edifice, it may be supposed that this chair is of proportionate size; it is held up, as I venture to think, rather grotesquely than grandly, upon the tips of the fingers of four colossal doctors of the Greek and Latin church, at an elevation of seventy feet to the top; it is in the shape of a large arm chair, and, as my recollection serves me, it is a question more than puzzling in what part of it the *original* chair of St. Peter can be *supposed* to be contained?*

The Cardinal is *very* accurate, but he nowhere asserts that he writes as an eyewitness. His account has been traced *verbatim* to a writer in the middle of the last century, or one hundred years ago. Query, did that writer speak as an eyewitness? Or did he too write from tradition? Thus the question lies open—Who has *seen* that to which so many are ready to give testimony?

The Cardinal is *very* accurate; he describes the chair as consisting of two parts, a body and a back; the body he describes as a *cube* measuring in Roman palms, what we should call three feet four inches broad, two feet one inch deep, and about three feet high; the dimensions of the back he does not give; but as he describes, and the drawing shews, that the back consisted of "a series of pilasters supporting arches, with a triangular pediment," it seems impossible to *suppose* that the back can have been less than two feet high, probably more; here then upon the lowest supposition we have a body not less than five feet high, by three deep, in the form of a chair, *supposed* to be inclosed in another chair of totally different size and proportions; and it is curious to speculate in *what part of the gigantic case are we to suppose it inclosed*; is it in the back? is it in the seat? is it in one of the legs? for assuredly it cannot fit in its case leg for leg, seat for seat, back for back. The solution for all these difficulties would be, as you observe it is shortly and sensibly put by Lady Morgan, to "produce the chair." If this be not done, and if there be no otherwise satisfactory answer to these queries, this other question inevitably urges itself—Is there any chair inclosed at all? or is not the bronze case a deception somewhat similar to that which Mr. Carlyle pointedly describes of a stuffed set of legs provided for an infirm pope which enabled him to appear in the balcony of St. Peter's, as if standing up to bless the multitude, while, in fact, he was seated at his ease behind "the sham."

Apropos of "shams," and to turn aside from the "*sella gestatoria*" for the present, it appears both remarkable and significant that the great altar of St. Peter's should be as it were sentinelled by four memorials of saints and miracles, of which candid Roman Catholics themselves admit three to be doubtful, while to a Protestant investigator there seems so little doubt in the case, that he may consider the chief altar of a "strong delusion" could not be more appropriately garnished than by such imaginary saints and such mock miracles. Mr. Eustace, a Roman Catholic, whose candour in some parts of his book renders it almost worthy of a place in the "*Index Prohibitorum Librorum*," openly censures the judgment which has appropriated three of the principal niches of the nave of St. Peter's to saints whose repute was merely local at best, and whose *very*

* A view of the chair, as described by our correspondent, may be seen in Bonanni's *Numismata summorum pontificum templi Vaticani fabricam indicantia*, fol. Romæ, 1715, p. 111.—Ed.

existence may, as he candidly owns, be questioned by many.

The post of honour at the right hand of the great altar is occupied by *Saint Veronica*—a saint whose identity is absorbed in the vulgar error of a former age, which embodied and personified a *veron ikon* (a true likeness) of Christ into a woman, supposed to have wiped his face as he went towards Calvary, and in doing so to have brought away his likeness miraculously impressed upon her handkerchief, which handkerchief is supposed to be preserved in the reliquial treasury overhead, and on high days is exhibited to the prostrated multitude below, as one of the “great relics of St. Peter’s.” In the distance and darkness no one can possibly distinguish whether the object held out to their adoration be a handkerchief or a hat.

St. Helena balances St. Veronica on the opposite side, being, as Eustace remarks, “a princess of great virtue and eminent piety;” but her statue, he thinks, might be more fitly placed in the vestibule, beside her son Constantine. St. Helena however flanks the high altar of St. Peter’s. Her celebrity mainly rests upon the *invention*! (what a happy word) of that material cross of which it is said that more pieces are scattered through the world than would suffice to build a first-rate man-of-war.

A third corner of the noble nave is appropriated to St. Longinus, “whose very name,” says candid Eustace, “exists but in legendary tale.” St. Longinus is supposed to be the soldier who pierced the Saviour’s side while on the cross; the very point of the spear with which he did the deed is supposed to be preserved in the reliquarium overhead; and Longinus, supposed to be converted by the results of the crucifixion, takes rank as the third sentinel of the high altar of St. Peter’s.

The fourth niche is allocated to a colossal statue of St. Andrew, and in the gallery overhead is supposed to rest the actual head of the apostle. Some time since this relic was stolen, whether by a religious thief who valued the head itself, or by one who sought the casket and its jewels, must be doubtful; but in a little time the

head was recovered; the robber in a fit of remorse, probably after having filched the jewels, deposited the venerable relic in a garden near Rome, giving intimation to its sleepy *custodes* where it might be found. It would be impossible to doubt the implicit faith of at least one individual in the genuineness of this relic. The distress of Pio Nono during its loss was extreme, and his joy on its recovery proportionate: it was restored to its place with every solemnity and honour he could give to the ceremony—which ended with public rejoicings as for the recovery of a palladium. Indeed no one can behold the demeanour of the present Pope in public ceremonies without being convinced of his personal devotion to what he supposes to be the truth. Whatever opinion may be formed of the head or judgment of Pio Nono, it is impossible to doubt the earnestness of his piety, presenting, I must say, a marked contrast to the indifferent formality of others officially engaged in these performances.

These with a host of minor relics are the selected ornaments of the high altar of St. Peter’s; and, with the questionable chair which closes the perspective, it must be owned that the garnishing is not inappropriate to that which it embellishes.

And now one word more as to the *supposed* chair. The nave of this great temple seems the very fairy-land of supposition; let us carry supposition a little further. Suppose the demand to “produce the chair” complied with, the bronze chair opened, and an actual chair found therein, what will it prove? If Lady Morgan’s Cufic inscription is found, it settles the question at once. If Cardinal Wiseman’s arcades and pillared arches appear ornamenting a *supposed* relic of an age when these ornaments were not yet invented, the discovery will be equally decisive. “Therefore,” whether we find the Lady’s inscription or the Cardinal’s description to be correct, the chair is left *literally* without “a leg to stand upon,” as a genuine remain of St. Peter.

I am, &c. A. B. R.

MILTON’S WORKS IN VERSE AND PROSE.

MR. URBAN,—In Mr. Pickering’s very handsome edition of Milton’s works in prose and verse, the editor has very properly adhered to the author’s very peculiar system of spelling. He has made the edition much more valuable by doing so. But can any of your correspondents assure the less skilful reader that these variations in spelling are accurately copied from the original edition. The numerous misprints in the life of Milton make the

reader doubtful how far he can trust the correctness of the text in the body of the work. I have not kept a list of the errata, but two that I notice in turning over the volume will serve as a sample. In p. xlv. note, for Bowles’s life off Bishop Ken, read Bowle! In p. lxxviii. the following quotation from the letters of Charles Lamb is thus printed: “The *Just* Defence is the greatest work among them, because it is uniformly great, and such as is befitting

the very *thought* of a great *nature*, *speaks* for itself" instead of "The First Defence" and "the very *mouth* of a great *nation speaking*."

Again in the next sentence, "but the Second Defence, which is but a *sacrifice* of

splendid passages" instead of "*succession*."

Surely such printing in a work of such pretension is calculated to make the unfortunate purchaser groan.

Yours, &c.

D. S.

HORACE WALPOLE AND JUNIUS.

MR. URBAN,—Do the following expressions make it at all probable that Horace Walpole was *Junius*?

They refer to the treatment of General Conway, who had been deprived of his employment on account of voting against the *legality* of general warrants.

"I have passed a night, for which George Grenville* and the Duke of Bedford shall pass many an uneasy one!"

"My anger shall be a little more manly, and the plan of my revenge a little deeper laid, than in peevish bons-mots. You shall judge of my indignation by its duration."

"Have I separated myself from you? &c. &c. If they have dared to hint this, the pen that is now writing to you will bitterly undeceive them."

"I wish to command myself—but that struggle shall be added to their bill."—To General Conway, April 21, 1764.

"Tho' not writing to you, I have been employed *about* you, as I have ever since the 21st of April—a day your enemies shall have some cause to remember."—To General Conway, June 5, 1764.

"I trust you will mind them (ministers) no more than I do, excepting the *flattery*, ^{wh^{ch}} I shall not forget, I promise them."—To General Conway, Sept. 1. 1764.

If these extracts do not prove *Horace Walpole* to be *Junius*, surely they must connect him with that mysterious personage. If not, *what* can he allude to?—

CLERICUS.

SUGGESTION TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE TAYLOR FUND AS TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MR. URBAN,—To those who have studied the internal powers and capabilities of the English language, it has often been a matter of regret that in the composition of words to express new ideas in arts, sciences, &c. recourse should have been so often had to the uncongenial languages of Greece and Rome, instead of to our own mother-tongue, which possesses both a treasury of home-words and a pliancy admirably adapted to meet all our wants. That it is altogether too late to remedy such a state of things cannot be allowed. Permit me to propose therefore the formation of a *New Society for the Improvement of the English Language* in respect of the defects and evils now indicated. It is not right that because all cannot be done, that therefore we should stand still with folded arms and do nothing. German writers have not been blind to our carelessness and supineness; and it is chiefly in consequence of reading what one of them has very recently written on the subject that I now address you. Query, would it not be a legitimate exercise of the powers delegated by the will of the founder of the

Taylor Institution at Oxford—to endeavour to *improve* the English language in the way above stated?

The following extract from the will of Sir Robert Taylor is printed in the regulations for that Institution, agreed upon in convocation, April 10, 1845, and March 4, 1847.

"—to the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford and their successors for the purpose of applying the interest and produce thereof in purchase of freehold land within, or if possible to be made within, the jurisdiction of the said University, and for the erecting a proper edifice thereon, and for establishing a foundation for the teaching and *improving* the European languages in such manner as should from time to time be approved by the said Chancellor and Scholars in Convocation assembled."

I beg to recommend the consideration of this subject to the heads of that illustrious University, now so seasonably engaged in improving and expanding its course of instruction.

Yours &c.

PHILOLOGUS.

HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN AT LYNN.

MR. URBAN,—The hospital to which the following letter alludes was that of St. Mary Magdalen-on-the-Causeway between Gaywood and Lynn, founded by Peter the

Chaplain in the time of King Stephen, A.D. 1145. It consisted of a prior and twelve brethren and sisters, of whom ten (the prior being one) were sound, and

* George Grenville was a favourite of Junius.—ED.

three unsound, or leprous. Peter the Chaplain, their founder, died in 1174.

It was in consequence of the inquiry instituted in this letter that the mayor and burgesses of Lynne purchased the king's letters patents granting the site of the hospital, and the lands and tenements thereto belonging, for the maintenance of poor people.

Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, speaks of it as re-founded by King James the First.

Yours, &c. H. E.

[MS. Cotton. Vesp. F. xii. fol. 161.]

My verie good lorde, I have looked into the state of the hospitall, or poore house of Gaywood neere Lynne, and doe fynde it broken and spoyled, and full of confusion; neverthesse some lyttle thinge is lefte, and somewhat I suppose may be recovered that is nowe wthholden from yt. It seemes to me that the foundac'on is verie auncient (for I can fynde neyther foundac'on nor founder), and did consist of a prior or master, and certen poore bretheren and sisters, w^{ch} in former tymes they saie weare aboute a dozen in nomber. And it may well be, for I suppose that the land y^t aunciently belonged vnto them was some threscore poundes by yeare or better, to be improved at this daye. But this hospitall while it stodee was soe ill husbanded by the M^rs that they have made awaye the principall thinges, some in Henry theyghtes tyme some since, for fower skore or a hundred yeares at very smale rentes: one thinge nowe in the handes of one M^r Thursbie worthe twentie poundes a yeare, at the rent of twentie shillings: one other made awaye to one of the Stranges, nowe comed to the hands of S^r Phillipp Woodhouse at the rent of twentie three shillings a yeare, that by likelihoode is worthe thirtie poundes a yeare; and yet these smale rents themselves are deteyned and not payde, and the lands have runne soe longe myngled wth other lands of these great owners that there is lyttle hope wthout greate difficultie to finde them out. Besides this spoyle com'ytted by themselves, there are alsoe some coppie houldes of twoe manno^{rs}, one late Justice Gawdies the other M^r Thursbies, w^{ch} the lordes have taken awaye vpon p'tence that the hospitall was sup'p'ssed. Likewise certen consealers fell vpon them for their whole state, as namelie one Baldwyn, whoe claymed vnder S^r George Howard, against whome they p'vayled, and proved the lande not to be concealed. After him one Adams gott a newe graunte, vpon tyle of concealment, w^{ch} the towne of Lynne bought of him and tooke state thereof from him in

their owne names, and therefore I shoulde muche have suspected their purpose, but that they have cleared themselves by good effectes, and yelde themselves to what I shall advise for the establishment of the house, and recoverie and restoreinge of the possessions. They saye that because they sawe the M^r and the bretheren and sisters to make awaye their possessions for soe longe termes, and for noethinge, they thought it good to buye in this estate to disable the Mr. to make suche spoyle, and to inhale themselves to maynteyne as manie poore as the lyveinge woulde beare, or rather more, and therefore the towne of Lynne doe at this daye stocke thirteene or fourteene acres of good pasture (p'cell of the landes of the hospitall) wth cowes, at the chardge of the towne of Lynne, whereof they give the whole p'ffett to the poore. There is alsoe twentie acres more w^{ch} the towne of Lynne have lett out, to the reasonable value, and imploye the rent, wth some addic'on of their owne, to the vse of the poore, soe that there are nowe maynteyned some sixe p'sons in the hospitall.

Uppon considerac'on of all this case I am of opynion y^t this hospitall is and ought to be in beinge, and ought not to come to the crowne, ffor it was a meere laye hospitall erected for the sustentac'on of poore persons w^{out} anie mixture of sup'stition.

Nextlie, I can not finde by anie instrument or writinge whoe founded it nor whoe ought to place the M^r and poore there. Onelie it seemes that the towne of Lynne have placed them as longe as men may remember. And accordinglye they clayme to be patrons of it, and have vpon the avoydaunce of the mastershipp placed others, and sent them to the house, and installed them. Neither doe I fynde that anie other have done soe besides themselves.

Touchinge their landes w^{ch} are some of them wrongfullie wthholden, some of them houlden by longe leases to the vndoing of the house, as I have said, there must be some course taken by lawe to recover what may be, and to sett out and distinguish the rest that is holden by lease, that at the least when the termes expyre it may be knowne what belonges vnto them.

And that tyle and p'tended conveyance of the towne of Lynne must be taken in, w^{ch} they are content to yeld for the benefett of the house. And if they will alsoe be intreated to beare the chardge of the suite to reduce and settle the possessions of the house, w^{ch} p'happs I shall bringe them to, they shall well deserve to have the patronage confirmed vnto them,

to w^{ch} they shewe alreddie the best tittle, for they have possession, and though they shall make noe proffitt of it, yet the name and rule of the hospitall (for w^{ch} they are seated aptlie, for they are neighbors to it) will invite them to the chardge.

And lastlie, I woulde humblie move yo^r lordshipp that yow woulde be pleased to be a sutor to his Ma^{tie} to give his gracious ayde in suche course as shalbe founde most for theire good, for the better establishment bothe of theire coporac'on and possessions. And then I will sende to the men of Lynne, and give direccion

in all thinges as I shall fynde to be fyttest for theire case, and best for the state of the poore there, w^{ch} I knowe to be the ende of the lordes care and desiers in this charitable worke. Thus recom^dending the good of this poore hospitall to yo^r honorable p'tecc'on, I rest

Yo^r Lordshipps most bounden,

HENRY ADAIRE.

9^o April, 1609.

To the Right hono^rable my verie good Lorde the Lord Privie Seale.

COVENTRY TOKENS.



MR. URBAN,—Will the following account of tokens formerly issued by the Corporation of Coventry and various private inhabitants of that city be acceptable to your readers?

This private coinage of tokens arose out of the inconvenience sustained by shopkeepers and the public in consequence of the scarcity of small change. The metals used were tin, copper, and brass, and of course every person who issued this kind of coin was obliged to take it again when offered to him. Where many sorts were current tradesmen kept sorting-boxes, into which they put the tokens of different persons, and at a suitable opportunity sent them to be exchanged. It has been stated that a penny-worth of copper or brass could be converted into nearly fifty tokens. The Corporation prohibited the issue of all tokens but those bearing the city's stamp, by the following order of council, dated 1669: "That the tokens which have lately been issued in this city be called in, under a penalty of 5*l*. as many persons are obliged to give 13*d*. of these tokens for 12*d*. in silver; and that none be suffered to remain out except those which have the city's stamp, and whatever profit there may be the Sword-bearer to take it. After the 16th of April the above tokens to be called in." In 1672 private tokens were superseded by halfpennies and farthings issued by authority of Charles II. and directed to be current in all payments under the value of 6*d*. The late Mr. Sharp had a private plate engraved of most of these tokens. They are still occasionally to be met with in Coventry,

and a considerable number of them are in my possession.

1. Obverse. "John Smith, in"—in the centre, a shield, containing 3 cinquefoils in chevron between 3 limbecks; probably a variation of the Pewterers' arms. Reverse. "Coventry, 1651,"—centre, "I. L. S."—The letter L. was probably the initial of his wife's Christian name.

2. Obv. "Nathaniell Alsopp,"—centre, a Lacy knot. Rev. "of Coventry, 1656,"—centre, "N. A."—He was a Captain in the City Militia in 1659.

3. Obv. "Edward Lapworth,"—centre, a bird. Rev. "in Coventry, 1659,"—centre, "E. L."—He was a clothier, and Churchwarden of St. Michael's, 1666; Mayor, 1676. Removed as Alderman by Charles II. in 1684, but restored by James II. in 1688.

4. Obv. "Iohn Lax, at the,"—centre, a star. Rev. "in Coventry, 1659,"—centre, "I. M. L."

5. Obv. "Edward Crusse,"—centre, a pack-horse. Rev. "of Coventry, 1663,"—centre, "E. M. C."

6. Obv. "John Woolrich, 1663,"—centre, a double heraldic rose. Rev. "Mercer, in Coventry,"—centre, a teazel, and "I. W." beneath.—He was Sheriff in 1655, and Mayor 1660.

7. Obv. "Mercer and Grocer,"—centre, "C. F." Rev. "in Coventry,"—centre, "1665."

8. Obv. "William Rowney, senior,"—centre, an elephant and castle. Rev. "in Coventry, 1665,"—centre, "his half-penny."

9. Obv. "William Rowney, in"—centre, an elephant and castle. Rev. "Coventry, Mercer,"—centre, the Virgin Mary, crowned: the Mercers' arms—(a farthing).

10. Obv. "Samvell Allsopp,"—centre, a shield of arms, 3 wolves' heads erased, branch in mouth. Rev. "in Coventry, 1666,"—centre, "S. A."

11. Obv. "Robert Bedford, 1666,"—centre, a shield of arms, between 3 leo-

pard's faces, 3 roses on a chevron. Rev. "in Coventry,"—centre, "R. B." divided by 3 cinquefoils with stems interlaced.—He was a clothier, and Sheriff in 1643; Mayor, 1650.

12. Obv. "Robert Bedford, in" — centre, an anchor, between the initials "R. B." Rev. "City of Coventry,"—centre, "R. A. B."

13. Obv. "William Snell, Mercer"—centre, "W. A. S." Rev. "in Coventry, 1665,"—centre, the Virgin Mary.—He was Churchwarden of St. Michael's in 1666; Sheriff, 1675; Mayor, 1688. Removed as Alderman by Charles II. 1685, and restored by James II. 1688. Arms: a chevron between 3 snails.

14. Obv. "In Coventry, 1666," — centre, "S. W." Rev. "Woollsted, Weaver,"—centre, a shuttle.

15. Obv. "In Coventry, 1667," — centre, "E. O." Rev. "Feltmaker,"—centre, a hat and plume.—Edward Owen was Churchwarden of St. Michael's, 1678; Mayor, 1680. Removed from situation of Alderman, 1685.

16. Obv. "John Brookes, of Coventry," —centre, "his halfpenny." Rev. "Stationer, 1668,"—centre, a Bible.—He left a rent-charge on a house to purchase Bibles to be given annually to poor children.

17. Obv. "John Crichlowe, Drap^r" —centre, "of Coventry, 1668." Rev. The same.—He was Sheriff, 1652; Mayor, 1658; Captain in the City Militia, 1658.

18. Obv. "John Mvrdock, Baker, 1668." Rev. "in Coventry, his halfpenny."

19. Obv. "Samvell Tissall, at" — centre, a thistle. Rev. "in Coventry, 1668,"—centre, "his halfpenny." — He was Churchwarden of Trinity Church in 1677.

20. Obv. "William Avsten,"—centre, 3 tuns.—Probably part of the Vintners' or Brewers' arms. Rev. "in Coventry," —centre, "W. A. A."

21. Obv. "Nathanill Barnard," — centre, a globe. Rev. "in Coventry, Mercer,"—centre, "N. B." — He was Sheriff in 1641. He was ordered to be taken into custody, in 1649, for refusing to be a Member of the Council House.

22. Obv. "John Carpenter, of" — centre, a crescent and seven stars. Rev. "Coventry, his halfpenny," — centre, "I. E. C."—He was a Churchwarden of St. Michael's, 1666.

23. Obv. "Michaell Earle, of" — centre, the Virgin Mary—a shield of the Mercers' arms. Rev. "Mercer, Coventry,"—centre, "M. M. E." — He was Mayor in 1677: in his year the procession of Lady Godiva was first established.

24. Obv. "In Coventry, Mercer,"—

centre, "F. C." Rev. "at the Sgar Lofe,"—centre, a sugar-loaf.

25. Obv. "Edward Fayerbrother,"—centre, a golden fleece. Rev. "Clothier, in Coventry,"—centre, "E. S. F."—He was Churchwarden of St. Michael's, 1656.

26. Obv. "Abraham Lucas,"—centre, Grocers' arms, viz. a chevron between 6 cloves in chief and 3 in base. Rev. "in Coventry, Grocer,"—centre, "A. E. L."

27. Obv. "Samuell Peisley, at the"—centre, the sun. Rev. "Sonn, in Coventry,"—centre, a tun.

28. Obv. "Apothecarie," — centre, "T. P." Rev. "in Coventry,"—centre, Apothecary's arms: Apollo in his glory holding a bow and arrow, bestriding the serpent Python.

29. Obv. "William Gilbert,"—centre, a wrinkled boot between two staves. Rev. "Mercer, in Coventry,"—centre, "W. G."

30. Obv. "Bermingham, Hinkly," — centre, "E. A. C." Rev. "Coventry, Warwick,"—centre, "his halfpenny."

31. Obv. "In Coventry, Sovtham," — centre, "H. E. W." Rev. "Rvgby, Lvtterworth,"—centre, "Dyer, 1666."

CORPORATION TOKENS.

1. Obv. "A Coventry Halfe Penny, 1669." Rev. The city arms, viz. the elephant and castle, with the cat o' mountain for crest, in a shield; with "C. C." on each side.

2. Obv. "The Citty of Coventry," — centre, the city arms. Rev. "theyre Halfe Penny,"—centre, crest, the cat o' mountain.—See the engraving.

3. Obv. "A Coventry Farthing," — centre, above the initials "C. C." a cat o' mountain, and beneath "1669." Rev. "the Armes of Coventry,"—centre, the elephant and castle.

I have also the eight following tokens, several rather illegible, issued by persons in Warwickshire, but as there must be beyond doubt many more, perhaps a correspondent might be induced to complete the list.

1. Obv. "Thomas Stratford,"—centre, a bell. Rev. "in Warwick, 1656,"—centre, "T. E. S."

2. Obv. "Margery Hanslapp,"—centre, the Virgin crowned. Rev. "of Southam, 1658,"—centre, "M. H."

3. Obv. "Thomas Rimill," — centre, "his halfpenny." Rev. "of Brayles,"—centre "T. M. R. 1666."

4. Obv. "Will. Cockbill, his halfpenny, 1668." Rev. "of Barford, neare Warwick."

5. Obv. "Sam. Wheeler, in Warwick," —centre, a man. Rev. "his halfpenny, 1688,"—centre, "S. E. W."

6. Obv. "Samuel Bacon, Ironmonger,"—centre, arms, chevron between 3 steel gads and 3 pair of shackles. Rev. "in Kenton, in Warwickshire,"—centre, "his halfpenny."

7. Obv. "William Chebsey,"—centre, a

sugar-loaf. Rev. "in Rvgbey,"—centre, "W. C."

8. Obv. "Abraham Harper,"—centre, the Virgin Mary. Rev. "Mercer, in Rvgby,"—centre, "A. H."

Yours, &c. W. READER.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM CHARLES II. TO THE CORPORATION OF IPSWICH, FOR THEIR KIND RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH REFUGEES UPON THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES.

MR. URBAN,—The following copy of a letter of Charles II. is derived from an old book of extracts from the records of the corporation of Ipswich. As a graceful act of royal authority, relating to an important fact, not only in our local history but in that also of a great branch of our national manufacture, you will perhaps think it worthy of a place in your pages.

Yours, &c.

IBEN.

"CHARLES REX.—Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Your free and charitable reception of the poor French linen-weavers is so well pleasing unto us, that we cannot but return you our thanks for the same in a very special manner, and do further assure you that as

we hope that manufacture may prove to be a great and public advantage to that your town and the whole nation when once established, so we will upon all occasions readily give such encouragement as shall be thought fit and requisite for so good a work, no less tending to the benefit of our own native subjects than to the relief and support of those distressed foreigners who for conscience' sake have taken their refuge in this our kingdom; so, not doubting but you will persist as you have begun, we bid you farewell. Given at our court at Whitehall the 18th day of November, 1681, in the thirty-third year of our reign. By his Majestie's command,

L. JENKYNs."

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Memorial to the Master of the Rolls upon the subject of the Records, List of Signatures—Suggestion from an Old Correspondent—Duke of Monmouth's Note Book—Caxton's Memorial—Suggestion in reference to it—Sales of Pictures—Curious subject of Antiquarian Inquiry lately prosecuted in Denmark—Sale of MSS. of Mons. Donnadien—French gratis visits to London—Recent non-historical Publications.

THE MEMORIAL to the Master of the Rolls ON THE SUBJECT OF the fees payable at THE RECORD OFFICES was transmitted to Sir John Romilly early in the past month. No answer has yet been received. It was signed by the following persons:—

Mahon.
Strangford.
S. Oxon.
Braybrooke.
Londesborough.
Talbot de Malahide.
R. C. Neville.
Thomas Babington Macaulay.
Robert Harry Inglis.
Fortunatus Dwarries.
Henry Ellis.
Frederick Madden.

Lucy Aikin.
William Harrison Ainsworth.
John Yonge Akerman.
John Ayre.
Charles Bailey.
J. Brodrick Bergne.

Samuel Birch.
W. H. Blaauw.
Charles Boutell.
John Britton.
John Bruce.
Thomas Carlyle.
F. A. Carrington.
John Payne Collier.
Charles Purton Cooper.
Bolton Corney.
Thomas Corser.
George Lillie Craik.
Thomas Crofton Croker.
James Crossley.
Peter Cunningham.
F. H. Davis.
Charles Dickens.
Charles Wentworth Dilke.
Hepworth Dixon.
John Doran.
John Forster.
Edward Foss.
Augustus W. Franks.
Mary Anne Everett Green.
J. Hamilton Gray.

Henry Hallam.
 James Orchard Halliwell.
 Philip Hardwick.
 Edward Hawkins.
 T. K. Hervey.
 James Heywood.
 John Holmes.
 G. A. Hoskins.
 Douglas Jerrold.
 Charles Knight.
 John Lee.
 Peter Levesque.
 Samuel Roffey Maitland.
 Henry Hart Milman.
 Octavius A. S. Morgan.
 John Bowyer Nichols.
 John Gough Nichols.
 Edward Oldfield.
 John Henry Parker.
 R. Parkinson.
 Thomas Joseph Pettigrew.
 James K. Planché.
 James Prior.
 F. R. Raines.
 Edward F. Rimbault.
 George Poulett Scrope.
 Henry Shaw.
 Evelyn Philip Shirley.
 Edward Smirke.
 Charles Roach Smith.
 William Henry Smyth.
 James Spedding.
 Agnes Strickland.
 S. R. Solly.
 William John Thoms.
 Charles Tucker.
 William S. W. Vaux.
 Albert Way.
 Alfred White.
 Thomas Wright.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT writing to us upon this subject suggests, that "if any difficulty exists in reference to the small accommodation for readers in some of the existing Record Offices, it would be a great boon to literature if inquirers, until the new Record Office be completed, were permitted to have gratuitous inspection of the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*. Such a partial permission would evidence the good will of the authorities, and would enable them, by its results, to judge of the number of persons who would be likely to take advantage of gratuitous access." The suggestion is a very good one. There is probably not room for many readers in the present offices, although there would be no difficulty in accommodating any number of persons who went with money in their hands; but there is a great fallacy in the notion (if it exists) that free permission would occasion a large number of persons to flock immediately to the Record Offices. How many persons can read records, understand them, apply

them? How many know even of what kind of documents the great mass of the records consists? There is nothing in this or any other difficulty that we have heard alleged which a little good will and proper management in the keepers, would not easily overcome. Until the completion of the New Record Office any possible difficulty might be obviated by additional control over the granting of permissions, or, as our OLD CORRESPONDENT suggests, by limiting the present gratuitous access to such classes of records as are likely to be the most generally useful. We wait for the reply of the Master of the Rolls, in patient confidence that the application will receive from him the attention which we are sure it deserves. Little sophistical difficulties, generated (if they exist) in unwilling minds, will never weigh with him.

We learn from a letter of Sir Frederick Madden lately published in Notes and Queries, that ONE OF THE MANUSCRIPT NOTE BOOKS found on the person of THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH, the same which was described about twelve months ago in Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, has been purchased for the British Museum from Dr. Anster. Sir Frederick gives a table of contents of the MS.; from which it would seem, that, apart from its curiosity as an historical relic, it is of little worth. The book is authenticated by a memorandum in the hand-writing of James II. and was deposited by him with other MSS. in the English College in Paris. How it got from thence does not exactly appear. In 1827 it was purchased (as is said) by an Irish student at a book-stall in Paris. He gave it to a priest in the county of Kerry, on whose death it came into the possession of Dr. Anster. Two or three poems, some recipes, rules in astrology, charms, prayers, notes of distances, routes, and memoranda as to the value of money—such are its principal contents. This volume must not be confounded with the far more important book mentioned by Dr. Welwood, from which he printed various memoranda in his Memoirs, and respecting which he said, "A great many dark passages there are in it, and some clear enough, that shall be eternally buried for me. And perhaps it had been for king James's honour to have committed them to the flames, as Julius Cæsar is said to have done upon the like occasion."*

* An inquiry is pending in Notes and Queries respecting the various editions of Dr. Welwood's Memoirs. We possess the edition alluded to in a letter from Mr. Ross as having been printed by "one Baker" some time before 1718. It pur-

The Subscribers to the intended CAXTON MEMORIAL, having abandoned the proposal made by the Dean of St. Paul's for a combination of fountain and light, it is now designed to apply the money raised to the erection of an iron statue, provided the amount can be raised to a sum sufficient for that purpose. Mr. Bolton Corney has written to Notes and Queries, objecting to the proposed statue on the ground that we do not possess any likeness of the celebrated printer, those which pass for such being, first, a portrait of Burchiello, a Florentine barber, and, secondly, a likeness of a priest. To erect a statue, founded upon either of these pretended resemblances, would be, as Mr. Corney justly thinks, to perpetuate a fiction. Mr. Corney further suggests, as a preferable memorial, the publication of an edition of Caxton's works; the proems, notes, colophons, &c. to the books printed and edited by him. Mr. Beriah Botfield objects to this suggestion on the score of expense, and suggests the adoption of Mr. Malclise's likeness of Caxton in his "truthful" picture. This is a suggestion in which of course Mr. Corney cannot concur. But the discussion will do good. If neither proposal can be carried out we shall probably have a better suggestion than either. The money in hand is said to be *far short* of the sum necessary to erect a statue or to print the works; if so, why not repair Chaucer's tomb with it? Nothing would be more agreeable to Caxton himself. He not only printed Chaucer's works, and reimprinted them merely to get rid of errors, but, feeling that the great poet "ought eternally to be remembered" in the place where he lies buried, he hung up an epitaph to his memory over that tomb which is now mouldering to decay:

Post obitum Caxton voluit te vivere, cura
 Willemi, Chaucer clare poeta, tui,
 Nam tua, non solum, compressit opuscula
 formis,
 Has quoque sed laudes jussit hic esse tuas.

The epitaph, touching evidence of Caxton's affection for the poet, has disappeared. In a few years the tomb itself will have submitted to inevitable fate. What better mode of keeping alive the memory of both Chaucer and Caxton, or of doing honour to the pious printer, than by showing that even after the lapse of centuries his wishes for the preservation of

Chaucer's memory in that place are not forgotten? If the fund is more than sufficient for the purpose, the surplus might be invested on trust to perform the wish of Caxton by keeping Chaucer's monument in repair for ever.

During the last month the PICTURES OF MR. PENN, of Stoke Pogeis, have been sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The well-known picture by Benj. West of *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* was sold for 441l. A large picture of *children of the Penn family*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was sold for 367l. 10s., and a view of *Corfe Castle from the Sea*, by J. M. W. Turner, for 480l.

At Sotheby and Wilkinson's the *portrait of Thomas Campbell* the poet, painted by Sir T. Lawrence for the late Mr. Thomson, of Clitheroe, has been lately sold to Mr. Gambart for 60 guineas, and a *bust of the same poet*, by Baily, also executed for Mr. Thomson, was sold to Mr. Moxon, of Dover street, for 10l. At the same sale a *bust of Martin Folkes*, by Roubiliac, realised 20l. 10s.; and one of *Lord Brougham*, by Baily, 6l. 12s. 6d.

The following extract from a letter written by Herr J. J. A. Worsaae to Mr. C. Roach Smith, dated Copenhagen, July 4th, 1851, points attention to a novel and curious subject of antiquarian inquiry:—"At Stockholm the naturalists Steensbruss, Forchhammer, and I are going to explain some very curious discoveries which we together have made here in Denmark. We have joined in a committee of archaeologists and naturalists for the illustration of the oldest primeval period in particular. We have been so fortunate as to find along the line of our bays and rivers a considerable number of PLACES WHERE THE ABORIGINES HAVE EATEN THEIR FOOD. We have found enormous heaps of shells of the oyster and *Cardium edule*, *Litorina litorea*, *Mytilus edulis*, &c. mixed with fragments of pottery, charcoal, bones of birds and other animals, such as deer, auroxes, harts, wild swine, &c. all of which have been broken for extracting the interior parts, arrow-heads of bone and flint, hatchets of flint and stagshorn, pins, and other small implements in bone. We have found these traces in widely separated parts of the country, and always near the sea coast. Hitherto no metal has been discovered in any of these eating-places. In England I am sure you would find similar remains," &c.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson are about to sell a valuable COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and MSS. FORMED BY M. ALCIDE DONNADIEU. It comprises English royal autographs collected by Mr. Upcott, ranging from Henry V. to Her

ports to have been "Printed for a Society of Stationers," and to be "sold by J. Baker, at the Black Boy in Pater-Noster Row, 1710." Is any thing known of this Society, or pretended Society, of Stationers?

present Majesty, and a similar collection of French royal autographs from Charles VII. to recent times. To these are added autographs of many highly distinguished men, including Bacon, Boileau, Mazarin, Newton, Kepler, De Thou, Tasso, Voltaire, Rubens, Rembrandt, Raffaele, Sir Francis Drake, Essex, Monmouth (to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, begging his interference to save his life), Raleigh, Vane, and many others. "Put money in thy purse," is our advice to every collector, and wend thy way to Puttick and Simpson's.

A correspondent informs us that amongst the many ways which have been had recourse to in order to facilitate the access to London of that vast crowd of French visitors by whom the Exhibition and the metropolis have lately been honoured, Paris is placarded with bills announcing that persons undertaking to subscribe for one year to Mons. de Lamartine's newspaper, called *Le Pays*, are treated with a VISIT TO LONDON GRATIS. The journey is performed, we believe, from Paris to the coast in waggons, and thence, we suppose, by steam-boat to London. "*Voyage a Londres sans rien payer; abonnez vous au Pays, par A. de Lamartine.*" such is the offer of the placard. According to our notions it is a little *infra dig.* to solicit readers for a great poet, historian, and statesman, by methods so indirect, but such things are viewed differently by our continental neighbours. One would like to have a minute account of a journey performed under such circumstances.

Amongst non-historical books recently published which solicit our notice are the following:—

The New Testament expounded and illustrated according to the usual marginal references in the very words of Holy Scripture. By Clement Moody, M.A. Part II. 4to. Longmans. 1851.—This concludes an edition of the New Testament, in which the passages alluded to in the ordinary marginal references are printed in full at the bottom of the page as foot-notes. Every one who knows the importance of the marginal references, and the desirableness of facilitating in every possible way the study of the sacred Scriptures, will rejoice at such an addition to our Biblical Literature.

The Doctrine of the Trinity, a Doctrine not of Divine origin: and the Duty of Christian men in relation thereto. By George Stuart Hawthorne, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—A sad, sad book, respecting which the best thing we can wish Dr. Hawthorne is that he may live to be ashamed of it.

Poems, Essays, and Opinions; being a

selection from writings in the "Mirror of the Time" from August 7th, 1850, to the end of February, 1851. By Alfred Bate Richards, Esq. Barrister at Law. 2 vols. sm. 8vo. Aylott and Jones, 1851.—Dashing, impudent newspaper articles; very honest, we doubt not, but altogether devoid of discretion or wisdom.

The Botanical Looker-Out among the Wild Flowers of England and Wales, at all seasons and in the most interesting localities. By Edwin Lees, Esq. F.L.S. 2nd edition, revised. 8vo. Hamilton. 1851.—This is a new edition of a book the first edition of which greatly delighted us. We took it as our guide in the discovery of those wild flowers which make our lanes and commons, our hedge-rows and banks, so beautiful. Month by month we tested its information, and found it in a very high degree accurate and useful. The author is a complete master of his subject, and communicates his knowledge in a genial, pleasant, and most attractive way. The present edition is much enlarged, and every way improved. We recommend the book heartily, and not from merely reading it, but from thorough knowledge of its contents, and experience of its general accuracy.

The Oxford University Commission. A Letter addressed to Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. M.P. being a short inquiry into the nature of the protection afforded by Legislative Incorporation in relation to the University and Colleges of Oxford. By J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—The writer is of opinion that the University Commissions are "equally unconstitutional in character as profligate in principle."

A Plea for the Rights and Liberties of Women imprisoned for life under the power of Priests, in answer to Bishop Ullathorne. By Henry Drummond. 8vo. Bosworth. 1851.—Mr. Drummond pursues his attack upon nunneries with vigour, stating facts which deserve universal consideration. Amongst other things he prints translations of various curious extracts from a journal of a protector of convents, which has come into his possession rather oddly. He should publish the original, with a translation, as a separate book, without comment. He gives the following extract from the writings of Liguori, which we print on account of its curious similarity to the doctrine of the old Treatise of Equivocation noticed in another part of our present Magazine. "Amphibology, or speaking in a double sense, may be used in three ways:—1. When a word has a double meaning; as in Latin *volo* signifies to *will* and also to *fly*. 2. When a sentence has a double

meaning; as, for example, 'this book is Peter's,' may mean that Peter *wrote* the book, or that it *belongs* to Peter. 3. When the words have a double sense, one literal and the other spiritual. Thus if any one is asked about a thing which he wants to conceal, he may answer, 'I say no,' meaning 'I say the word no.' Cardenas doubts of this, but, with due respect for better judgment, it seems to me without reason, for the word 'I say,' really has a double sense, and means both to *pronounce* and also to *assert*; but in our sense '*I say*' is the same as '*I pronounce*.* To strengthen the equivocation with an oath is not wrong when there is sufficient reason for it, and when the equivocation itself is lawful; because where it is right to conceal the truth, and it is concealed without a lie, no irreverence is done to the oath. And even if the equivocation were without just cause, still there would be no perjury, since at least according to one sense of the word, or according to the mental reservation, he will swear truly." Mr. Drummond prints the original Latin of this passage.

Can a Clergyman create an equitable Charge on his Living under the Stat. 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 110? By John Darling, M.A. 8vo. Stephens. 1851.—The point is in dispute, but the writer thinks a clergyman cannot. We are glad to learn it, and quite agree with him that "it is contrary to public policy to allow an income which is received for the performance of a public duty to be perverted to other ends than those for which it was intended."

Medical Combinations against Life Insurance Companies. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—Many medical men refuse to answer questions as referees of patients effecting insurances upon lives without payment of a fee of one guinea. The present writer argues the case on behalf of those of the insurance companies who scruple as to paying the required fee. Considering that the class of medical practitioners who are ordinarily referred to is that of general practitioners, the fee is probably too much. Half a guinea, or in some cases even five shillings, would be enough; but we certainly think it a case for a fee, provided the medical man is asked to give his judgment as to whether the life is objectionable or not. Neither companies nor other people have a right to guide themselves in the conduct of their business by the judgment of any class of professional men without paying the usual fee for obtaining what they want. The question is of public moment, as in-

terfering with the extension of life insurance.

Letters to John Bull, Esq. on Affairs connected with his Landed Property, and the Persons who live thereon. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. 8vo. Chapman, 1851.

Letters to Mr. John Bull on Subjects connected with Agriculture and Free Trade, with Remarks upon Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Letters to John Bull, Esq. By S. F. S. 8vo. Saunders. 1851.—Free trade has scarcely yet become "historical." Until it has we must be excused for declining to interfere with it.

Shall we keep the Crystal Palace, and have riding and walking in all weathers among Flowers, Fountains, and Sculpture? By Denarius. 8vo. Murray, 1851.—The proposal of Denarius is that the present Exhibition should close at an appointed day. "The closing should be like a doom, whatever be the popularity or demand for an extension of time." But the building should be retained, "made a garden, and warmed with a summer temperature all the winter." We are not very favourable to this proposal, which certainly would not afford, as the writer supposes, "a solace to the old and the sick," but it seems a pity to take down a handsome building applicable to many useful purposes, provided the public feeling which demanded a pledge for its removal is now satisfied that it should remain.

Chorea Sancte Viti; or steps in the journey of Prince Legion. Twelve designs, by William Bell Scott. sm. fol. Bell, 1851.—Spirited outlines illustrative of the Life of a Mammon-worshipper. forcible and expressive, they tell a sad history with a vigorous reality. But is the series complete? The body is committed to the dust: is the return of the spirit to Him who gave it—the great moral of the history—beyond the artist's power?

Two sad deaths on one Sabbath; or, God's Judgments on two very common sins; and,

Conviction not necessarily conversion. Sermons preached at Amesbury by the Rev. F. W. Fowle, prebendary of Salisbury. 8vo. Salisbury, 1851.—Worthy of notice on account of their extreme simplicity of diction, and consequent perfect adaptation to the understanding of a country congregation.

The Morning Stars; a treatise (en permanence) as suggested by the Grand Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations. By the Rev. W. Pashley, 12mo. Hatchard. 1851.—With some oddities, as might be expected from the title-page, this is the best attempt which has emanated from the theological profession to

* We have altered a few words of Mr. Drummond's translation.

turn the Great Exhibition to a moral use. Many odd thoughts and curious facts have been brought together by the author. He has evidently written in haste, and pub-

lished in haste. If his work should come to a second edition, we should think he might, upon revision, put it into a form more worthy of permanence.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Autobiography of the Rev. William Walford. Edited, with a continuation, by John Stoughton. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

—Mr. Walford was born in Bath in Jan. 1773. His early life was passed first at Nantwich, and afterwards at Birmingham. At the latter place, when twelve years of age, he was apprenticed to an engraver. During the period of his apprenticeship his mind was opened gradually to the serious reception of religious truth, and at its close he determined to devote himself to the ministry. He had been brought up in the communion of the Church of England, but, from an early period of his life, entertained objections to "some parts of the liturgy." After conference with his clergyman, the difficulty of subscription appeared insurmountable. "If the necessary declaration had admitted," he says, "any licence of interpretation in a few instances, I should joyfully have made it, as no one could be affected with greater love and reverence for the much greater part of the book than I felt; and it was with no ordinary pang of sorrow and grief I was constrained to follow the course I adopted;"—that, namely, of uniting himself with the Independents. These circumstances are probably not at all uncommon. We think he came to a wrong conclusion; that his decision, although conscientious, was the mere rash judgment of an untutored boy; and that he would have been a more efficient servant of the Redeemer if he had remained in the church; but his case brings before us some of the consequences of preliminary subscription in a way which should induce us to give the whole subject a very careful re-consideration. Under other circumstances we make no doubt Mr. Walford would have remained firmly attached to the church to the close of his life. Even whilst fixed amongst the Independents, he was friendly to the introduction into their public religious services of some short, simple, and pathetic forms, but of course without relinquishing the use of extemporaneous prayer.

The young Walford received his education for the Independent ministry at Homerton college, where the course of instruction partook of the general character of the times, and was singularly imperfect.

His energy enabled him to acquire privately a good deal of classical and theological knowledge, but he left the college after all very imperfectly furnished for the work which he was about to undertake. That imperfection threw a colour over his whole after life, which is sufficiently apparent even in the tone of this autobiography.

His first ministerial engagement was as the pastor of a small congregation at Stowmarket, the same which had been presided over by Godwin, the author of "Political Justice." After two years he removed to a much larger chapel at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and was enabled by an increased income to conclude a marriage which was for many years the source of his greatest earthly comfort. The only surviving issue of this marriage is the present very intelligent and respectable publisher in St. Paul's Church-yard.

From Yarmouth Mr. Walford returned to Homerton as resident and classical tutor, an office which he held for sixteen years. Driven from thence by illness, he resided for a time at Hackney, and afterwards at Uxbridge, where he ministered to a congregation for many years. He died on the 22nd June, 1850, and was buried in the same grave with his wife, in Hillingdon churchyard.

His character, as delineated with affectionate respect in the volume before us, is that of a clear-headed, energetic, worthy man, with some appearance of coldness and reserve, but with deep-seated affections and strong conscientious feelings. But that which renders this volume the most valuable is the minuteness of its details respecting certain mental illnesses with which Mr. Walford was afflicted at several periods of his life. These threw dark feelings of despondency and gloom over many years of his existence, and brought it at last to a melancholy close. Such cases are unfortunately far from uncommon, but it is unusual for the poor sufferers to register, on recovery, as in the book before us, the mental agonies through which they have struggled. Such a peculiarity gives great value to the present volume, and it is highly important to find that a *post mortem* examination of the brain clearly proved that Mr. Walford's sufferings had arisen from a physical cause.

Inquirers into the nature of those nervous disorders which occasion so much misery throughout the world will thank us for directing their attention to this portion of the book before us. Few men ever suffered more acutely from such a cause than Mr. Walford, and few ever struggled more manfully against an overmastering melancholy. Some of the details are given with valuable precision, and the practical conclusion that such cases are traceable to a physical cause is clearly established.

A Descriptive and Critical Catalogue of Works illustrated by Thomas and John Bewick, Wood Engravers, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; with an Appendix of their miscellaneous engravings, brief notices of their lives, and notices of the pupils of Thomas Bewick. (John Gray Bell.) Imp. 8vo.—Notwithstanding the advances made in the beauty and delicacy of wood-engraving since the æra of Thomas Bewick, and the vast range of its present applicability, his works will never be without their admirers. They form a peculiar school; and are, and will continue to be, objects of interesting research to collectors, to whom the present catalogue *raisonnée* will be not merely serviceable but indispensable. Bewick's style of engraving is totally different from that now in use, in its general deficiency of a defined outline. (See the review of Jackson's History of Wood-Engraving in our Magazine for August, 1849.) The effect of this is to our taste anything but agreeable. Yet, in some subjects, such as the plumage of birds, this style of work is rather an advantage than otherwise, and it is on his Birds that Bewick's fame as an artist must chiefly rest, in the opinion of impartial judges. But he possessed also this further merit, that in all his transcripts of natural objects there was the utmost truth and fidelity; added to which, he had a keen sense of humour and as a pictorial moralist partook of the Hogarthian vein. The compiler of the present work has collected many *testimonia* of high authority to Bewick's peculiar merits; not the least honourable of which is that of the late distinguished ornithologist Audubon, a kindred spirit in his enthusiasm for the works of nature and his laborious prosecution of imitative art. In connection with the literature of Newcastle and the North of England, in the illustration of which Bewick was widely employed—as he was occasionally by London publishers—his name presents another focus of interest: and for the large amount of bibliographical information collected round that subject in the present pages Mr.

John Gray Bell has earned the sincere thanks of the literary world. The volume is introduced by a biographical memoir of Bewick, and a catalogue of his portraits, three of which are republished; upon which we may remark that the woodcut by Jackson, said to have been drawn by him upon the wood when Bewick's pupil, is obviously a copy from the picture by James Ramsay. Bewick's earliest portrait, first published in 1792, was inserted in our Magazine for Jan. 1829, as an accompaniment to the memoir given upon his death, and which was furnished by his fellow townsman the late eminent London printer, Mr. William Bulmer.

A Treatise of Equivocation: wherein is largely discussed the question, Whether a Catholicke or any other person before a magistrate, being demanded upon his oath whether a Preiste were in such a place, may (notwithstanding his perfect knowledge to the contrary) without perjury and securely in conscience answer, "No," with this secreat meaning reserved in his mynde, That he was not there so that any man is bounde to detect it. Edited by David Jardine, esq. Lond. 8vo. 1851.—This little volume is a kind of Appendix to the editor's valuable history of the Gunpowder Treason contained in his collection of Criminal Trials. (Lib. Entert. Knowl. 2 vols. 12mo. 1835). We learn from the editor's preface that on the 5th December, 1605, in the course of a search consequent upon the discovery of the Gunpowder Treason, Sir Edward Coke, according to his own words, found in a desk "in a chamber in the Inner Temple, wherein Sir Thomas Tresham used to lye, and which he obteyned for his two younger sonnes," the identical MS. volume which is here printed. The place of its finding gave it a probable connection with Francis Tresham, the eldest son of Sir Thomas, one of the actual Gunpowder conspirators, and the character of its contents seemed to establish that a singular degree of moral perversion upon the subject of testimony was then prevalent in the body of the English Roman Catholics. Coke at once saw its legal and historical value, and identified the book by inscribing upon it a memorandum of the time and place of its finding, which memorandum still exists, in the handwriting of the oracle of the law, on the first fly-leaf of the present MS. The present MS. is a quarto. Further search brought to light in the same chamber another MS. of the same treatise in folio, and evidence was subsequently obtained that the quarto MS. was copied about four or five years before, from the folio MS. by a servant of Sir Thomas

Tresham, and on the request of Francis Tresham the conspirator.

But Francis Tresham was not the only person acquainted with the conspiracy through whose hands this MS. had passed. Father Garnet had seen it, and had made very considerable alterations in it, evidently with a view to printing. Among other alterations he had erased from the title-page the words "of Equivocation," and made it run thus, "A Treatise against Lying and Fraudulent Dissimulation," Blackwell, who then governed the English Roman Catholics with the title of Arch-priest and Apostolical Prothonotary, had also seen the book, and had fortified it with his written approval, and a recommendation that it should be printed. Blackwell declared that the treatise was extremely learned, and very pious, and Catholic; that it established the propriety of equivocation upon the authority of the Holy Scriptures, and the Fathers, and Canonists, and deserved to be printed for the consolation of afflicted Catholics, and the instruction of the pious.

The quarto MS. used for the present publication has Garnet's alterations in it, in his own handwriting. The *imprimatur* of Blackwell attached to this MS. is a transcript in the handwriting of the person who copied the rest of the quarto MS. from the MS. in folio.

The identity of the MS. is thus clearly established, and it is shewn farther by the editor that it was lent out of the State Paper Office to Archbishop Abbott, by whose brother, Dr. Robert Abbott, subsequently Bishop of Salisbury, it was used in the composition of his *Antilogia*. Having been omitted to be returned by Abbott to the State Paper Office, it remained at Lambeth when Laud succeeded to the Archbishopric, and was given by him, with many other books, to the Bodleian. There it has remained buried for two centuries, until brought to light by an inquiry in our very useful contemporary Notes and Queries.

Coke used the book on the trials of the principal conspirators, and also on that of Garnet, and an extract from his speech will well explain its character. "For dissimulation there is a Treatise of Equivocation, seen and allowed by Garnet, and by Blackwell the arch-priest; wherein it is maintained, under the pretext of a mixt proposition (that is, compounded of a natural and vocal proposition) that it is lawful and justifiable to express one part of a man's mind and retain another. By this doctrine people are indeed taught not only simple lying, but fearful and damnable blasphemy. Garnet and the Jesuits also maintain that it is lawful to equivocate

when examined by a judge who hath not lawful authority to examine. But if answers are not to be made in *animum interrogantis*, God help us! for then shall all conversation, all trading, all trials by juries, be useless and mischievous. If this had been lawful, neither our martyrs, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer—no, nor the first popes, needed to have suffered martyrdom for Christianity."

Of the several kinds of equivocation justified in this book, which, be it remembered, is declared by Blackwell to be very pious and Catholic, the following will suffice as examples. If a man be asked whether John at Style be in such a place, he, knowing that he is there, may reply, "I know not," understanding within himself "not to tell you." A man comes to Coventry at a time when the plague is thought to be in London. He is stopped at the gate, and asked upon oath if he came from London. He, knowing that the air is not infectious in London, or that he only rode through some uninfected part of London, may safely swear that he came not from London. If a person examined on oath is asked, "Was a certain particular priest at your father's house?" he should not answer "Yes," although he knows that to be the truth; because he thereby commits injustice by aiding an unjust law. If he answers "No," without equivocation, "it is but an officious lie, which is but a small venial sin;" but if he equivocates, and answers "No," with the mental reservation "not that I should tell you," he escapes all sin—the lie being avoided. This is what Garnet characteristically termed "A Treatise against Lying;" "Lying made Easy" will probably be thought a more appropriate designation.

The authorship of this precious treatise is shrouded in that night of concealment in which such works delight. Garnet, Southwell, Francis Tresham, and Blackwell, have all been suspected, but not apparently upon any good ground.

We unite with the editor in the assertion that "it is improbable that a doctrine so absurd as well as mischievous is entertained by any enlightened members of the Church of Rome," although an averment imputed to a high functionary of that church in reference to a recent testamentary disposition of property near London savours strongly of the same immoral refinement of distinction.* Whether that

* It was alleged (in substance) that the gentleman referred to had been persuaded to leave his property away from his family, and had made a death-bed disposition of his estate for Roman Catholic purposes.

be the case or not, the Treatise now published is a valuable historical document. It explains fully what were those opinions of Garnet, to which Dr. Lingard ascribes his execution, and establishes a very important feature of the position in which the government was then placed towards its Roman Catholic subjects. The highest authority of that church then in England put his stamp, be it remembered, upon these opinions as "very pious and Catholic."

The editor has performed his task most satisfactorily. His preface is full, clear, and able. The only addition which we should have felt inclined to make to his labour would have been to verify the references in the original treatise. He should do this in his next edition, and should discard his contract-types, or employ those only which are in common use. Some of those he has used are mere arbitrary marks, which, as placed by him, have no meaning whatever.

A History of the Articles of Religion; to which is added A Series of Documents from A.D. 1536 to A.D. 1615; together with illustrations from contemporary sources. By the Rev. Charles Hardwick, M.A. 8vo. Cambridge and Lond. 1851.

—The author's design is to contribute, "in some measure, to the satisfaction of a want which is felt more especially by students in the universities and elsewhere who are reading for Holy Orders." In executing his purpose he gives, first, a sketch of the general cry for a Reformation of the church which exhibited itself in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with a statement of the principle on which the English Reformation is thought to have proceeded;—that, namely, of the inherent authority of every church to remove its own abuses. Of the Augsburg Confession of 1530 he gives a useful account, which would, however, be rendered far more complete if he had added the Confession itself, and had given a notice of Melancthon's *Apologia Confessionis*,—"the second symbolical book" of the Lutherans. Perhaps the latter does not lie quite strictly within the author's designed course, but no more did the "Confutation of the Augsburg Confession." As the effect of the Confutation is stated, it would have been more satisfactory if the main points of the Apology had been set forth in like

manner. The brief word or two of notice of the Apology in the note at p. 37 is neither sufficient nor quite accurate.

Mr. Hardwick next traces the history of the Ten Articles of 1536, of which he gives a copy in the Appendix. These had a brief existence, and have a very distant (if any) connection with our present articles. The first germ of our present articles is found by Mr. Hardwick, as he thinks, in a paper of 13 Articles manifestly founded upon the Augsburg Confession, and drawn up at certain conferences between Cranmer and other English divines and some ambassadors from the Protestant princes of Germany, held in London in 1538, with a view to bring the church of England into closer union with the Lutheran churches on the continent. We cannot ourselves trace the similarity which Mr. Hardwick supposes, except so far as both sets of articles are derived from the Augsburg Confession.

The 42 Articles of 1552, which are substantially the same as our present 39 Articles, were "the doing" of Cranmer. He prepared a draft of them, which was considered by the bishops and the council, and they were finally sent forth by royal mandate, on the 19th June, 1553, with directions that they should be subscribed by the clergy. They were entitled, "Articles . . . for the avoiding of controversy in opinions, and the establishment of a godly concord in certain matters of religion." It seems very doubtful whether these articles were ever agreed to by any convocation or ecclesiastical synod, or were not circulated solely by the royal authority. Mr. Hardwick thinks they were sanctioned by convocation, but his proof and conclusions do not establish much more than his own willingness to believe the fact.

The 39 Articles were framed upon the 42. The task of revision was effected by Parker, Grindal, Horn, and Cox. Mr. Hardwick gives a very satisfactory account of their proceedings. The principal changes were introduced from the Confession of Wirtemberg, which we would recommend Mr. Hardwick to publish as an illustrative document in his next edition. The draft, as settled by Parker and his brethren, was laid before the Convocation which assembled 12 Jan. 1562-3, and, after some changes which are well explained by Mr. Hardwick, the present articles were agreed upon. It was not until 1571 that they received their qualified legislative sanction under the Stat. 13 Eliz. cap. 12, the delay having arisen not from any disinclination in the Parliament to sanction the doctrinal portion of the articles, but from the unwillingness of the

The answer given was, that the public would be surprised to hear that his children were in the enjoyment of their father's property. The fact turned out to be, that the children were in possession only for their lives, the reversion having been disposed of as alleged.

Queen to submit her governorship of the Church to Parliamentary interference. As finally agreed upon, the purpose of the articles was defined to be "for the avoiding of the diversities of opinion, and for stablishing of consent touching true religion." By the Stat. 13 Eliz. subscription was rendered imperative upon every person who "pretended to be" a priest or minister. Mr. Hardwick closes this portion of his subject by citing the opinion of Waterland that, when the English version of the articles is ambiguous, the sense is to be fixed from the Latin; and by himself concluding that the articles are not intended to be a solitary standard of doctrine, but are to be taken in connection with the Liturgy and other formularies of our Church.

Mr. Hardwick adds chapters on the Lambeth Articles, the Irish Articles of 1615, the Synod of Dort, the objections made to our Articles at different periods, and historical notices concerning subscription.

The book is carefully and accurately compiled with all necessary research, and in a spirit of strong attachment to the Church of England. If, in future editions, the author were to moderate a little of his zeal against the Puritans, neither his book nor himself would lose anything in the estimation of people not infected by the *oâium theologicum*.

The Priest Miracles of Rome. A Memoir for the present time. Lond. sm. 8vo. 1851.—A sketch of our early ecclesiastical history with memoirs of King Alfred and St. Dunstan, compiled from Turner's Anglo-Saxons and other common books, and coloured by the strong religious partisanship of the writer. It has been put together on account of the presumed applicability of the facts to the circumstances of our present conflict with Rome.

The Book of Almanacs, with an Index of reference by which the almanac may be found for every year, whether in old or new style, from any epoch, ancient or modern, up to A.D. 2000; with means of finding the day of any new or full moon, from B.C. 2000 to A.D. 2000. Compiled by Augustus de Morgan. 8vo. Taylor, 1851.—This ingenious and useful book is built upon two different hints, "one of the late L. B. Francoeur, the other from the well-known James Ferguson." The first part of it, which is the most applicable to the ordinary purposes of historical investigation, is founded upon the circumstance that all the almanacs of all the years which have happened, or will happen, from the creation to A.D. 2000, are reducible to thirty-five varieties. These

thirty-five are here printed, with an index table which shews under which variety every year has fallen or will fall; so that, in a moment, any one, without calculation, by simply turning to the index, and from thence to the particular variety of almanac which it indicates, may place before himself the almanac for any past or future year up to A.D. 2000. Thus, in the case of the present year, it appears in the index, that No. 30 is the almanac applicable to it; for 1852, the almanac will be No. 21; for 1853 No. 6; and so forth.

The other design of the book, that of enabling an inquirer to find the day of any new or full moon, is effected by a very simple calculation, for which we refer to the book itself.

The book has been got up with conscientious care and pains, and is in every respect most satisfactory. It is by far the most useful auxiliary to the historian and man of business that has been published for very many years, and must be introduced into every place of business or study in the kingdom.

The Ancient Britons. A tale of pre-mæval life. Lond. sm. 8vo.—The adventures of Octavius Scapula, a Roman prisoner captured by the British tribe of the Catti in a skirmish with Julius Cæsar, form the narrative portion of this book. The death which he anticipated was warded off from time to time by various fortunate circumstances, and, after long residence among his captors, a service which he performed on the request of Cassibelan, was rewarded with freedom and adoption as a British chief. The narrative of his anxieties as a prisoner is diversified by accounts of the British manners and customs, civil and religious, of which he was an unwilling witness. Great care has been taken to make these details accurate. The learning of Davies, Higgins, Borlase, and Henry, has supplied the facts. Ossian has been the authority for language and imagery, and the results of diligent reading among these and a few other antiquarian authors are rendered attractive by being interwoven into a story which is simple and interesting.*

An Account of the present State of Youghal Church; including Memorials of

* As the author desires to be accurate, he should consider whether it is quite right to make England (without North Britain) an island, as he does in his frontispiece-map. There are many other mistakes in the same map. And is it quite correct to refer to Davies the author of the Celtic Researches, as "Dr. Davis?"

the Boyles, the College, and Sir Walter Raleigh's House. With a Sketch of the Blackwater from the Sea to Lismore, 12mo.

—This little handbook is founded upon an article which appeared in the *Topographer and Genealogist* in 1847, having been communicated to that work by the Rev. Pierse William Drew, the Rector of Youghal. The present edition has been prepared by the Rev. Samuel Hayman, his brother minister, and considerably amplified with new materials, part of which, consisting of remarks on the architecture of the church, and the classification of monuments, have been supplied by Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, architect. The curious genealogical epitaph of the great Earl of Cork is (for the first time) printed entire—on a folded

sheet. All the epitaphs, of every description, are carefully transcribed; but the writer is merely able to point out the whereabouts of the grave of Hans-Francis eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, whose establishment (it is added) of claim to that ancient dignity, through the exertions of Mr. Nugent Bell, forms one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the Peerage. He died at Green Park, the seat of his son-in-law, Captain Henry Parker, R.N., 9 Dec. 1828, and was buried on this rising ground [in Youghal churchyard], but no stone marks his resting-place."—*Sic transit gloria!* The description of Sir Walter Raleigh's house will be found interesting.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

June 26. The Members' Prizes to Bachelors of Arts for the encouragement of Latin prose composition have been adjudged to H. C. A. Tayler, B.A. Trinity college, and J. B. Mayor, B.A. St. John's college: Subject—"Quænam præcipue fuerint in causâ cur Religio Reformata quæ vocatur fines quos in Europâ intra paucos annos attigit nunquam superaverit?"

The Members' Prizes to Undergraduates have been adjudged to E. W. Benson, Trinity college, and John Chambers, St. John's college: Subject—"Quomodo diversarum gentium indoles a diverso earum situ explicari possit?"

The Burney Prize has been adjudged to G. F. Prescott, B.A. Trinity college.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

July 3. At the annual Enconia, or Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on the Right Rev. Alexander Ewing, D.D. Bishop of Argyle and the Isles; Sir William Page Wood, Knt. F.R.S. Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, M.P. for the city of Oxford; Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart. F.R.S.; Lieut.-Colonel Francis Rawdon Chesney, Royal Artillery; and the Ven. William Williams, of Magdalene Hall, Archdeacon of Waiapu, in New Zealand.

The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Public Orator, after which the Prize Compositions were read as follows:—

Latin Verse. "Parthenonis Ruinæ."—Mr. Charles Stuart Blayds, Balliol college.

English Essay.—"What form of political constitution is most favourable to

the cultivation of the Fine Arts?" Mr. Charles Savile Currer, B.A. Fellow of Merton college.

Latin Essay.—"Demosthenis et Ciceronis inter se comparatio." Mr. Henry E. Tweed, B.A. Trinity college.

English Verse. "Nineveh."—Mr. Alfred Wm. Hunt, Corpus Christi college.

Mrs. Denyer's theological prizes have been awarded to the Rev. J. W. Burgon, M.A. Fellow of Oriel (Newdigate, 1845; Ellerton Theological Prize, 1847,) and the Rev. W.H. Davey, M.A. Lincoln college.

The Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. W. Wright, B.A. St. John's, and the Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship to Mr. C. Mathison, Scholar of St. John's.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen, having been selected by the council, have been elected Fellows: Charles Cardale Babington, esq.; Thomas Snow Beck, M.D.; Charles Jas. Fox Bunbury, esq.; George T. Doo, esq.; Edward B. Eastwick, esq.; Capt. Charles M. Elliot; Capt. Robert Fitzroy, R.N.; John Russell Hind, esq.; Augustus William Hofmann, esq.; Thomas Henry Huxley, esq.; William Edmond Logan, esq.; James Paget, esq.; George Gabriel Stokes, esq.; William Thomson, esq.; and Augustus V. Waller, M.D.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The twenty-first meeting of this Association commenced at Ipswich on the 2nd of July, under the presidency of G. B. Airy, esq. the Astronomer Royal, who, in his opening address, took a review of the

progress of science during the past year. He first stated that the progress of Astronomy has been very great; and, after detailing the experiments made with the instruments of the Earl of Rosse, and the improvements in object-glasses made by Mr. Simms and Mr. Ross, he mentioned as a matter of no small importance the erection of a large transit circle at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, which had been manufactured by Messrs. Ransome and May, of Ipswich. In our own solar system, the most remarkable discovery has been that of a dusky ring interior to the well-known ring of Saturn. Three additional planets have been discovered in the same planetary space—between Mars and Jupiter—in which eleven others had been previously found. The last of these (Irene) was first discovered by Mr. Hind, observer in the private observatory of Mr. Bishop, and is the fourth discovered by that gentleman. The President next detailed the arrangements that had been made for observing the great eclipse of the sun which would take place on the 28th July: and proceeded to make some remarks on M. Foucault's experiment in proof of the rotation of the earth, by showing the rotation of the plane of a simple pendulum's vibration. Prof. Airy remarked that "it is certain that M. Foucault's theory is correct; but careful adjustments, or measures of defect of adjustment, are necessary to justify the deduction of any valid inference." Having reviewed the progress of other departments of science, and alluded in terms of approbation to the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, the President concluded by declaring his opinion that there has been no slackness in the progress of science during the last year or the last few years, and that in this progress the British Association has taken a most active and efficient part.

On the following day the business of the several sections commenced as usual: their arrangement being as follows:—

- A. Mathematical and Physical Science.
- B. Chemistry, including its application to Agriculture and the Arts.
- C. Geology and Physical Geography.
- D. Nat. History, including Physiology.
- E. Geography and Ethnology.
- F. Statistics.
- G. Mechanical Science.

In the evening the Corn Exchange was open for promenade and conversation, and for an exhibition of microscopic power. On Friday morning Prof. Owen delivered a discourse on the distinction between Plants and Animals, and their changes of form. Saturday was devoted to excursions, the members distributing

themselves to Norwich, Bury, Colchester, and other places, the geologists taking a trip down the Orwell. On Monday evening the President delivered a discourse on the Total Solar Eclipse of July 28, 1851. On Tuesday, in a meeting of the General Committee, the following grants were agreed to:—300*l.* for the maintenance of the Observatory at Kew; 50*l.* as a renewal of the former grant to Prof. J. D. Forbes, for experiments on the Radiation of Heat; 20*l.* to Mr. Robert Hunt, Dr. G. Wilson, and Dr. Gladstone, to continue their investigation on the Influence of the Solar Radiation on Chemical Combinations, Electric Phenomena, and the Vital Powers of Plants growing under different atmospheres; 15*l.* to Prof. Ramsay to prepare a large Geological Map of Great Britain and Ireland to accompany the Section and Association; 10*l.* to Prof. E. Forbes and Prof. T. Hall to assist Dr. Williams to draw up his Report on British Annelida; 6*l.* to Hugh E. Strickland, esq., Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Lindley, and Prof. Henslow to continue their Report on the Vitality of Seeds; 20*l.* to Lord Monteagle, Sir J. Boileau, Mr. G. R. Porter, Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Stark, and Prof. Hancock, to prepare a Report on the Census of the United Kingdom; and 20*l.* to Mr. A. W. Fairbairn, to make a series of Experiments on the Tensile Power of Wrought Iron Boiler Plates at various Temperatures.

The following papers were agreed to be printed in the volume of the Society's Proceedings in addition to the Reports called for from individual members:—Dr. Drew's Tables of the Mean Results of Meteorological Observations at Southampton; Prof. Dumas' Statement on Atomic Volume, and his Reasons for considering that certain Bodies now considered as Elementary might be decomposed; and Dr. Daubeny's Statement on the Chemical Nomenclature of Organic Substances.

On the same evening the President's dinner took place at the Corn Exchange; and on Tuesday morning the final General Meeting took place, at which Prof. Phillips, one of the Secretaries, announced that 711 persons had taken part in the proceedings of the Association during the week, of whom 37 were foreign gentlemen of distinguished eminence. The money received was 620*l.* It is arranged that the meeting of 1852 shall take place at Belfast, under the presidency of Colonel Sabine.

THE RAY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Ray Society was held at Ipswich during the meeting of the British Association. Prof. Henslow

took the chair. The Report showed an increase of funds, but indicated a slight decrease of members. The works brought out last year were, the Second Volume of Agassiz's Zoological and Geological Bibliography, and a fifth Part, containing fifteen illustrations, of the work of Alder and Hancock on the Nudibranchiate Mollusca. For the present year the Council have already published the Rev. W. A. Leighton's work on the British Angiocarpous Lichens, with thirty illustrations; and will shortly issue the first Part of an illustrated work, by Mr. Charles Darwin, on the family of Cirripedes. Amongst the illustrated works announced for future publication are, a Monograph of the Bri-

tish Freshwater Zoophytes, by Prof. Allman, and a Monograph on the British species of the family of Spiders, by Messrs. Blackwall and Templeton. The Chairman, in his address, stated that he hoped the beautiful drawings illustrative of Dr. T. Williams's Report on the present state of our knowledge of Annelida would be published by the Ray Society with an extended description of the species. For this purpose the Society would require extra assistance; and he hoped not only that new members would join, but that special contributions would be made by naturalists, to enable it to publish these important contributions to British Natural History.

ARCHITECTURE.

MEETING AT RIPON.

The Architectural Societies of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire held a joint meeting at Ripon on the 17th and 18th June. Having inspected the cathedral, under the guidance of Mr. J. R. Walbran, architect, of Ripon, they proceeded to the Town Hall, where the chair was taken by the Very Rev. the Dean. The room was adorned with impressions from monumental brasses, drawings, and prints in the possession of the two societies, and there was also exhibited a lithographic view of the magnificent east window intended to be placed in Ripon Cathedral, to commemorate the institution of the diocese of Ripon, and which is estimated to cost, we believe, about 1,200*l*. This will be executed by Mr. Wailes of Newcastle, and a portion is now erected in the Great Exhibition at Hyde Park.

Sir Charles Anderson, Bart. then read an interesting paper "On the Local Peculiarities of Church Architecture," showing that they depend upon the geological strata prevalent in the neighbourhood, the facilities of conveyance for the material, and the influence of the large cathedrals and monasteries and the rivalry between them. He illustrated this by various examples, and in speaking of the different qualities of stone, suggested the formation of collections of the various stones used for building, with the names of the quarries from which they were taken and of the buildings known to have been built from them, to enable builders to test their durability both as regards the influence of time, position, and atmosphere.

J. W. Hugall, esq. read a paper "On some of the Churches in the neighbourhood of Wensleydale."

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The Rev. George Atkinson read a paper on the restorations of the church of Stow, co. Lincoln, of which he is incumbent. These restorations have been in progress from the time of the visit of the Archæological Institute to the church in 1848, which was noticed in our vol. xxx. p. 296. On that occasion, it will be remembered, most of those who had not seen it before came with a strong presentiment that they would find it to be nothing more than early Norman; but they were satisfied after careful examination, that the transept had formed a portion of the Saxon cathedral, which there existed before the removal of the see to Lincoln. This visit proved the happy occasion of giving practical effect to the wish which had long been felt in many quarters that an effort should be made to commence the restoration of this venerable structure. Earl Brownlow, the lord-lieutenant of the county, president that year of the Archæological Institute, in conjunction with the bishop of the diocese and other eminent persons, set on foot a subscription, the proceeds of which, together with the contributions of the title owners, are now being expended on the restoration of the chancel, and it is to be hoped that the means will eventually be found for putting the whole fabric into a sound state. Mr. Atkinson observed that the peculiar interest attaching to the transept of Stow Church arises from its being the only example now remaining of what a Saxon church of the largest class was, and certainly it was calculated to give a much more exalted idea of the handy-work of our Saxon forefathers than they commonly had credit for. The grand feature of the work now in progress is the resto-

ration of the original stone vaulting, which is far advanced. The prospect of seeing the vaulting restored at all was no little thing; but to see again the very same design in all respects, when neither memory nor tradition of what it had been, or indeed whether it had been, survived, appeared quite beyond all hope—and yet this was actually to be seen in the restoration. "There is one thing," the rev. Baronet remarked in conclusion, "which this very ancient structure has often brought to my mind most strongly, and it will not, I trust, appear to you otherwise than as it does to me, well calculated to confirm us in our attachment to the Reformed Church of England—I mean the testimony which it affords to the simplicity of the ritual of our church in those early times, compared with what it had gradually become for some ages before the Reformation. We can admire the beauty of many of those features which were subsequently introduced into our churches, but if any object to us as a defect that our present ritual does not require, scarcely admits of, the use of those things, we have in this structure a ready and surely an efficient answer that they were equally unknown to our Saxon and even to our early Norman predecessors in the Church of England."

J. R. Walbran, esq. of Ripon, read the last paper, which was "On the Recent Discoveries at Fountains Abbey." He said that from visiting the whole of the apartments of the abbey, an idea might be formed of the nature, wants, and arrangement of the most definite and perfect exponent of the monastic system remaining in the kingdom. The recent excavation had, however, disclosed, in the ruin of the abbot's house, an equally interesting example of our early domestic architecture, which furnishes, also, additional evidence of the dignity, hospitality, and general social condition of the rulers of these influential establishments. It should be observed by how great sacrifice of labour the site of the house has been obtained in this particular and favourable locality; for, as the valley is extremely contracted, and the Skell incapable of permanent diversion, the only expedient of the monks was to build above the river; and four parallel tunnels, each nearly 300 feet long, still attest their perseverance and skill. The chief or state approach to the house was by a spacious alley, from the east side of the cloister court, richly, but not continuously, decorated by a trefoil-headed arcade, supported by a double row of shafts, and so deeply recessed as, subsequently, to have required the insertion of solid masonry behind the foremost shaft. The

hall to which this passage led has been unquestionably one of the most spacious and magnificent apartments ever erected in the kingdom, and admirably adapted for the entertainment of those distinguished persons and their hosts of gentilitian retainers by whom the abbot was continually visited. Its internal length is not less than 171 feet, and its width 70 feet; the bases, or foundations, of 18 cylindrical columns, shafted and banded with marble, indicating its division into a nave and two aisles, the latter having circulated round the extremities of the former. In the chapel the stone altar is still tolerably perfect, but has lost its slab. On its north side has been a narrow staircase, leading either to the vestry or the apartments of the chaplain; and, beyond, the long but narrow base of a work erected in the perpendicular period, of which the use is uncertain. On the north side of the chapel is a picturesque apartment, partially vaulted, which, being below the general level of the other rooms, and, from the declivity of the ground, always accessible, has often been delineated as "a crypt," but stoutly asserted by the country people to have been "the place where the abbot's six white chariot horses were kept?" *Sex equi ad bigam* the abbot certainly had in his stable at the time of the dissolution, but, from the position and character of the place, it appears to have been the cellar and storehouse of the establishment. To the south of the chapel, but detached from it by the intervention of the scullery yard, has been the kitchen, an apartment corroborating, in its dimensions and appliances, the most romantic ideas of monastic hospitality. At the south side are the foundations of two great fire-places and a boiler, in a wall which has divided a narrow "back kitchen" from the chief apartment, and in the north east angle, a stone grate in the floor, which was covered by wooden doors, and communicates with the river below. This very singular object has probably been used as a ventilator, to mitigate a temperature which must always have been sufficiently oppressive, but which, on festive occasions, would not only be increased by a subsidiary fire and boiler, but also by two huge ovens, the one at the west, and the other, and larger, at the east end of the apartment. Then there is the coal-yard, in which the last supply that the abbat needed remained undisturbed until the recent excavation. There was found here, also, a large heap of ashes and cinders, just as they had been cast from the window above, the cill being worn down by the frequent attrition of the shovel. The removal of the mass dis-

closed what every housekeeper's experience would have suggested. First, of course, there was a silver spoon, weighing about an ounce, with capacious bowl, slender octagonal stem, and a head like a plain inverted Tudor bracket; then, broken pottery of different kinds and sizes—from the painted ware that had disappeared from the abbot's table, to the large coarse jugs that had been broken in the kitchen; a small silver ornament, resembling a lion's head, and apparently detached from an article of table-plate; a silver ring, a brass ring, several Nuremberg tokens, part of a leaden ornament, designed like Tudor window tracery; with a number of venison and beef bones, and bushels of oyster, mussel, and cockle shells, as fresh and pearly as when they left Abbat Bradley's table. The encaustic tiles found in excavating the several apartments are numerous and singular, and the evidence obtained on the subject of mediæval brick-work important and interesting. The

floors of the principal apartments have been paved either with encaustic or plain tiles, but the greater part of them had been torn up and removed before the house was pulled down, when the specimens that remain were so much disturbed that it is difficult to determine to what particular apartment they belonged.

The Company afterwards proceeded to Fountains Abbey, the ruins of which, with the beautiful grounds surrounding them, were thrown open to their inspection by the kind direction of Earl de Grey, President of the Institute of British Architects; and on their return, the members of the societies and their friends dined at the Unicorn Inn, and at nine o'clock went to spend the remaining part of the evening at the Deanery. The next day a tour of architectural inspection was made; and the churches of West Tanfield, Masham, Jervaulx Abbey, Coverham Abbey, Middleham, Wensley, and Thornton Steward, were visited.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 5. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Richard Ellison, esq. of Sudbrook Holme, co. Lincoln, and William Michael Wylie, esq. B.A. Oxon., of Fairford, co. Gloucester, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Archdeacon Tattam exhibited a model in brass of a matchlock, found near Chip-ping Ongar, in Essex, and similar to one exhibited lately to the Society by Mr. Gooding.

Mr. Price exhibited two terra-cotta lamps, bearing the name of the same potter, ^{ATTVSA}_F. One was brought from

Mayence some years since; the other was found in the river Thames. Mr. Roach Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, has noticed the resemblance in potters' names and stamps in the museums on the Rhine and those of this country, a circumstance which leads to the conclusion that Britain was, in the days of the Roman occupation, supplied with fictile ware by the manufactories of Gaul and Germany.

Mr. Gooding exhibited, by the hands of the Treasurer, a drawing of paintings on the roof of the church of Southwold, emblematical of the Saviour's passion.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a very beautiful collection of drawings of Roman pottery, dug up in the ground of John

Taylor, esq. of West Lodge, Colchester. Mr. Smith also exhibited a collection of knives, arrow-heads, &c. the result of excavations in the same town. Also a drawing of a very remarkable vase, by Mr. Dawson Turner; and a hair pin of bronze gilt, dug up near Sandwich.

Mr. Porrett exhibited several specimens of ancient weapons in further illustration of Mr. Akerman's memoir, read at the previous meeting of the society. These consisted of iron axe-heads, one of singular form, resembling the Lochabar axe, found near Dunvegan Castle, in the Isle of Skye, and two spear-heads from a tumulus at Marathon.

A further communication from Mr. Collier on the "Life and Services of Sir Walter Raleigh," was then read. This paper comprises various new matter illustrative of the period from 1592 to 1598. It relates principally to Raleigh's intrigue with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir N. Throckmorton, and their subsequent marriage; the indignation of the Queen; the imprisonment of the male offender; proceedings in Chancery to enforce the payment of the bride's portion; Raleigh's property at Sherborne; the expedition to Guiana; Raleigh's restoration to public service; and his taking part with Essex in what was called the "Island Voyage."

The Vice-President announced that the

first part of the thirty-fourth volume of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery; and that the society's meetings were adjourned over Whitsuntide.

June 19. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P. Edmund Waterton, esq. of Walton Hall, co. York, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Tissiman, of Scarborough, exhibited drawings of some remains taken by him from Celtic tumuli on the moors near that town. They consisted of two slabs, engraved with a number of circles, and a couple of boulder-stones, on which grooves had been made. Mr. Tissiman conjectured that these latter had been used as anchor-stones for the wicker coracles of the rude inhabitants of the district.

The Abbé Cochet presented several objects found by him in the Merovingian Cemetery at Envermeu, in Normandy. Among them were a small vase in black earth, a spear-head of iron, a buckle, a fibula of bronze, an ear-ring, and a pair of tweezers. Most of these objects closely resemble those found in the graves of the Anglo-Saxons, of which many examples have been recently exhibited to the society.

Mr. Benjamin Williams exhibited some drawings of notaries' marks affixed to deeds, preserved in the chest of the church of Wymondham, on which he contributed some observations.

Mr. Burkitt exhibited a small bronze lamp, the handle in the form of a crescent, recently found in Cannon-street, London. This symbol of Diana, Mr. Burkitt remarked, had also been discovered on other objects found in London, belonging to the period of Roman occupation, which appeared to support the conjecture of Sir Christopher Wren that a temple of Diana once stood on the site occupied by St. Paul's, and that this divinity was greatly honoured in the capital of Britain.

Mr. Cole exhibited and read extracts from various deeds of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in illustration of a portion of Mr. Collier's memoirs of Raleigh, read at the previous meeting of the society.

Mr. Mackie exhibited through Mr. Wright, some fragments of Roman and Saxon pottery, recently dug up in the neighbourhood of the town of Folkstone. Mr. Wright made some observations on the articles exhibited and on the places of discovery.

Mr. Octavius Morgan exhibited the curious astrological clock, engraved and

illustrated by Captain Smyth in the recently published part of the *Archæologia*, and read a paper in illustration of astrological clocks and astrolabes.

Mr. Bruce read "Observations upon certain documents relating to William Earl of Gowrie and Patrick Ruthven his fifth and last surviving son." This paper was partly in continuation of one published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. The Patrick Ruthven alluded to was confined in the Tower from 1603 to 1622, and was the father of Mary the wife of Vandyck, whom he survived. His pension of 500*l.* per annum having fallen into arrear after the breaking out of the Civil War in 1612, he practised as a physician in London, and died in 1656, or early in 1657, intestate, and under circumstances which are as yet undiscovered, in the parish of St. George's, Southwark. Most of the papers commented upon by Mr. Bruce are in the possession of Colonel Stepney Cowell, who is descended from Patrick Ruthven and Vandyck. They have been principally derived from the Public Records.

The meetings of the society were then adjourned to Thursday Nov. 20.

MEETING AT COVENTRY.

May 21. A meeting of the Warwickshire Archæological and Natural History Society in conjunction with the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, was held in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, Charles Holte Bracebridge, esq. taking the chair.

Several interesting papers were read,—on some ancient British, Roman, Romano-British, and early Saxon remains recently discovered in Warwickshire, by Mr. Bloxam; brief notices of the Cathedral and Priory of Coventry, by the Rev. William Staunton; and architectural remarks on the churches of Coventry, by the Rev. G. A. Poole. The assemblage then proceeded to visit the castles of Kenilworth and Warwick, at both of which they were favoured with an historical and architectural discourse from the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. The whole of Warwick Castle was thrown open to the inspection of the visitors by the Earl of Warwick, and all the expenses incurred at Coventry were liberally undertaken by the Mayor of that city.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 19. Sir *J. Duke* urged the Government to abandon the SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL Bill for the present session, to afford the corporation of London an opportunity to enlarge the market and remove all existing grounds of complaint; and moved that the Bill be committed that day six months. This motion was negatived by 64 against 26, and the Bill was considered in committee.

June 20. In Committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill, Mr. *Monsell* moved the insertion of the following words:—"Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or in any manner to restrict the free action of the Roman Catholic church in the United Kingdom in matters of a spiritual nature."—Lord *J. Russell* said that the introduction of the words would take away from Parliament the right to decide what was spiritual and what was temporal, and leave that right so to decide to the courts of law.—The House divided—For the proviso, 42; against it, 160.—Mr. *S. Crawford* moved that this Bill should not extend to Ireland.—Lord *J. Russell* said, it would be absurd to allow the prerogative of the Crown to be invaded in Ireland, while it was not allowed to be invaded in England.—The Committee divided—Against the motion, 255; for it, 60.—Sir *R. H. Inglis* then moved a clause which declared that the Queen was the fountain of all honour and jurisdiction within this realm, that it be therefore enacted and declared, that, notwithstanding anything which appeared to the contrary in a certain local act entitled "The Dublin Cemeteries Act," or in a certain Act entitled "The Act for Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," it shall not be deemed lawful for any minister or servant of the Crown in the United Kingdom, or for any governor or subordinate officer in any of the dominions thereunto belonging, on occasion of any public state or ceremonial, or otherwise, to give or allow any rank or precedence, or to use in any public, legal, or official document any prefix of title or appellation of honour, in respect of any ecclesiastical order or dignity in the Church of Rome, to any person not having Her Majesty's licence for such title.—Lord *J. Russell* opposed the clause on the ground that its adoption would clash

with several colonial and local statutes. The Committee divided—Against the motion, 166; for it, 121.

June 23. In Committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill, Mr. *Walpole* moved a series of amendments in the preamble, by which the perfect independence of the Crown and Church of England from all foreign ecclesiastical domination was set forth in positive terms; and the late appointment of an episcopal hierarchy with territorial titles was declared to be an invasion and encroachment in manifest derogation of the Queen's authority.—The amendment was opposed by the *Solicitor-General*, who contended that the terms of the preamble as it stood were quite sufficient, more concise, and less offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics. The Committee divided—For the original preamble, 140; for the amendment, 131.—Mr. *Walpole* proposed as a second amendment, the addition of certain words at the end of the preamble, explaining more definitely the reason for enacting the Bill. This was negatived by 141 votes to 117. The Committee then divided on the preamble—ayes, 200; noes, 39.

June 24. The third reading of the SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL Bill having been moved, Mr. *Hume* moved that it be read a third time that day six months. The third reading was carried by a majority of 81 to 32. The Bill was then passed.

Sir *G. Grey* described the effect of the CHURCH BUILDING ACT AMENDMENT Bill, which was designed to accomplish a subdivision of large parishes in proportion to their population, with the object of facilitating the erection of churches and providing increased accommodation.—Mr. *Hume*, believing the Bill to involve many considerations of great importance, objected to its being hurried through the House, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. The debate was adjourned.

June 25. Mr. *Cowan* moved the second reading of the UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) Bill. A variety of tests were still retained upon the university statute books. By this Bill, these obsolete contrivances for exclusion would be abrogated, and a large class admitted to the full rights and privileges awarded to their fellow-subjects.—Mr. *Lockhart* maintained that the Bill obliterated the distinctive protestantism so

long preserved in the Scotch Universities, was contrary to the provisions of the Act of Union, and invaded the privileges of the established Church in the northern section of the United Kingdom.—The House divided—For the second reading, 65; against it, 66; majority, 1.

The second reading of the ENCUMBERED ESTATES LEASES (IRELAND) Bill was moved by Mr. *M'Cullagh*, who explained that the object of the measure was to empower the commissioners to afford certain facilities to occupying tenants, to prevent the ejection of some tenants, and to enable others to obtain a lease in perpetuity over the lands they held, on paying one-fourth of the estimated value in ready money, the remainder being commuted into a rent-charge.—Negatived by 94 to 15.

June 26. The third reading of the ST. ALBAN'S BRIBERY COMMISSION Bill was carried by 37 to 16.

Mr. *Roebuck* renewed the DANISH CLAIMS by moving to address the Crown praying that the claims of the merchants trading to Denmark whose property was seized in Copenhagen in 1807 should be examined and liquidated. The motion was negatived by 126 to 49.

June 27. The report of the committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill was brought up and considered. An amendment moved by Mr. *Keogh*, declaring that the Bill was not to interfere with the Bequests Act, was agreed to without a division.—Mr. *Keogh* moved another clause, providing that no proceedings should be taken under the Act, save and except by Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the time being in England and Ireland, or by the Lord Advocate in Scotland. The House divided—Ayes, 71; noes, 232.—Sir *F. Thesiger* moved an amendment in the preamble, changing the words "brief and rescript" into "briefs and rescripts." His design was to make the bill effectual as a protection against future aggressions as well as a protest against the past. The House divided—For the amendment, 135; against, 100; majority, 35. Two following amendments, included in the first, were agreed to without division. A fourth amendment was then moved, by which the penalties were extended so as to include all persons who should procure from Rome, or publish in England any bull or rescript by which archbishops or bishops were constituted under the inhibited titles.—Although the *Solicitor-General* contended that the Bill was better as it stood, and the vigour supposed to be added to it by Sir *F. Thesiger's* alterations was entirely delusive, this amendment was carried by 165 to 109.—Lord *J. Russell* then postponed to the third reading his opposition

to the fifth amendment, by which common informers were allowed to lay informations for offences created under the Bill.

June 30. On the motion for going into Committee on the Customs Bill, Mr. *T. Baring* moved an amendment, that the committee be instructed to make provision for preventing the admixture of CHICORY with coffee by dealers in the latter article.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* distinguished between deleterious adulteration and the admixture of a harmless ingredient which enabled the consumer to obtain coffee at a cheaper price, and, in the opinion of many, improved its flavour.—Mr. *Wakley* pronounced the question to be simply whether the Government were to sanction, and the House countenance, the practice of dishonesty? The House divided—For the resolution, 122; against, 199.

Mr. *Disraeli*, upon the motion for the committal of the INHABITED HOUSE DUTY Bill, moved as an amendment, "that, considering the limited surplus of two millions announced by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* on the national revenues; considering that five and a half millions of income are drawn from the income and property tax, which has been renewed only for a year, and submitted to the consideration of a select committee; and considering the provisional state in which the revenue was thus left, it appears to the House more consistent with the maintenance of public credit and the interests of the public service, to abstain from making any serious sacrifice of revenue by effecting changes in other branches of taxation, which might otherwise have been considered beneficial." Negatived by 242 to 129.

July 1. The Marquess of *Blandford* moved an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty's gracious consideration to the SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION existing throughout England and Wales, with the view of finding means whereby the spiritual wants of the people could be supplied, and the parochial system be extended to a degree corresponding with the growth of the population.—Sir *G. Grey* declared himself willing to assent to the motion, with the understanding that the Government was not thereby pledged to introduce any legislative measure.—Agreed to.

July 2. Mr. *J. Bell* moved the second reading of the PHARMACY Bill. This measure, as explained by the hon. member, was designed to organise a system of examination, to which all pharmaceutical chemists were to be subjected, so that no man might undertake, without proving himself to be properly qualified, the responsible business of preparing and dispensing chemical prescriptions.—Sir *G.*

Grey allowed the Bill to be read a second time, on the understanding that it was not to be further proceeded with this year.

July 3. The third reading of the OATH OF ABJURATION (JEWS) Bill having been moved, Sir R. H. Inglis renewed his protest against the Bill. Mr. Newdegate Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Plumptre, and Mr. Henley briefly opposed the Bill, but it was read a third time, and passed, without a division.

Lord J. Russell explained the features of the WOODS and FORESTS Bill. The Board of Public Works was to be made altogether distinct from the office of Woods and Forests. The House went into Committee on the Bill, and passed various clauses.

July 4. The ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill was read the third time without division.—Lord J. Russell said it was not his intention to propose any amendment in the preamble as it now stood, or in the first clause.—The noble lord then moved an amendment by which the penalties introduced by Sir F. Thesiger were withdrawn from parties concerned in procuring from Rome, or publishing in England, papal bulls and rescripts. The house divided—For Lord J. Russell's amendment, 129; against it, 208: majority in favour of retaining Sir F. Thesiger's clauses, 79.—Lord J. Russell then moved the omission of the words by which the initiative of proceedings under the bill was placed within the power of common informers. On a division, this amendment was negatived by 175 votes to 124.—Another division followed immediately on the question that the bill do pass. There appeared—Ayes, 263; noes, 46: majority, 217.—On the question of title, Mr. Grattan moved as an amendment that the bill be thus intitled: "An Act to prevent the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion in Ireland." Negatived without a division.

July 8. Lord R. Grosvenor moved for leave to reintroduce the bill of last year to repeal the ATTORNEYS' AND SOLICITORS' annual certificate duty.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was his painful duty to resist the motion. It would be most unwise for the House to

pledge itself to sacrifice 220,000*l.* a-year. Upon a division the motion was carried against the government by 162 to 132, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. H. Berkeley moved for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of Parliamentary electors by taking votes by BALLOT. He asked how a system could be said to work well which deterred one-third of the electors from recording their votes; which gave to certain peers the power of returning 98 members of that House by direct interference, and coerced agricultural voters into an electoral flock of sheep?—The motion was carried by 87 to 50.

Mr. Scully moved a resolution that, to lighten the poor rate in Ireland, it is expedient to facilitate the employment of the inmates of WORKHOUSES in reproductive labour, so as to make those establishments self-supporting.—Negatived by 64 to 42.

July 9. On the order for the second reading of the HOME-MADE SPIRITS IN BOND Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that his objections to the Bill were insuperable. The effect of changing the law would be loss to the revenue, a facility to fraud, and would give to Scotch and Irish spirits an unfair advantage over those of England.—Mr. Bramston considered that the Bill would violate the compromise of 1848, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months.—The House having divided, the second reading was negatived by 194 against 166; so the Bill is lost.

July 10. Mr. Hume moved an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the proceedings of Sir JAMES BROOKE on the north-western coast of Borneo, and especially into the attack made, under his advice and direction, upon the Sakarran and Sarebas Dyaks on the 31st of July, 1849; and further that Her Majesty would command that the opinion of the Judges be taken and laid before the House touching the legality of the holding by Sir James at the same time of certain apparently incompatible offices. Negatived by 230 to 19.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA.

The arms of the Czar have again suffered defeat from the prowess of the wild tribes who defend the passes of the Caucasus. Mohamed Emir, the naib (or lieutenant) of Sheik Chemil, at the head of 25,000 of

the Abebjejs, and other independent tribes of the Western Caucasus, attacked the entrenchments of the Chenis, and drove the Russian troops, under the command of General Cerebrianoff, beyond Themer. The Russians suffered so severely that all

the spare waggons of the army were barely sufficient to carry their wounded away; their loss is calculated at 5,000 in killed and prisoners. The mountaineers are well supplied with ammunition and arms, and ready to continue the war against the invaders of their homes throughout the summer season.

On the 29th May, O.S. (11th June), an extensive conflagration occurred in the city of Archangel. The foreign merchants' quarter was almost entirely consumed, and 150 houses, extending over a length of two versts ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles), were destroyed. The habitations of the poor have this time been spared. Their part of the town was burnt to the ground only three years ago. Archangel is built almost entirely of wood. Of the direction of the consumed streets not a vestige remains. No lives were lost.

NAPLES.

The Official Journal of the Two Sicilies publishes a statistical account of the population of Naples to the 1st Jan. 1851. The total number of inhabitants amounts to 416,475 souls, viz.—203,483 males and 212,992 females. Naples contains 514 coffee-houses, 71 sorbet-shops, 558 liquorists, 416 inns, 243 furnished hotels, 62 restaurants, 166 common eating-houses, 793 wine-shops, 400 taverns and wine-shops, 22 diligences, 155 two-horse carriages, 213 cabriolets, six sedan chairs, and 550 boats.

SARDINIA.

A commercial treaty between Sardinia and Great Britain has been published. It insures to all the subjects of both nations "the benefits derived under two legislative acts, the one adopted in England on the 26th of June, 1849, by a modification of the Navigation Act; and the other in the Sardinian States on the 6th of July, 1850, for the abolition of differential duties." The treaty goes on to say that "there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce between the states of the high contracting parties; and the subjects of each, in all the extent of the possessions

of either, shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce which the nations enjoy, or may enjoy." A Sardinian loan of 3,600,000*l.* has been negotiated in London by Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. and the subscription price 85. The interest to commence from the 1st of June, 1851. The loan is stated to be for the completion of the railway from Genoa to Turin, and from Genoa to the Lago Maggiore towards Switzerland, now in course of construction, and which will be mortgaged as a special security, in addition to the general revenues of the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has drawn up a decree for the execution of the railways proposed by Mr. Stephenson. One line is to traverse the country from the Lake of Constance to Geneva, passing by Zurich. A branch line is to run from this trunk line to the Basle Railway to unite with the German and French lines. Another line is to proceed from the Lake of Constance to Coire, in the Grisons, to be prolonged afterwards across the Alps by Luckmanier into Lombardy. The total length of these lines is to be 406 $\frac{1}{4}$ English miles, and the expense 4,000,000*l.*

CALIFORNIA.

A terrible fire has occurred in San Francisco, laying in ashes property to the amount of from 12,000,000 *dols.* to 16,000,000 *dols.* Among the buildings destroyed are the Custom-house and seven hotels. Several houses had been built of iron, but were found to afford no security, as they speedily became red-hot and ignited their contents. The fire also spread to the shipping, burning a large number of vessels lying at the wharves. Ten or twelve lives were lost. But so earnestly did the inhabitants commence rebuilding, that, within ten days after the fire, 680 houses were set up. A great fire has also occurred at Stockton, the loss from which was estimated at over 1,000,000 *dols.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The depopulation of Ireland is very fully demonstrated by the census returns. She has not only lost the gain she counted in 1841, or even ten years before, but actually fallen below her position in 1821. In that year the population of Ireland was 6,800,000. In 1831 it had increased 14 per cent. and in the next decade the progress was still 5 per cent. and

the number of her children in 1841, 8,175,000. Famine, distress, and consequent emigration, have reduced it to little more than six millions and a half. Ten years ago the inhabited houses in Ireland were more than 1,300,000; they are now little more than one million.

The population of Birmingham is returned at 232,634, an increase of nearly

50,000 inhabitants, or 27 per cent.; that of Glasgow at 329,096, increase 61,633, or 23 per cent.; that of Bradford at 103,782, being an increase of 37,064, or 56 per cent.; at York and at Lincoln the increase is 30 per cent.; at Preston 36 per cent.; at Salford and Portsmouth 28, Wigan 25, Hull 23, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Bolton 22, Leicester 20, Leeds 13, Nottingham 10.

June 25. The Bishop of Exeter having revived the long-disused practice of holding a synod of the clergy of his diocese, it assembled this day in the Chapter House of Exeter, after divine service in the cathedral, and a sermon by Mr. Prebendary Hole, from 1 Tim. i. 13, 14. The proceedings were opened with prayer and an address from the Bishop: after which a declaration on the doctrine of baptism was read, and its further consideration deferred to the next day. Two declarations were then adopted, 1. Against secession, especially to Rome; 2. Against the papal bishopric of Plymouth and Romanist aggression generally. On the second day the declaration on the doctrine of baptism was unanimously adopted, after the addresses of several speakers had been heard. On the third day a committee was nominated to consider the best means of continuing pastoral superintendence of the young who have left school. Resolutions were further agreed to for the restoration of a permanent order of deacons, for the employment of the laity in the Church's work, yet so as not to transgress the discipline of the Church; for the observance of the Rubric which enjoins daily morning and evening prayer, the observance of holydays, and the administration of the holy communion on Ascension Day. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

July 3. The town of Ipswich, being the scene of the meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Science (of which we have given some account in another page,) was honoured with a visit from H.R.H. Prince Albert. He was received in a reception tent at the Ipswich terminus by the mayor and corporation, and received an address read by the Recorder: after which he was conducted in procession to the Town Hall and subsequently visited the several sections of the Association. He went to dine at Shrubland Park, the seat of Sir William Middleton, Bart. The next day, after again visiting some of the sections H.R.H. proceeded to the Museum,—the successful formation of which has mainly contributed to bring the Association to Ipswich. An address was read by Professor Henslow the President, and the Prince

consented to become the Patron of the institution. His Royal Highness at three o'clock proceeded to lay the foundation stone of one of the towers of the new grammar school of Ipswich. It bore the following inscription:—"Schola Regia Gipovicensis, fundata regnante Elisa, A.S. MDLXV. denuo extructa, sub auspiciis Principis illustrissimi ALBERTI, de Saxe Coburg et Gotha, regnante Victoria, A.S. MDCCCLI." His Royal Highness returned by train to London before six o'clock.

July 9. Her Majesty honoured with her presence a Ball given by the City of London at Guildhall, in celebration of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. The public buildings throughout the city were illuminated, as were a large proportion of the private houses in the line of procession. The Royal Exchange displayed in white lamps the inscription it bears on its pediment: "THE EARTH IS THE LORD'S AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF." The Queen arrived at Guildhall shortly before ten. H.R.H. Prince Albert wore his uniform as Captain-General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company. The ancient crypt was fitted up for the supper: and was lighted with gas proceeding from the spear-heads of figures arrayed in armour, brought from the Tower of London. The hall was adorned with much taste and elegance, for the ball-room and the other apartments were adorned with sculpture lent for the occasion by Messrs. Flead, Baily, and Lough. The Lord Mayor has since received a Baronetcy, and the two Sheriffs the honour of Knighthood.

July 12. The Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, with the Executive Committee, and a large party of distinguished foreigners, were entertained on board the American steamer *Atlantic*, at *Liverpool*, at the expense of William Brown, esq. M.P. for South Lancashire.

The *Royal Agricultural Society* of Great Britain has held its annual meeting at Windsor from the 14th to the 18th of July. The show-yard and pavilion were formed, by the gracious permission of her Majesty and Prince Albert, in the Home Park, immediately below the slopes and terraces of Windsor Castle. The show of cattle, &c., numbering 1,200 entries, is said to have been superior to any former exhibition. The usual show of implements was omitted, being already formed in the Crystal Palace. Two thousand guests met at the Grand Pavilion dinner. The Duke of Richmond presided, and Lord Portman acted as Vice-President. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present, and delivered a very excellent address.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

June 23. John Cowan, esq. (Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland,) to be one of the Lords of Session, and one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

June 25. Lambert de Nieuwerkerk, esq. to be Assistant Receiver-General of Berbice.—William Carman, esq. to be Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

June 27. 7th Drag. Guards, Capt. A. C. Bentinck to be Major.—6th Foot, Major-Gen. H. J. Riddell to be Colonel.—21st Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. Thorp, from 44th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—25th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Schons-war, from 5th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—60th Foot, Assist.-Surgeon B. Nicholson, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon.—Staff, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Young, 25th Foot, to be Fort Major at Fort George, Inverness.

June 28. George Deas, esq. Advocate, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.—Thomas Mackenzie, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, *vice* Deas.

July 4. Charles Livio, esq. to be Consul at Wiborg.—Alexander M'Crae, esq. to be Chief Postmaster of Victoria.

July 8. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. R. J. J. Lacy to be Colonel-Commandant.—35th Foot, Major J. Fraser to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Teddie to be Major.

July 9. Edward Francis Maitland, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff of Argyll.

July 11. Charles Romilly, esq. to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *vice* Charles-Edward Earl of Cottenham, resigned.—8th Foot, Surgeon F. C. Annesley, from 21st Foot, to be Surgeon, *vice* Surgeon J. C. G. Tice, M.D. who exchanges.—49th Foot, Major J. R. Raines, from 95th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major J. W. Smith, who exchanges.—2d West India Regt. Capt. R. Elliott to be Major.

July 12. The Right Hon. John Musgrove, of Speldhurst, Kent, and Russell-square, Middlesex, Lord Mayor of London, created a Baronet.

July 15. Jane Marchioness of Ely to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Lady Portman, resigned.—Emma Lady Portman to be Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

July 16. Major Thomas Middleton Biddulph to be Master of Her Majesty's Household, *vice* Bowles, res.—Major-Gen. George Bowles to be Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Tower of London.

July 17. Charles-William Earl of Sefton to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county palatine of Lancaster.—Knighted, Robert Walter Carden, esq. and George Edmund Hodgkinson, esq. Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

July 18. 31st Foot, Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class J. B. St. Croix Crosse to be Surgeon.—Unattached, Major G. A. Arney, from 58th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 21. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. T. Blanshard to be Colonel; brevet Major H. P. Wulff to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 22. Major-Gen. George Bowles, late Master of Her Majesty's Household, and now Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Tower of London, to be K.C.B.

The Earl of Mulgrave is appointed Comptroller of H. M. Household.

H. S. Chapman, esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, is ap-

pointed Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land; H. Falconer, esq. is appointed Colonial Secretary in Western Australia; Mr. J. Bell is appointed Crown Solicitor for Western Australia.

Robert Ball, esq. Treasurer to the Royal Irish Academy, has been appointed Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Arundel.—Right Hon. Edward Strutt.

Bath.—George Treweeke Scobell, esq.

Greenwich.—Mr. Alderman Salomons.

Knaresborough.—Thomas Collins, esq.

Scarborough.—George Fred. Young, esq.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Vice-Adm. the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.

Rear-Adm. William Willmott Henderson, C.B., K.H. to be Commander-in-Chief of the South-East Coast of America.

Appointments: Commander W. F. Fead (1845), to command the Express, 6, at Devonport; Commander Alan H. Gardner (1848), to the Waterwitch, 8, at Chatham; Commander W. F. Burnett (1846), to the Queen, 116, flag-ship of Sir William Parker, Bart. G.C.B.; Commander G. H. Gardner, additional, to Retribution; Commander W. H. Hall to Styx.—Commodore William Fanshawe Martin and Capt. Frederick William Beechey, F.R.S. (1827), to be Naval Aide-de-Camps to the Queen.

To be Captain: Commodore Charles F. Schomberg (1844.)

To be Commanders: Lieut. Rochford Maguire (1840); Augustus C. May (1838), late first Lieutenant of the Wellesley, 72; Willoughby J. Lake (1840), late flag Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. Fanshawe, C.B.

July 1. Adm. the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B. to be Admiral of the Fleet.—Rear-Adms. Lord Radstock, C.B. and the Earl of Cadogan, C.B. to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.—By the same gazette six Admirals, two Vice-Admirals, and two Rear-Admirals are placed on reserved half-pay, with an additional yearly pension of 150*l.*, as provided by Order in Council of the 25th June last; and forty other flag officers are placed on the retired list; so that the active list is now permanently reduced to the following numbers: Admirals of the Fleet 2; Admirals 27 (instead of 30); Vice-Admirals 27 (instead of 45); Rear-Admirals 51 (instead of 75).

July 8. Vice-Adm. Richard Curry, C.B. to be Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Vice-Adm. Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B. K.C.H. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B. to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; Capt. Sir John Ross, C.B. to be Rear-Adm. on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. Sir James Stirling to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed Sept. 1, 1846: Capt. E. Barnard, Capt. W. B. Dashwood, Capt. M. White, Capt. J. Cookesley, Capt. C. G. R. Phillott, Capt. W. Wolrige.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, Heydon R. and Little Chishall R. Essex.

Rev. W. Allford, Tintinhull P.C. Somerset.

Rev. R. Atthill, Middleham Collegiate Church.
 Rev. W. Atthill, Horseford V. Norfolk.
 Rev. F. Bagot, Prebend of Holcombe in Wells Cathedral.
 Rev. S. M. Barkworth, St. John P.C. Walthamstow, Essex.
 Rev. J. A. Beaumont, Poughill R. Devon.
 Rev. W. S. H. Braham, Peldon R. Essex.*
 Rev. G. Braithwaite, St. Peter-the-Great V. Chichester.
 Rev. R. N. D. Brown, St. James P.C. Bermondsey, Surrey.
 Rev. J. H. Cartwright, Winterbourne-Earls P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. R. Chichester, Muff P.C. Donegal.
 Rev. G. P. G. Cosserat, Winfrith-Newburgh R. w. West-Lulworth C. and Burton C. Dors.
 Rev. H. Dale, East-Stoke V. w. Coddington C. Syerston C. and Elston C. Notts.
 Rev. C. Dickenson, Narraghmore R. Kildare.
 Rev. J. Dix, All-Hallows, Bread Street w. St. John-the-Evangelist R. London.
 Rev. H. A. Dixon, St. Anne V. Wandsworth, Surrey.†
 Rev. W. Earee, Setmurthy P.C. Cumberland.
 Rev. G. S. Elwin, Hawkinge R. Kent.
 Rev. C. S. Escott, Leominster V. Herefordsh.
 Rev. D. Evans, Aberavon V. w. Baglan V. Glam.
 Rev. J. Evans, Crickhowel R. (sinecure) Brecon.
 Rev. G. Eveyard, St. James P.C. St. Mary-lebone.
 Rev. G. H. Fell, Goring P.C. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. T. B. Ferris, Corscombe R. Dover.
 Rev. W. Fitz-Gerald, St. Anne V. Dublin.
 Rev. H. Gilder, St. Peter R. Sandwich, Kent.
 Rev. G. M. Gould, Chillington P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. L. H. Gray, Christ Church P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. J. Harding, Bishopric of Bombay.
 Rev. W. Harley, Stevenon V. Berks.
 Rev. J. Harrison, Horton P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. R. K. Haslehurst, Alrewas V. Staffordsh.
 Rev. W. A. Hill, Afternoon Lectureship St. Barnabas, South Kennington, Lambeth.
 Rev. J. Hughes, Llanvihangel-Cwm-du R. (sinecure) Brecon.
 Rev. — Jenkins, Michaelstone-y-Vedw R. Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire.
 Rev. C. F. Johnson, Seavington St. Mary P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. J. W. Knott, St. Saviour's V. Leeds.
 Rev. H. Knowles, St. Martin P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. C. S. Lawrence, Ash-Priors P.C. and Cotelstone P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. R. H. Low, Oran Prebend, dio. Elphin.
 Rev. T. M. Macdonald, Holy Trinity P.C. Nottingham.
 Rev. E. Mansfield, Holy Innocents P.C. Highnam, Gloucestershire.
 Rev. G. Martin, D.D. St. Breward V. Cornwall.
 Rev. C. Maxwell, Lower-Badoney R. dio. Derry.
 Rev. T. R. Mayhew, Darsham V. and Dunwich P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Meade, Binegar R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Mulloy, Castle-Blakeney R. and V. dio. Elphin.
 Rev. W. Norval, Ickleford R. Herts.
 Rev. W. S. Parish, Cherry-Hinton V. Camb.
 Rev. E. Parry, Surflet P.C. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. G. W. Pearce, Walton R. Bucks.
 Rev. G. Phillimore, Radnage R. Bucks.
 Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, St. Runwald R. Colchester.
 Rev. C. Rawlins, Chaddesden P.C. Derbyshire.
 Rev. J. Reece, Braithwell V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. G. A. Rogers, Regent Square P.C. St. Pancras, Middlesex.
 Rev. E. Scriven, St. Luke P.C. Clifford, Yorksh.
 Rev. T. Sedger, Rusland P.C. Lancashire.

* The Rev. William Spencer Harris Braham has since assumed by royal licence the name of Meadows in lieu of Braham.

† During the sequestration of the incumbent.

Rev. A. P. Stanley, Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral.
 Rev. R. Stanley, Barlings P.C. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. D. D. Stewart, Croydon New Church P.C. Surrey.
 Rev. G. W. Stuart, Drumachose R. dio. Derry.
 Rev. R. Surtees, St. Augustine V. Bristol.
 Rev. G. Thomas, St. Philip P.C. Leeds.
 Rev. A. H. P. Trewman, North Petherton V. Som.
 Rev. J. West, D.D. Archdeaconry of Dublin w. St. Peter V. Dublin, and St. Mary P.C. Donnybrook.
 Rev. G. Willcock, West-Mersea V. Essex.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. C. L. Bell, H.M. ship Vengeance.
 Rev. V. Blake, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles.
 Rev. T. Bourne, Hinckley Union, Leic.
 Rev. T. H. Bushnell, Earl of Romney.
 Rev. J. W. Bussell, H.M. ship Trafalgar.
 Rev. J. Ford, Maidstone Gaol.
 Rev. H. J. Hatch, New County Gaol, Wandsworth, Surrey.
 Rev. E. S. Phelps, H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
 Rev. A. Watson, H.M. ship Britannia.
 Rev. W. H. Wrenford, Roger Edwards' Almshouses, Llangewilly, Monmouthshire.
 Rev. R. Yerburch, Carr's Hospital, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

R. Ball, LL.D. Secretary to the Board of Queen's Colleges, Ireland.
 Rev. H. Day, Second Mastership, Abingdon Grammar School, Berks.
 Rev. H. S. Fagan, Head Mastership of Burton-upon-Trent Grammar School.
 J. E. Farbrother, Mastership of Shepton-Mallett Grammar School.
 Rev. W. Hodgson, Mastership of Streatham School, Streatham Common, Surrey.
 Rev. J. Jackson, Mastership of Butterwick Grammar School, Lincolnshire.
 J. G. Lees, B.A. Mastership of St. Peter's School, York.
 Rev. H. H. Olver, Second Mastership of Kingsbridge Grammar School, Devon.
 Rev. M. H. Simpson, Mastership of Ledsham Grammar School, Yorkshire.
 Rev. E. J. Smith, Mastership of Wantage Grammar School, Berks.
 Rev. M. Thomas, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society.
 Rev. W. G. Tucker, Missionary Station at Toronto, Canada.
 Rev. W. P. Walsh, Visiting Secretary for Ireland to the Church Missionary Society.

BIRTHS.

May 17. At the Bishop's palace, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. John Blomfield, a son.

June 1. At Ashby lodge, Northamptonshire, the wife of Henry Arnold, esq. a son.—3. At Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Sub-dean Stephens, a son.—9. At St. James's place, the wife of Ralph Neville, esq. a son.—10. At Writtle, Essex, the wife of J. A. Hardcastle, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Sandgate, the wife of Francis Daniel Tyssen, esq. a dau.—13. At Bordesley park, Worc. the wife of Richard Hemming, esq. a son and heir.—18. At Spondon, near Derby, the wife of F. Arkwright, esq. a dau.—20. At Womersley park, Yorkshire, Lady Hawke, a dau.—21. At Lowndes sq. the C'tess of March, a dau.—23. In Guildford street, Lady Pollock, a son.—Mrs. Yarde, of Trebridge house, Devon, a dau.—In Beaumont-st. the wife of Sir George de la Poer Beresford, Bart. a son.—24. At Gloucester place, Hyde park, the wife of J. R. Wigram, esq. a son.—25. At Purley, Berks, Lady

Hope, a son.—27. At Dyrham park, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a son.—30. At Kemberton rectory, Shropshire, Mrs. G. Whitmore, a dau.—The wife of John Hare, esq. of Clifton park, a son.—At Malshanger, Hants, the wife of Wyndham Portal, esq. a dau.

July 1. In Grosvenor terrace, Viscountess Newry, a dau.—At Brockton hall, Staff. the wife of Major Chetwynd, a son.—2. The Lady Naas, a son and heir.—3. In Arlington street, the Marchioness of Salisbury, a son.—At Hams, Warw. the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a dau.—4. In William-st. Lowndes square, Lady Nicholson, a dau.—5. At Ketton hall, near Stamford, the Lady Burghley, a son.—At the house of her father Samuel Gurney, esq. the wife of Henry Ford Barclay, esq. of Leytonstone, a son.—The wife of Henry Addenbrooke, esq. of Hollyfield, Warw. a dau.—7. At Halkin-st. West, Lady Payne Gallwey, a son.—9. At Streatham, the wife of Capt. Drinkwater Bethune, R.N. a dau.—12. At Carlisle, Lady Mary Hope Wallace, a dau.—At Catton hall, Derbyshire, the wife of the Hon. R. Curzon, jun. a son and heir.—13. At Weaverling, Kent, Lady North, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Enfield, Charles Handfield Jones, B.M. Cantab. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, to Louisa, dau. of E. F. Holt, esq.—At Newbury, Berks, the Rev. Henry Towry White, B.A. only son of the late Rev. Hugh White, M.A. of St. Mary's, Dublin, to Gertrude, fourth dau. of Jeré Bunny, esq.

21. At Bungay, the Rev. H. P. *Cookesley*, of Wimborne Minster, to Eleanor, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bewicke.—At Sandall Magna, the Rev. H. J. *Wilkinson*, Curate of Swaffham and Threxton, Norfolk, to Louisa-Alice, eldest surviving dau. of Richard Dunn, esq. of Bellefield, Yorksh.—At Smethwick, Staff. John Henry *Duke*, esq. of Malta, eldest son of Richard Duke, esq. of Beckenham, Kent, to Maria-Mathilde, eldest dau. of Philip Henry Muntz, esq.—At Allhallows Staining Mark lane, Frederic, youngest son of Mr. R.S. *Sharpe*, of Fenchurch st. to Margaret, eldest dau. of Mr. Samuel Carroll, of South st. Finsbury sq.—At Cranbourne, near Windsor, William Butler *Lloyd*, esq. of the Whitehall, Shrewsbury, to Jane-Amelia, third dau. of the Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berkshire, and Wadenhoe house, Northamptonshire.

22. At Tunbridge Wells, Capt. David James *Ward*, H.C.S. son of the late Rev. Jas. Ward, D.D. of Cottishall hall, Norfolk, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of the Manor house, Long Stratton.—At Eling, Hants, St. George *Lowther*, esq. late of 69th Regt. son of George Lowther, esq. of Hampton hall, near Bath, to Mary-Anne-A.-F. Golding, dau. of the late Edward Golding, esq. of Maiden Erlegh, Berks.—At Lopham, the Rev. G. W. *Darby*, to Mary-Anne-Louisa, dau. of the Rev. James Barrow, Rector of Lopham, Norfolk.—At Bath, the Rev. Charles M. *Arnold*, M.A. Minister of South Lambeth Chapel, to Jane, only dau. of the late Joseph Hayward, esq. of Bath.—At Upminster, the Rev. Edw. *Gepp*, Vicar of High and Good Easter, to Eliza-Jemima-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Champion Edward Branfill, esq. of Upminster hall.—At St. James's Westminster, the Rev. Henry John *Rush*, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. Rush, Vicar of Hollington, to Elizabeth-Martindale, second dau. of the late William Vale, esq. of Hall court, Mithon, Worcestershire.—At Maryle-

bone, Henry *Baker*, esq. Comm.R.N. to Louisa-Kathleen, third dau. of the late Ynyr Burges, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and the Wilderness, Reigate.

24. At St. Paul's Covent garden, Joseph Henry *Robins*, esq. of Hampton Wick, to Henrietta-Hulme, only dau. of George Beaman, esq. of King st. Covent garden.—At Brussels, Henry William *Hemsworth*, esq. of Shropham hall, Norfolk, to Ellen youngest dau. of the late Francis Kemble, esq. of Chesterfield street.

26. At Dover, Jasper *Livingstone*, esq. of the manor of Livingstone, state of New York, to Matilda, youngest dau. of Sir John Morris, of Shelly park.—At Plymouth, Wm. G. *Woodforde*, M.B. of Bow, Middlesex, to Rosa, fourth dau. of the late Jonas Ridout, esq. of Moor-town house, Whitchurch, Devon.

27. At Burgh, Suffolk, the Rev. John Montagu *Randall*, Vicar of Langham, Norfolk, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Francis Barlow, Rector of Burgh.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Lieut.-Col. *Townley*, to Augusta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of R. Keate, esq. of Hertford st. May fair.—At All Souls' Marylebone, Edward T. *Daniell*, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, to Anne-Emma, second dau. of the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram.—At Clifton, Freke *Evans*, esq. J.P., A.B., and B.L. son of Eyre Evans, esq. of Ash Hill Towers, and Miltown castle, Ireland, to Julia-Bruce, dau. and co-heiress of the late Rev. D. Stewart Moncrieffe, A.M. Rector of Loxton, Som.; at the same time, Henry Frederick *Evans*, esq. 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, brother of the above, to Sarah-Ann Moncrieffe, sister of the preceding.—At Cheltenham, W. R. *Williams*, esq. 4th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams, esq. of Bedford-pl. to Elizabeth-Blackwell-Campbell, eldest dau. of Richard Lambert, esq. of Lyston hall, Essex.—At St. James's Paddington, Philip *Williams*, esq. Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Agnes-Gordon, youngest dau. of Robert Haviland, esq. of Gloucester pl.

28. At Hemel Hempsted, Samuel, eldest son of Thomas *Fryer*, esq. of Chatteris, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Daniel Rosier, esq. of Hemel Hempsted; at the same time, Edwin, second son of Thomas *Fryer*, esq. to Eliza, second dau. of the same.—At Quebec, Edward D. *Ashe*, esq. Lieut. R.N. in charge of Observatory, to Marcella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Gilbert Percy, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Quebec.—At St. Ives, William *Bolitho*, jun. esq. of Penzance, to Mary-Hichens, eldest dau. of Walter Yonge, esq. of St. Ives, Cornwall.—At Horncastle, William Henry *Gilliat*, esq. of Clapham park, Surrey, eldest son of William Gilliat, esq. of Barham house, Sussex, to Maria, dau. of Adkin J. Gilliat, esq. of Srafield house.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Thomas *Green*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Laura-Anne, fourth dau. of Capt. Pickering Clarke, R.N.—At Mansfield, Thomas Daniel St. George *Smith*, esq. solicitor, of Derby, to Sarah, dau. of the late Francis Ellis, esq.

29. At Long Marston, James Fenn *Clarke*, esq. surgeon, to Sophia, eldest dau. of the late James Morris, esq. of Magdalen hall, Oxford.—At York, J. G. *Stevenson*, esq. of Skellingthorpe, near Lincoln, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Michael Atkinson, esq. solicitor.—At Wyke Regis, the Rev. Thomas *Mawkes*, Assist. Chaplain at Portland, son of Thomas Mawkes, esq. of Belper, to Ann-Weston-Fowler, only surviving dau. of the late John Flew, esq. of Weymouth.—At Wootton, Linc. Pateson Arthur Holgate *Gedney*, esq. of Brigg, to Harriott, only dau. of J. G. Stapylton Smith, esq. Judge of the Lincolnshire County Court.—At Wendlebury, Oxon, the Rev. Henry Dampier *Phelps*, Vicar of Birling, Kent, to

Frances-Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Walter Brown, Preb. Canterbury, and Rector of Stonesfield.

Lately. At the British Embassy, Brussels, William Henry *Nugent*, esq. youngest son of the late Christopher R. Nugent, esq. to Louisa-Grace-Bessy, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Gibney, M.D. of Brighton.

June 2. At Paddington, Edward Thompson David *Harrison*, esq. of Welshpool, to Emily Anne-Barlow, widow of Edward Deedes, esq. E.I. Civil Service, and fourth dau. of G. N. Cheek, esq. of Bancoorah.—At Acomb, near York, the Rev. John *Robin*, of Burnt Island, Fife, to Mary-Smith, dau. of Thomas Allan, esq. of Edinburgh.—At Dublin, Capt. Herbert Dawson *Slade*, 4th Light Dragoons, to Harriette-Augusta, dau. of Chichester Bolton, esq.

3. At Adbaston, Staff. the Rev. George John *Wild*, of Norton-on-the-Moors, Staffordshire, to Florence, only dau. of the Rev. J. H. Bright, Incumbent of Adbaston.—At Edinburgh, Archibald *Gordon*, esq. M.D. of 95th Regt. to Magdalene, second dau. of the late Charles Ferrier, esq. of Baddinsgill.—At Teddington, Capt. S. V. *Fletcher*, R.N. to Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Walter Askell Venour, esq. Bengal Med. Service.—At Torquay, the Rev. Geo. *Carter*, Rector of Compton Beauchamp, Berks, to Catherine, dau. of the late Right Hon. Thos. P. Courtenay.—At Challacombe, Cornwall, the Rev. Glanville *Martin*, of Otterham, to Harriet-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late W. Carwithen, D.D. Rector of Stoke-climland.—At Stonehouse, Edwin Godfrey *Knight*, esq. eldest son of the late Godfrey Knight, esq. of Chequerhill, co. Galway, to Celia-Henrietta, fourth dau. of Wm. Harson Bayly, esq.—At Oxford, the Rev. Campbell *Wodehouse*, Assistant Chaplain at Bombay, youngest son of Edmond Wodehouse, esq. M.P. to Marianne Lloyd, second dau. of Chas. late Lord Bishop of Oxford.—At St. John's Paddington, John *Brewster*, esq. of Whitby, solicitor, only son of Richard Brewster, esq. of Greatham, co. Durham, to Olympia-Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late L. J. de la Chaudette, esq.—At Northfleet, George, son of the late Jeremiah *Rosher*, esq. of Crete hall, Kent, to Mary-Rachel, eldest dau. of John Brenchley, esq. of Wombwell hall.—At High Beach, Essex, Major *Hogarth*, C.B. 26th Regt. to Ellen-Vardon, youngest dau. of Thomas Dawson, esq. late of Shern hall, Walthamstow.—At Oakley, Suffolk, Philip Henry *Michell*, esq. late Capt. 47th Regt. to Caroline, widow of Richard Bacon Frank, esq. of Campsall.—At Glasgow, the Hon. Edmund George *Petre*, to Marianne-Jane, eldest dau. of Loraine M. Kerr, esq.—At St. James's Westminster, Herman Ernest *Galton*, esq. of the 50th Regt. third son of J. Howard Galton, esq. of Hadzor, Worc. to Mary-Cameron, eldest dau. of Arthur Abercromby, esq. of Glassaugh, Banffshire.—At Freehay, near Cheadle, Staffordshire, the Rev. Thomas *Charlewood*, Vicar of Kinoulton, Notts, to Anne-Rosamond, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sneyd, of Huntley hall, Cheadle.—At St. Michael's Chester sq. Jeffery Grimwood *Grimwood*, esq. only son of J. B. Cozens, esq. of Woodham Mortimer lodge, Essex, to Zoe, youngest child of the late Charles Herbert, esq. barrister-at-law.

4. At Handsworth, Staff. Richard William *Johnson*, esq. of Foxlydiat house, Worc. to Sarah-Booth, eldest dau. of John Williams, esq. of the Friary, Handsworth.—At Sidmouth, John, third son of John *Macburn*, M.D. of Canada West, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Levien, esq.—At Torquay, Alfred *Baldry*, esq. of Gloucester pl. Hyde park gardens, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late George Whitehead, esq. of Babbiccombe.—At St.

George's Hanover sq. Lieut.-Col. Eyre John *Crabbe*, K.H. late of H.M. 74th Highlanders, and J.P. for the county of Hants, to Elmina, relict of Henry Spooner, esq.—At Petersfield, Capt. G. R. *Cookson*, of the 4th Bengal N.I. Bengal, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Cookson, of Esher, Surrey, to Laura, youngest dau. of James Whicher, esq. of Petersfield.—At Sthepton, Lanc. the Rev. Patrick George *M'Douall*, of Uffington, third son of the late Rev. William M'Douall, Canon of Peterborough, to Caroline-Jane, only dau. of the late John Fisher, esq. of Measham, Derby.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Richard Stamper *Philpott*, Curate of Epsom, to Mary-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Richard Tattersall, esq. of Hyde park corner.—At Brighton, the Rev. John *Streetfield*, Rector of Uckfield, Sussex, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Col. Sawbridge, of Clantigh, Kent.

5. At Broadwater, James Alexander *Gordon*, esq. M.D. of Burford lodge, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Catharine, eldest dau. of Thomas Shaw Brandreth, esq. of Worthing.—At St. Michael's Pimlico, Sir John *Pakington*, Bart. M.P. of Westwood park, to Augusta, dau. of the late T. C. de Crespinney, esq. and widow of Col. Davies, M.P. of Elmley park.—At St. Michael's, Liverpool, William Henry *Bainbrigge*, esq. of Liverpool and Woodseat, Staff. to Emma-Frances, fourth dau. of Joseph Brooks Yates, esq. of West Dingle house, Liverpool.—At Bedworth, Warw. Benjamin *Lancaster*, esq. of Chester terr. Regent's pk. to Rosamira, dau. of the Rev. Henry Bellairs, Rector of Bedworth.—At Dublin, William *Hands*, esq. 36th Regt. M.N.I. to Maria-Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Neville, Rector of Clonpriest, Cork.—At Chidingfold, Surrey, Henry Yalden *Knowles*, esq. of Heath hall, Thursley, to Emma, only dau. of George Oliver, esq. of Linclimere, Sussex.—At Blyth, W. *Grieve*, esq. of Branhholm park, Roxb. to Sarah, widow of J. D'Arcy Clark, esq. Barnby moor, Notts.—At St. James's Westminster, Frank, eldest son of Francis *White*, esq. of East Retford, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Joseph Brooke Hunt, esq. of John st. Bedford row.—At Southsea, Westby-Hawkshaw, eldest son of Westby *Perceval*, esq. of Knightsbrook, Meath, and grandson of Major-Gen. Hawkshaw, to Sarah-Brook, youngest dau. of John Bailey, esq. M.D. of Brooklands, near Harwich.—At Worthing, Charles Henry *Scott*, esq. M.D. to Eliza-Catherine, relict of Major Anderson, of Clifton.

7. At St. James's Piccadilly, the Hon. Augustus *Vernon*, to Lady Harriet Anson.—At Clifton, Henry, youngest son of the late Charles *Cooper*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late William Palmer, esq. of Bollitree, Heref.—At Bradford, Yorkshire, William Walter *Cannon*, esq. of Bolton, Lancashire, to Emma, third dau. of the Rev. D. Walton.

10. At Finchingham, Essex, Lord *Garvagh*, to Cecilia-Susan, dau. of John Ruggles Brise, esq. of Spain's hall, Essex, and Cavendish, Suffolk.—At Hampton, Matthew *Arnold*, esq. eldest son of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, to Fanny-Lucy, third dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman.—At Aberford, the Rev. Richard G. *Chalk*, M.A. Rector of Wilden, Bedfordshire, to Julia, seventh dau. of the Rev. James Landon, B.D. late Vicar of Aberford.—At Budleigh, Salterton, Wm. Lindsey *Shedden*, esq. of Lyndhurst, youngest son of the late Col. Shedden, to Martha-Sophia, second dau. of the late S. M. Hobson, esq. of Dublin.—At South Wraxhall, Wilts, James Wm. *Cottell*, Lieut. 26th Bombay N.I. to Elizabeth-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. W. Caulfield, of South Wraxhall house,

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.

June 30. At Knowsley Park, Lancashire, aged 76, the Right Hon. Edward Smith Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby (1485), Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe (1832), and a Baronet (1627), K.G., Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of the coast, of Lancashire, a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the Zoological Society, and F.L.S.

The late Earl of Derby was born on the 21st April, 1775, the eldest son of Edward the 12th Earl, and the only son by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, only daughter of James sixth Duke of Hamilton. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he received the degree of M.A. in 1795.

At the general election of 1796, when he was just of age, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Preston, after a warm contest, in which he polled 772 votes, Sir H. P. Hoghton 756, and John Horrocks, esq. 742. He was re-chosen without opposition in 1802 and 1806; and in 1807, by 1619 votes, Samuel Horrocks, esq. polling 1616, and Joseph Hanson, esq. 1002.

In 1812, on the resignation of Thomas Stanley, esq. of Cross Hall, Lord Stanley was elected one of the members for Lancashire; which county he continued to represent without a contest until after the enactment of Reform in 1832; and was then succeeded by his son.

He was an efficient member of the House of Commons, and always a strenuous supporter of Whig principles. So early as 1797 we find him dividing in favour of parliamentary reform.

In 1832, (his father being then still living, at the advanced age of eighty,) in order to strengthen the Whig ministry in the House of Peers, Lord Stanley was called up to that house, by the title of Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe,—a new creation, for the ancient baronies of Stanley and Strange of Knokyn had separated from the earldom on the death of the 5th Earl in 1594, and have since remained in abeyance; and that of Strange, by which the 7th Earl was first summoned to Parliament (during his father's lifetime) in 1628, had also separated from the earldom on the death of the 9th Earl in 1702, and is now vested in the Duke of Atholl. From the year 1702 until 1832, the Earls of Derby had really no second title, though the son and heir apparent was usually called Lord Stanley; it is the same now with the Earl of Huntingdon and the Earl of Guilford,

On the death of his father, Oct. 21, 1834, Lord Stanley became Earl of Derby; and he was elected a Knight of the Garter on the 17th of April, 1839. In 1844 his son, then Secretary for the Colonies, was called up to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe.

The Earl was formerly Colonel of the Second Lancashire Militia, by commission dated in 1797. In 1828 he was elected President of the Linnæan Society in the room of Sir James Edward Smith, deceased; he resigned the office in 1833, when he was succeeded by the Duke of Somerset. At a subsequent period he became President of the Zoological Society, which office he retained until his death. So great was his attachment to zoology, that he had formed at Knowsley such collections of living animals and birds as far surpass any menagerie or aviary previously attempted by any private person in this country.

Though neither a warrior nor a statesman, like so many of his noble progenitors, the late Earl of Derby was a most worthy representative of his illustrious house. His political career was noiseless and unobtrusive, but his predilections were consistently in favour of the measures of the Liberal party of the state. His chief characteristics were hospitality and benevolence, and throughout a long life he ever maintained most scrupulously in his own good acts and deeds the family motto "sans changer."

The Earl of Derby married, on the 30th June, 1798, his cousin Charlotte-Margaret, second daughter of the late Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, by the Hon. Lucy Stanley, his father's sister: and by that lady, who died on the 16th June, 1817, he had issue three sons and four daughters; of whom all the sons and two daughters survive him. Their names are as follow: 1. Edward-Geoffrey, now Earl of Derby; 2. Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth, married in 1823 to Edward Penrhyn, esq.; 3. the Hon. Henry Thomas Stanley, who married, in 1835, Anne, daughter of Mr. Richard Woolhouse, and has issue; 4. the Hon. Emily-Lucy, who died an infant; 5. the Hon. Louisa-Emily, who was the first wife of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Long, nephew to the late Lord Farnborough, and died in 1825; 6. Lady Ellinor-Mary, married in 1835 to the Rev. Frank George Hopwood, M.A. second son of Robert Gregge Hopwood, esq. and grandson of John fifth Viscount Torrington; and 7. the Hon. Charles James Fox Stanley, Colonel of the 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia, who mar-

ried, in 1836, Frances-Augusta, daughter of Gen. Sir Henry F. Campbell, K.C.B., and has issue.

The present Earl of Derby is well known as a statesman, and as the leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Lords. He married, in 1825, Emma Caroline, second daughter of Edward Bootle Wilbraham, esq. now Lord Skelmersdale, and has issue Edward-Henry, now Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe, M.P. for King's Lynn, one other son, and one daughter.

The remains of the late Earl were privately interred at the chapel of Ormskirk.

The late Earl of Derby has left his superb collection of animals and birds to the Queen, if her Majesty will graciously please to accept them. In the event of her Majesty not desiring to avail herself of the bequest, they are to be given to the Zoological Society, for the enrichment of their gardens in the Regent's Park. His very large collection of stuffed animals and birds have been bequeathed to the town of Liverpool. His wishes in this matter have been communicated by the present Earl to the Mayor of Liverpool in the following letter:—

Knowsley, July 8.

SIR,—It was the anxious wish of my dear and lamented father, as it is my own, that the very extensive and valuable collection of stuffed birds and animals, which it was the labour of his life to form, should not after his death be dispersed, but rendered as far as possible available to the amusement and instruction of his countrymen and neighbours. Among his private papers I find one upon this subject, embodying an arrangement upon which he had communicated with me, which so clearly sets forth his views that I cannot do better than transcribe his own words:—"With the anxious desire that what I have collected during the long existence that has been granted me may be devoted more particularly to the gratification, and I would hope advantage, of the part of this country with which I have been more immediately connected, and in which I cannot but feel a more direct interest, I would desire that this museum should be placed in the care of a body of trustees, after the model of the British Museum, to be placed in the town or environs of Liverpool, hoping that the public authorities there may think fit to erect some building for its reception, which might, perhaps, with advantage be placed in connexion with the Collegiate Institution already established in that town. If this suggestion should be adopted or favourably received, I would propose that the Earl of Derby for the time being and one other member of my family should be trustees; that my personal friend Richard Earle should also be one during his life, if he will be pleased to accept the trust; and that the Mayor of Liverpool and the two Rectors of the town for the time being shall be members, *ex officio*, on the part of the town, and the Incumbents of Knowsley and of Huyton on the part of the county; that the above persons shall be the first trustees, and that they have power to add to their number, to fill up vacancies as they shall occur, and to lay down rules and regulations for the better management and preservation of the museum, and for the purpose of making it as beneficial

as possible for the amusement and instruction of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood in the first place, and next, of the public in general. As it is my principal object by this arrangement to keep together in one body the collection which has been formed by me, and to devote it to the benefit of the rising generation, I have ventured to suggest its being annexed to the Collegiate Institution, as by that means it would appear to be more directly available for the purposes of instruction and reference; and I would further add my wish that it should bear the name of its original founder, as some memorial of the interest I have from boyhood felt in the study of natural history, and my earnest wish to make that which has formed a constant pleasure during my own life as far as possible conducive to the welfare and gratification of my fellow countrymen and neighbours."

I have only to request that you will have the kindness to bring this subject under the consideration of the council at the earliest period consistent with your own convenience, and to express an earnest hope on my part that nothing in the conditions attached may interpose to prevent their acceptance of an offer which seems to hold out no inconsiderable advantage to the population of Liverpool, and which will place my father's extensive collection in a position alike conducive to the gratification of his friends and neighbours, honourable to himself, and on all accounts gratifying to me as his representative. I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
DERBY.

On receiving this communication the Town Council recorded their grateful sense for this munificent offer, and resolved that the Library and Museum Committee should confer with the Earl of Derby as to the best means of carrying into effect the wishes and intentions of the late earl.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

June 10. At Melville Castle, aged 80, the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, second Viscount Melville, of Melville, co. Edinburgh, and Baron Duneira, of Duneira, co. Perth (1802); K. T.; a Privy Councillor, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, a Lieut.-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, a Deputy Lieutenant of the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, a Commissioner of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, a Commissioner for the Custody of the Regalia of Scotland, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House of London, a Vice-President of the Marine Society, F.R.S. and F.R.A.S.

This nobleman was the only son of Henry first Viscount Melville, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of David Rainnie, esq. of Melville Castle. He was born on the 14th of March, 1771; and educated at the High School of Edinburgh, where he early gave promise of great talent, generally holding the third place in the

rector's class, then taught by the learned and amiable Dr. Adam. The friendship which was then formed between Lord Melville and Sir Walter Scott, in these schoolboy days, was strengthened by their subsequent service together in the yeomanry, and continued unbroken, save by one transient ripple, to the last. His lordship, in later years a welcome guest at Abbotsford, was with the poet at Ashiestiel in the autumn of 1808, when Mr. Murray came to consult Scott on the projected publication of *The Quarterly Review*. "I mentioned it to Robert Dundas," writes Sir Walter to Mr. George Ellis, "who was here with his lady for two days, on a pilgrimage to Melrose, and he approved highly of it. Though no literary man, he is judicious, clairvoyant, and uncommonly sound-headed, like his father Lord Melville."

The all-powerful influence of his father early opened the path of political honour to a son of such promise. In the year 1802, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for the county of Edinburgh; but he does not seem to have taken any prominent share in public business until he had been for some time in the House. The question of his father's impeachment drew him frequently into debate in the years 1805 and 1806. In the latter year he was again chosen member for Mid-Lothian, at the general election. When the Grenville Ministry fell, in March 1807, the new premier, the Duke of Portland, bestowed the office of President of the Board of Control upon the member for Edinburghshire. The appointment necessarily vacated his seat, but he was re-elected without difficulty. He now took a conspicuous part in the discussions of the House of Commons, the subjects on which he spoke being chiefly those connected with Scotland, and with his own department of Indian affairs. In 1809 the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, was called from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland to take the command of the British armies in Spain; and Mr. Dundas was chosen to succeed him in Ireland. He did not, however, long retain the Irish Secretaryship; in Jan. 1810, soon after the formation of Mr. Spencer Perceval's administration, he returned to the Presidency of the Board of Control. The sudden death of his father, on the 29th of May 1811, called him unexpectedly to the Upper House.

The melancholy death of Mr. Spencer Perceval led to the formation of a new ministry, with the Earl of Liverpool at its head, in the summer of 1812. Under this government, the First Lordship of

the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet, was assigned to Viscount Melville; and his lordship continued to discharge the duties of that responsible and laborious office during the whole term of fifteen years that the Liverpool Ministry was in power. His lordship was possessed of high administrative talent, and his management at the Admiralty commanded general approbation. It was under his rule that the voyages for exploring the Arctic seas were undertaken and equipped, and the voyagers called more than one of their discoveries after his lordship's name.

Viscount Melville retired from office on the accession of Mr. Canning, declining the seat in the cabinet which was urged upon him by that minister. Though standing aloof from the new premier, it was known that his lordship was at one with him on the great question of Roman Catholic Emancipation, inheriting on this point the well-known opinions of his father and Mr. Pitt. These opinions he had indicated as early as 1810. His lordship did not join the short-lived administration of Viscount Goderich; but when the Duke of Wellington came into power in Jan. 1828, Viscount Melville resumed his place at the head of the Admiralty, and remained in office until the dissolution of the same Ministry in Nov. 1830. With that event—the precursor of a new order of things—his lordship's official career came to a close. He still, however, took an active interest in public affairs, and was of essential service in the discussion or settlement of more than one important question. He was a member of the Royal Commission of 1826-30 for the Visitation of the Scotch Universities; and, at a later period, of the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Operation of the Poor-law in Scotland (1843-4); and of the Prison Board for Scotland (1847). One of the last political questions on which he addressed the public was the Scotch Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845. A considerable portion of the community had been seized with a panic terror that Sir Robert Peel was about to suppress the Scotch One Pound notes; and a speech delivered by Lord Melville at a meeting of the county of Edinburgh, contributed not a little to the restoration of the public equanimity. The subject was one with which, both as a Cabinet Minister in the days of the Malachi Malagrowther controversy in 1826, and as Governor of the Bank of Scotland (an office in which he succeeded his father), his Lordship was especially well acquainted. His feelings upon it were so keen as to occasion a temporary estrangement between him and Scott, but which was soon healed.

Viscount Melville was not much distin-

guished as a public speaker; what he had to say he said briefly, but in a way that showed him to be fully master of the subject under consideration. In his latter years he has chiefly resided in the county of Edinburgh, in the affairs of which he evinced a deep interest, taking a leading part in all that related to the management of the public roads, as well as in other local matters falling within the scope of his jurisdiction as a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace. In this humbler sphere he displayed in the decline of life the same qualities, useful rather than brilliant, by which he had been distinguished on a loftier stage—justice and integrity, consummate skill and tact in administration, perfect courtesy and temper, great information, and that accuracy of observation and soundness of judgment which are the issue of a clear and well-balanced intellect. He possessed a hale and vigorous constitution, and time appeared to have sat very lightly upon him. He was attacked with bronchitis about ten days before his death, and the malady immediately assumed an alarming shape.

Lord Melville was appointed Lord Privy Seal for Scotland in 1811. That office now expires with its salary of 2775*l.* as does the annuity of 1000*l.* assigned to his Lordship as late Keeper of the Signets. He was elected a Knight of the Thistle in 1821. He had held the office of a Governor of the Bank of Scotland from 1811, and that of Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's from 1814.

He married, on the 29th Aug. 1796, Anne, daughter and coheir of Richard Huck Saunders, M.D. sister to the late Countess of Westmoreland, and grand-niece and co-heiress to Adm. Sir Charles Saunders, K.B., and by that lady, who died on the 10th Sept. 1841, he had issue four sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him: 1. Henry now Viscount Melville; 2. the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, a Captain R.N. and C.B.; 3. the Hon. Robert Dundas, Store-keeper-general of the Navy; 4. the Hon. Jane Dundas, unmarried; 5. the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, Rector of Epworth in Lincolnshire; who married in 1833 Louisa-Maria, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Boothby, Bart. and has a numerous family; and 6. the Hon. Anne Dundas, unmarried.

The present Viscount is a Colonel in the army and Lieut.-Colonel of the 60th Rifles; he has been nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, for his services in the East. He was born in 1801, but is unmarried; as are his two next brothers.

The body of the late Lord was conveyed to the family vaults at the parish church

of Lasswade, on the 17th of June. The English service was read over the body in the afternoon, in the presence of the family, the near relatives, and the household, by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, son of the deceased. The hearse was followed by the private carriage of the deceased, six mourning coaches, and the carriages of a number of the nobility and gentry. Among those present, besides the present Lord Melville and his brothers, were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord John Scott, Lord Lauderdale, General Sir Anthony Maitland, Lord Justice General, Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Murray, Lord Colonsay, Lord Dunfermline, Lord Belhaven, Sir George Grant Suttie, Sir David Baird, of Newbyth, &c. The shopkeepers and other male inhabitants of Lasswade joined the procession, walking in pairs; and on reaching the churchyard they lined the avenue on both sides, from the gate to the funeral vault.

RIGHT HON. WM. S. S. LASCELLES.

July 2. At Campden Hill, Kensington, in his 53d year, the Right Hon. William Saunders Sebright Lascelles, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, a Privy Councillor, M.P. for Knaresborough, and a deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire; next brother to the Earl of Harewood.

Mr. Lascelles was born on the 29th Oct. 1798, the third son of Henry second Earl of Harewood, by Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.

In 1820 he was returned to parliament for Northallerton, which borough had always had a Lascelles for one of its members from the year 1745. In 1826 he resigned his seat to his elder brother the present Earl.

In 1835 he contested the borough of Wakefield in opposition to its previous (and first) member, Daniel Gaskell, esq.; but Mr. Gaskell was successful by 278 votes to 221. In 1837 he again opposed Mr. Gaskell, and defeated him by 307 votes to 281. Having sat for Wakefield from 1837 to 1841, Mr. Lascelles was then opposed by Joseph Holdsworth, esq. who polled 328 votes to his 300, and was consequently returned; but, inasmuch as Mr. Holdsworth was himself the legal returning officer, Mr. Lascelles petitioned against him, and was restored to his seat.

He did not, however, renew his pretensions at the last election in 1847; but was a candidate for Knaresborough, and was returned after the following poll—

Hon. Wm. S. Lascelles . . .	158
Joshua Proctor Westhead, esq.	128
Andrew Lawson, esq. . . .	114

Mr. Lascelles was appointed Comptroller of her Majesty's Household on the 24th July, 1847, having been sworn of the Privy Council two days before.

He married, May 14, 1823, Lady Caroline Georgiana Howard, eldest daughter of George sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G.; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue four sons (besides three who died infants) and five daughters. His eldest son, Claude Lascelles, esq. is an officer in the Royal Artillery. His second daughter, Henrietta-Frances, was married in 1849 to William George Cavendish, esq. M.P. for Peterborough, only son of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P. for Buckinghamshire.

ADM. SIR EDW. CODRINGTON, G.C.B.

April 28. In Eaton-square, aged 81, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and F.R.S.

Sir Edward Codrington was the third son of Edward Codrington, esq. (third son of Sir Edward Codrington, the first Baronet, of Dodington, co. Gloucester,) by Anne, daughter of Miss Rebecca Le Sturgeon.

He entered the navy the 18th July, 1783, on board the *Augusta* yacht: and served in various ships until confirmed Lieutenant May 28, 1793. In 1794 he was Lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte*, Lord Howe's flag-ship, in the action of the 28th and 29th May and 1st June, and was entrusted with the duplicate dispatches of the victory. He was in consequence promoted on the 7th Oct. following to the *Comet* fire-ship and was posted into the *Babel* of 22 guns, on the 6th April, 1795. In June he bore a part in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet off *Ile de Croix*; and in July removed to the *Druid* 32, in which he cruised for some time off Lisbon, and was in company with the *Unicorn* and *Doris* frigates at the capture of the troop-ship *La Ville de l'Orient* on the 7th Jan. 1797.

From that time he was not again employed until 1805, when he was appointed on the 24th May to the *Orion* 74, which was one of the ships engaged at Trafalgar. For that victory he received a gold medal. He left the *Orion* in Dec. 1806.

In Nov. 1808 he obtained the command of the *Blake* 74, in which he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, with the flag of Lord Gardner, who acknowledged his assistance at the forcing of the Scheldt on the 14th August 1809.

During 1810 and 1811 Capt. Codrington was employed on the coast of Spain during the defence of Cadiz and Tarragona. In Jan. 1812 he was present on shore at the defeat of the French near Villa Lucca, and

he continued to annoy the enemy along the coast of Catalonia, co-operating with the efforts of the Spanish patriots, during the remainder of that year. He returned home in Jan. 1813, and on the 4th Dec. following was appointed a Colonel of Marines.

Soon afterwards he sailed to North America with his broad pendant in the *Forth* 40; and whilst there was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed, in the *Tonnant* 80, Captain of the Fleet under Sir Alex. Cochrane. Having hoisted his flag in the *Havannah* 36, he took part in the attack on New Orleans, and at the conclusion of hostilities with the United States he returned to England with the official announcement of the capture of Fort Bowyer. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the remodelling of that Most Hon. Order Jan. 2, 1815; and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral July 10, 1821.

On the 1st Nov. 1826 Sir Edward Codrington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron, having his flag in the *Asia* 84. It was in this capacity that he took the leading part in the battle of Navarin on the 20th Oct. 1827, when the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt was destroyed by the combined squadrons of Great Britain, Russia, and France. The *Asia* was hotly engaged in this conflict. After having disposed of two Egyptian men-of-war, she became exposed to a severe raking fire, which carried away her mizen-mast and dismounted many of her guns. Sir Edward Codrington was himself struck, and his watch shattered in his pocket. The victory, however, was complete. Out of a fleet composed of eighty-one men-of-war, only one frigate and fifteen small vessels were in a state ever to be again put to sea. In reward for this distinguished service, Sir E. Codrington was advanced to the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Bath; while from the Emperor of Russia he received the Grand Cross of St. George (accompanied by a very flattering letter), and from the King of France the Grand Cross of St. Louis. In consequence, however, of the divided opinions of politicians at home upon this occurrence, which was characterized by the Duke of Wellington as an "untoward event," and in which Sir Edward was by some considered to have been instigated too far by his phil-Hellenic prepossessions, he was recalled from the Mediterranean in April 1828.

He afterwards, with his flag in the *Caledonia*, commanded a squadron of observation in the Channel in 1831; and, having attained the full rank of Admiral in 1837, was appointed 22 Nov. 1839, Commander-

in-Chief at Portsmouth, which station he occupied for the customary period of three years. He enjoyed a good-service pension of 300*l*.

In 1832 he became one of the first representatives of the new borough of Devonport, being returned with Sir George Grey after a contest which terminated as follows :—

Sir George Grey, Bart. . .	1178
Sir Edward Codrington . .	891
George Leach, esq. . .	575

His parliamentary conduct was so popular, that at the election of 1835 he was placed at the head of the poll, the numbers being, for—

Sir Edward Codrington . .	1114
Sir George Grey, Bart. . .	956
G. R. Dawson, esq. . .	764

In 1837 he was re-chosen without a contest : and he resigned at the close of 1839, upon taking the command at Portsmouth. In Parliament he had always supported the measures and propositions of the Liberal party.

Sir Edward Codrington married Dec. 27, 1802, Miss Jane Hall, of Old Windsor ; and by that lady, who died on the 22d Jan. 1837, he had issue a numerous family. His eldest son, Edward, when a midshipman of the Cambrian frigate, was drowned off the island of Hydra. His eldest surviving son is Lieut.-Colonel William John Codrington, of the Coldstream Guards ; Henry John Codrington, is a Post Captain R.N. He was severely wounded in the battle of Navarin, when with his father as a midshipman of the Asia, and afterwards took a prominent share in the destruction of the batteries of Acre in 1840, on which occasion he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. Jane-Barbara, Sir Edward's eldest daughter, was married in 1843 to Capt. Sir Thomas Bourchier, K.C.B., and left a widow in 1849 ; Caroline was married to Joseph Lyons Walrond, esq. of Antigua, and died his widow in 1833 ; Elizabeth died unmarried.

The body of Sir Edward Codrington was interred on the 2d May, in the family vault at St. Peter's, Eaton-square ; attended by his two sons, by his nephew Sir Christopher William Codrington, Bart. and his nephew (by marriage) the Hon. Arthur Thellusson.

SIR J. GRAHAM DALYELL, BART.

June 7. At Edinburgh, in his 74th year, Sir John Graham Dalyell, the sixth Bart. of Binns, co. Linlithgow, President of the Society for promoting Useful Arts in Scotland, a Vice-President of the So-

ciety of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the African Society of Paris, &c.

He was the second son of Sir Robert the fourth Baronet, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nicol Graham, esq. of Gortmore, and the Lady Margaret Conyngham his wife, eldest daughter of William twelfth Earl of Glencairn. In 1797 he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar.

Devoting himself to letters with an enthusiasm which animated him to the last, he immediately turned his attention to the manuscript treasures of the Advocates' Library, and within a year or two after he was enrolled as a member of the faculty, produced his first quarto—*Fragments of Scottish History*—containing, among other matter of interest or value, the characteristic *Diary of Robert Birrell*, burghess of Edinburgh from 1532 to 1608. This was followed in the year 1801 by a collection of *Scottish Poems of the Sixteenth Century*, in two octavos, published, like its predecessor, by the celebrated Archibald Constable, whose old-book shop at the Cross was already a favourite resort of antiquaries and men of letters. In the preface to this work, Mr. Graham Dalyell stated that, in the course of his preparatory researches, he had examined “about seven hundred volumes of manuscripts.” In 1809 appeared a “*Tract chiefly relative to Monastic Antiquities, with some Account of a recent search for the Remains of the Scottish Kings interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline*”—the first of four or five thin octavos in which Mr. Graham Dalyell called attention to those ecclesiastical records of the north, so many of which have since been printed by the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Spalding Clubs, under the editorial care of Mr. Cosmo Innes. The chartularies which occupied the attention of Mr. Graham Dalyell were those of the Bishoprics of Aberdeen (1820), and Murray (1826), the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, the Chapel Royal of Stirling, and the Preceptory of St. Anthony at Leith (together, in 1828).

In the interval the author had given to the public, editions of the *Journal of Richard Bannatyne*, the secretary of John Knox, and of the *Scottish Chronicle of Lindsay of Pitscottie*. Mr. Dalyell's edition of this most pleasing of northern annalists is still the best, though it is probably destined to be superseded by the more complete edition which Lord Lindsay has undertaken.

Another of his productions was “*Some Account of an Ancient Manuscript of Martial's Epigrams*,” illustrated by an engraving, and occasional anecdotes of the Manners of the Romans. 1811. 8vo.

(Only thirty copies printed; six on vellum.)

A later and more laborious work of Mr. Graham Dalyell was his *Essay on the Darker Superstitions of Scotland*, 1834, 8vo—a performance which embodies the fruit of much patient study in rare or little-read works, and affords many curious glimpses of the popular mythology of the north. The long list of the historical productions of Sir John Graham Dalyell closes with his *Musical Memoirs of Scotland*, published little more than a twelvemonth ago, at the distance of fifty years from the date of his first book. He was devotedly fond of music, and in this handsome quarto he has condensed the fruit of researches on a favourite subject, assiduously cultivated through a long literary life. It is illustrated by many interesting engravings, and its pages preserve a few of those social anecdotes which its author was accustomed to relate with much vivacity.

He was further distinguished by his acquaintance with mechanical science, and still more by his love of natural history. In this department of knowledge he published—

Observations on some interesting phenomena in Animal Physiology, exhibited by several species of *Planariæ*, 1814, 8vo.

Rare and remarkable Animals of Scotland, represented from living subjects: with practical observations on their nature. 1847, 4to. A handsome work, in two costly quartos, containing more than a hundred coloured plates drawn from the living subjects.

The number and extent of Sir John Graham Dalyell's works appear surprising to those who are acquainted with his fastidious habits of composition. Some of his performances he copied four or five times over, before he would commit them to the press.

He was also the author of various articles in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Sir John Dalyell received the honour of knighthood by patent under the great seal in the year 1836. He succeeded to the family title on the death of his elder brother, Sir James, Feb. 1, 1841.

He was unmarried, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, now Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalyell, Commander R.N. of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. This gentleman married, in 1820, a daughter of Mr. Sampayo, of Peterborough House, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

SIR JOHN A. B. M. MACGREGOR, BART.

May 11. At the Government House, Tortola, aged 40, Sir John Atholl Banna-

tyne Murray MacGregor, the third Bart. (1795), of Lanrick, co. Perth, a deputy lieutenant of that county, and Governor of the Virgin Islands.

He was the son and heir of Major-General Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor the second Baronet, C.B. and K.C.H. formerly Governor-general of the British Windward and Leeward Islands, by Lady Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of John, fourth Duke of Atholl, K.T. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, June 14, 1841 (see our vol. XVI. p. 540). His father had obtained licence, by royal sign-manual, dated 6th Sept. 1822, to resume the ancient name of MacGregor, as the head of that clan, which had been obliged to suppress their surname during their proscription by the Campbells of Argyre.

It was only at the close of last year that Sir John was appointed to administer the government of the Virgin Islands, where he had arrived only seven weeks before his death, and assumed the government on the 24th of March.

He married, Nov. 14, 1833, Mary-Charlotte, youngest daughter and co-heir of Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart.; who is left his widow, having had issue Sir Malcolm, his successor, born in 1834, and four other children.

LORD DUNDRENNAN.

June 10. At the house of his brother, in Melville-st. Edinburgh, in his 59th year, Thomas Maitland, esq. Lord Dundrennan, one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary.

He was the eldest son of the late Adam Maitland, esq. of Dundrennan abbey, co. Kirkcudbright; and was born at that place on the 9th Oct. 1792. He was educated at Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish bar in Dec. 1813. He had, for some years, a very extensive practice, particularly in jury cases. He is said to have been among the best "staters" of a case, but less skilful in that fertility of resource which is deemed requisite for a successful pleader "in reply." On the promotion of Lord Ivory in 1840, he succeeded to the office of Solicitor-General, which he held until Sept. 1841, when the government of Lord J. Russell was supplanted by that of Sir R. Peel. On the death of Mr. Murray of Broughton, in 1845, he came forward as a candidate for the representation of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and was elected by a majority of 142 votes over the Tory candidate Colonel M'Douall, polling 486 votes against 434. When the Whigs returned to power in July 1846, he was again appointed Solicitor-General, and elected without opposition, as he was again at the general elec-

tion of 1847. He held the office of Solicitor-General from 1846 until the beginning of 1850, when, on the death of Lord Jeffrey, he was raised to the bench, and assumed the title of Lord Dundrennan.

Lord Dundrennan's judicial career was brief, but short as it was it more than fulfilled the expectations of his friends. He latterly bestowed much attention on the management of his estate, and was an active and intelligent planter and agricultural improver. At an earlier period he devoted himself to literary pursuits, the taste for which, indeed, never deserted him. He took pleasure to the last in adding to the stores of his fine library. The students of Scottish literature have to thank Mr. Maitland for a handsome reprint of Bellenden's translation of Livy and Hector Boece, which he edited about twenty years ago; and we may add, that it was mainly through his exertions, about two years ago, that the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs undertook a reprint of that rare and valuable work, the Aberdeen Breviary.

Mr. Maitland married, in July 1815, Isabella Graham Macdowall, third daughter of the late James Macdowall, esq. of Garthland, and niece to the late Lord Hermand. By this lady, who survives him, he has left issue four sons and two daughters.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

WILLIAM ADAMS, ESQ. LL.D.

June 11. At his residence, Thorpe, co. Surrey, in his 80th year, William Adams, esq. LL.D. of Thorpe aforesaid, and of Dummer Grange, Hants, formerly an advocate in Doctors' Commons.

He was born Jany, 13, 1772, at his father's house, 39, Hatton Garden, being the youngest son of Patience Thomas Adams, esq. of Bushey Grove, Herts, who was the second son of James Adams, of New Jenkins, co. Essex, esq. whose father Major Adams was the first who left the county of Pembroke (where the family had for many centuries been of considerable local influence), his father having about the time of the Restoration dissipated a large fortune and an estate in South Wales, which had been for many generations in the family. The present John Adams, esq. of Holyland, co. Pembroke, represents the family of Adams of Paterchurch in that county, from which this branch derives. The estate of New Jenkins, co. Essex was, since A.D. 1592, in the family of Gill, keepers of the lions in the Tower of London (of whom there is a long account in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. viii. p. 280), whence it came to the Spicer family, by the marriage in A.D. 1680, of Mary Gill, sister of the

last proprietor, to John Spicer, esq. of Standon, co. Herts, barrister-at-law, whose grand-daughter, Mary Spicer (daughter of Luke and sister of Ralph de Lalo Spicer, esq. also of New Jenkins,) married the 28th of June, 1724 the above-mentioned James Adams, the first of that place. It is now in the possession of the Rev. Charles Beauchamp Cooper, Rector of Morley, co. Norfolk, grandson and heir of the Rev. James Adams, Rector of South Ockington, co. Essex, the eldest son and heir of the said James Adams, who first settled in that county.

Dr. Adams was by his mother's side lineally descended from the parents of William of Wykeham, through the families of Cracroft, Barker, Danvers, and Fiennes, Lords Say and Sele, in right of which descent his brother, the Rev. James Adams, late Rector of Chastleton, co. Oxford, was admitted Fellow of New College, as founder's kin. Their mother's name was Martha, only child of Thomas Marsh, of London (son of Henry and Ann Marsh, and grandson of Thomas Marsh, of Stony Stratford, co. Bucks), by Martha, only child of John Gerard, also of London, whose wife, another Martha, was daughter of Charles Cracroft, of Louth, co. Lincoln, esq.

At an early age he was sent to Tunbridge school, then under the learned Dr. Vicesimus Knox, where he distinguished himself greatly by his steady application to books, and acquired the friendship of the late Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D. the celebrated traveller. He left school at the age of 16, matriculated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 17th Dec. 1788, and subsequently became a Fellow of that society. He had been intended by his father to succeed him in the office of Filazer of the Court of King's Bench, held by him for about 30 years, being then worth 2,000*l.* a year, (See London Gazette, May 18 to 21, A.D. 1793) and a treaty for purchasing the reversion of it was pending, when his premature death in his 57th year, on May 2nd, 1793, at his house in Hatton Garden, put a stop to the transaction. Lord Kenyon conferred the office on the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, his eldest son, then under 17 years of age, and subsequently on the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, his third son, who now receives a pension of above 4,000*l.* a year, for consenting to its having been abolished. Scarcely two years after his father's death followed that of his mother, on Feb. 19, 1795, in her 54th year, at her residence at Enfield, whither she had removed after her husband's death, and the sale of the Hertfordshire estate. (Gent. Mag. vol. lxx. p.p. 175, 253, and 345). By her death he inherited some property

at and near Attleborough, in Norfolk, of which, however, he subsequently disposed.

Dr. Adams commenced his legal education by being more than two years in a special pleader's office, applying himself to the study of common law, and attending the courts at Westminster Hall, until about the age of 25, when he began to attend the courts at Doctors' Commons. In 1799 he took the degree of LL.D., and on Nov. 4th of that year was admitted into the College of Advocates, where he resided for the next twelve years. In a short time his professional practice became very extensive, and in 1805 he was offered the place of King's Advocate General, then worth about 6,000*l.* a year, which he declined, thinking, as afterwards indeed took place, that on the cessation of the war the income would be considerably reduced and the expenditure continue much the same. It was accepted by the late Sir Christopher Robinson, one of his most intimate friends.

On Nov. 14, 1811, a commission issued from the Lords of the Admiralty to him and several other civilians, to prepare tables of fees, and regulate the practice of the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad. This they accomplished in about two years' time, entering very fully into subjects of a local nature connected with the different countries, and taking as a basis the practice of the High Court of Admiralty, excepting in the case of Sierra Leone, where an old table had been for some time in use, which however was then greatly modified. These tables were confirmed at Carlton House, July 15, 1813, (Lord Stowell expressing his great confidence in the ability and integrity of the Commissioners) and they were accordingly used in the respective courts.

His next public employment was on July 30, 1814, as a Commissioner, together with the late Lord Gambier and Mr. Goulburn, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with the United States of America, shortly after the capture of Washington. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxiv. p. 287). They arrived at Ghent in Flanders on the 6th of August following, and found the American Commissioners, one of whom was the celebrated John Quincy Adams, afterwards President of the United States, already there. The proceedings commenced on the 8th, and, owing chiefly to the dispute about including the Indians in the pacification, continued nearly five months. Dr. Adams undertook the sole preparation of the dispatches relating to maritime rights and subjects of that kind, which were the most important parts of the treaty, and it was his custom to prepare on the previous night a synopsis of the various turns the discussion might take the next day, and

the answers most fitting to be made by himself and the two other Commissioners. At last a compromise was effected, and a treaty of peace and amity (given in full in the *Annual Register*, vol. 57, p. 253) was concluded, and the Commissioners shortly afterwards returned. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxiv. p. 665).

A few months subsequently a letter from Lord Stowell informed him that his diplomatic conduct at Ghent was highly approved of by Government, and that (on Lord Stowell's mention of his name to Lord Sidmouth) he had been named one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Duties, Salaries, &c. of the Courts of Justice in England (usually called the Fee Commission), with a salary of 1,200*l.* a year. Accordingly on Feb. 9th, 1815, he, together with John Campbell, esq. then one of the Masters in Chancery, the late Lord Chief Baron Alexander, the late Judge Burrough, and Wm. Osgoode, esq. formerly Chief Justice in Canada, was so constituted. They proceeded to make reports on the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and subsequently on all the Ecclesiastical Courts. In preparing the table of fees Dr. Adams always steadily opposed too great a deduction being made, lest the different offices should be rendered liable to be filled by persons unequal to perform their duties properly. This commission lasted for about nine years, and Dr. Adams continued all that time upon it. It appears that the number of days on which they met as a board were nearly 200 in each year, and that most of the business was transacted by the Commissioners separately.

In June 1815, at the instigation of Lord Castlereagh, Dr. Adams, together with the present Earl of Ripon and Mr. Goulburn, were named Plenipotentiaries to treat of and conclude a convention of commerce between Great Britain and the United States, which was accordingly concluded, and signed in London, on July 3rd, in the same year.

In Dec. 1815, by the death of Sir Wm. Wynne, the mastership of Trinity Hall became vacant. On his deathbed he had expressed his anxious wish that Dr. Adams should succeed him in that office, saying that he considered him the most eminent man at that time in the college. This was signified by Lord Stowell to Dr. Adams, who accordingly consented to be a candidate, though he had some years since ceased to be a Fellow. Mr. Le Blanc however, who undertook to announce Dr. Adams' intentions to the other Fellows, having at first declined the honour for himself, subsequently changed his own mind, and was

elected master; and, though on his temporary resignation in Dec. 1818 Dr. Adams was strongly urged again to come forward, he declined so to do, alleging that he could not now fulfil the dying wish of his late eminent friend of being his immediate successor, and thereby prevent the interruption of the line of civilians as masters which he had desired, both for the sake of the profession to which he belonged, and from a belief that all the modern benefactions to that society had been from that branch of the profession.

On July 5th, 1820, the bill for the divorcement of Queen Caroline was read the first time in the House of Lords, and on the following day the counsel for the Bill were called in. They consisted of the Attorney-General, (Gifford) the Solicitor-General, (Copley) Sir C. Robinson, Dr. Adams, and the present Mr. Baron Parke. Of this trial there is a famous picture by Sir George Hayter, often engraved, in which are the portraits of all the persons engaged therein. The perusal and preparation of the numerous papers relating to this affair, and his other professional business, having increased to a very great degree, obliged Dr. Adams frequently to sit up the whole night, and allow himself scarcely any relaxation. Very shortly after this his health began to give way, and at length, in Sept. 1825, he relinquished his profession, and retired finally from practice.

On May 31st, 1830, he gave evidence at some length before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners touching the practise of those Courts, and again, on June 24th, 1833, at a still greater length before the Select Committee on the Admiralty Courts, maintaining strongly the necessity of a separate bar for civilians, to enable them to confine their attention to the laws of nations in maritime and other matters (which are always likely to arise suddenly on the first break out of a war), and shewing also that in the time of peace some other employment (such as now exists) was absolutely necessary for the purpose of keeping them together as a body. (See the Reports of those dates.)

For the last fifteen years of his life Dr. Adams resided constantly at Thorpe, in Surrey, and he always shewed himself active to the interests of his parish by his constant attendance at vestries, savings' banks, and such like duties. His loss will be deeply felt by his neighbours, to whom his perfect knowledge of ecclesiastical law was a frequent assistance; by the poor, to whom he was a constant and liberal benefactor; and by all around him, on whom his example of continual self-denial and consistent uprightness can never be thrown away.

He enjoyed, amongst that of many others, the friendship in a particular degree of the late Lords Eldon and Stowell, Sir John Nicholl, Dean Milner, Mr. Wollaston, Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Lord Gambier, Archdeacon Wrangham. Sir Alexander Croke, the learned Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, &c.

He married first, Aug. 31, 1803, at Kensworth, Herts, Sarah, daughter and coheirress of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of King's Stanley, co. Gloucester, descended from the ancient families of Herbert, of Tintern Abbey, and that of Rokeby, of Rokeby (Gent. Mag. vol. lxxii. p. 880). She died, however, shortly afterwards on Feb. 3rd, 1806, and was buried the 8th following at Chelsea, leaving no issue. (Gent. Mag. vol. lxxvi. p. 185). The death of her sister, Emma Anne Scott, which happened in Feb. last, is recorded in Gent. Mag. vol. xxxv. n.s. p. 330.

His second wife, the Hon. Mary-Anne Adams, who survives him, was daughter and coheirress of the late Hon. William Cockayne, of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton, and niece of Borlase sixth Lord Viscount Cullen, after whose death, unmarried, in 1810, the title became extinct. She was raised by patent, Sept. 4, 1838, to the rank and precedence of a Viscount's daughter. (Gent. Mag. vol. x. n.s. p. 438). Their marriage was performed April 6, 1811, by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, at Marylebone Church, at the same time with that of her sister to T. P. Maunsell, esq. of Thorpe Malsor, co. Northampton, now M.P. for North Northamptonshire. By her Dr. Adams had four sons and four daughters, all of whom survive him. The eldest son, the Rev. William Cockayne Adams, M.A. Rector of Dummer, Hants, inherits his father's estate at Dummer Grange and the advowson of Dummer; while some property at Nutley, also in that county, is devised to his second son, Borlase Hill Adams, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn. The third son the Rev. Henry Willoughby Adams, M.A. is now curate of Sibbertoft, co. Northampton; and the youngest, George Edward Adams, B.A. is a student-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn.

The marriage of his second daughter, Georgiana-Catharine on June 4th, 1839, to her first cousin, the Rev. George Adams, B.D. of Chastleton, co. Oxon (which he inherited from his father, the Rev. James Adams, Rector of Chastleton, aforesaid), and Rector of Farndon, co. Northampton, is in Gent. Mag. vol. xii. n.s. p. 195; and that of his third daughter, Louisa-Anne, on May 6th, 1845, to Henry H. Gibbs, of Clifton Hampden, co. Oxon, and of Aldenham House, Herts, esq. great-nephew of

the late Lord Chief Justice Gibbs, is in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xxiv. n.s. p. 74.) His eldest and youngest daughters, Barbara-Margaretta Adams, and Eliza Adams, are both unmarried.

The house and other property at Thorpe are devised to his widow, the Hon. Mary-Anne Adams. Dr. Adams continued in his usual health till Saturday June 7th, when he complained of a pain in his side, caused as afterwards appeared by inflammation of the lungs, which in less than four days proved fatal to his existence. His remains were interred on the 17th in a vault in the churchyard of Thorpe.

LIEUT.-COL. C. C. MICHELL, K.H.

March 28. At Eltham, on the eve of completing his 58th year, Lieut. Col. Charles Cornwallis Michell, K.H., K.T.S. and K.St.B.A., late Surveyor-general at the Cape of Good Hope.

He was the second son of Admiral Sampson Michell of the Brazilian navy, (eldest son of Thomas Michell, esq. of Croftwest, co. Cornwall), by Anne, daughter of Samuel Shears, M.D. of Bristol; and he was born at Exeter on the 29th March, 1793. He entered the R. Mil. Academy at Woolwich as a cadet in 1807, and obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1809. In 1810 he embarked for Gibraltar; and shortly after, by the interest of his cousin the late Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, he joined the army in Portugal, where, in command of a brigade of Portuguese artillery, he gained great credit at the siege and capture of Badajos, and in the battles of Vittoria and Toulouse. Towards the close of the field of Toulouse, he received a severe contusion from a spent ball, which kept him for some weeks on crutches. He received the silver medal for Badajos, and the gold medal and clasp for Vittoria and Toulouse. In March 1844, in regard to his own services and those of his father, the Queen of Portugal sent him the order of St. Bento d'Avis; and in Sept. 1846, her Faithful Majesty nominated him also a Commander of the order of the Tower and Sword.

On the return of the Portuguese army to Lisbon, he was attached to the staff of Field-Marshal Beresford; whom in 1820 he accompanied to the Brazils, and thence retired to France.

In 1823 he became a candidate for the situation of Military Drawing Master at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst; and with no further recommendation than a plan of the town of Passages, which he had drawn and engraved, he was elected to the office on the 25th March, 1824. On the 27th Sept. 1825, he was appointed

Professor of Fortification in the same institution.

In 1828 he received the appointment of Surveyor-general, Civil Engineer, and Superintendent of Works at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained for nearly twenty years. His zealous exertions in the execution of his various duties began to affect his health in the twelfth year of his residence in the colony; but his ardent desire to complete the great works in which he was engaged made him disregard the repeated warnings of his medical friends, until the increase of his malady induced an apoplectic fit, on the 23rd Dec. 1847. He resigned his appointment in July 1848, and returned home in Nov. following, with a retiring allowance of 350*l.* per annum. His salary had been 700*l.* and the same was continued to his late assistant and successor as Surveyor, Charles Bell, esq.; whilst the appointments of Civil Engineer and Superintendent of Works were conferred on Capt. Pilkington, with a salary of 1000*l.*, a circumstance which seems to imply that Colonel Michell had been greatly underpaid.

Nearly all the great public works which have changed the aspect of the colony were undertaken and accomplished in accordance with Colonel Michell's plans, and under his immediate superintendence. Some of his roads across the gigantic mountains are unsurpassed in boldness of conception and beauty of execution, by any works of the kind in other parts of the world; whilst in tracing and completing lines of road through the sandy flats or downs he was not less successful in combating difficulties and obstacles more embarrassing than those presented to the engineer by rocks and mountains. The Cape is also indebted to him for two lighthouses, one in Table Bay, and the other in Cape Agathas. The latter was his favourite and laborious task, to the accomplishment of which, and to preparing the plans and estimates for a projected sea-wall in Rogge Bay, the future ornament of the city, he devoted his last labours in the colony.

Colonel Michell was an artist of no mean abilities. His engravings are studied and artistic; his paintings in oil, the employment of his few leisure hours at home, are highly esteemed by his friends at the Cape, among whom they were distributed. He was besides a proficient in instrumental music, and spoke the principal European languages with fluency and ease.

During the Kafir war in 1834, he acted as Assistant Quartermaster-general, and he received in acknowledgment the Hanoverian Guelphic Order from King William IV.

He married, on the 17th Oct. 1844, Anne, only daughter of Jean Pierre d'Aragon, a retired officer of the army of Louis XVI. and had issue four daughters.—*Abridged from the United Service Magazine.*

MR. DYCE SOMBRE.

July 1. At his apartments in Davies Street, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, esq.

Though few names have acquired a greater degree of scandalous notoriety than that of this person, there was little remarkable about him beyond his pedigree and his wealth. His paternal grandfather was a Scotsman, a native of the town of Aberdeen, and his grandfather on the mother's side an Alsatian Frenchman, a native of the city of Strasburgh. Both paternal and maternal grandmothers were Indian Mahomedan concubines of their respective lords. The history of the maternal grandfather alone is remarkable.

He was a French adventurer named Gaultier Reignard, originally a private in the company of Switzers in the British service at Calcutta, (from which he deserted to the Nabob of Oude,) who for his sullen look went with his countrymen under the name of Sombre, or "the gloomy." The natives, who could not make the two consonants at the end of the French word to coalesce, dropped the b, and adding a vowel, the word became Somru, which our English orthography writes Sumroo. Such is the origin of the patronymic of the Sumroos, to which was prefixed the surname of the Caledonian grandfather, Dyce. Reignard engaged in the service of Meer Cassim, Nabob of Bengal, when he was concerned in hostilities with the English. In revenge for the capture of one of his fortresses, the Nabob resolved on the massacre of his English prisoners, and accordingly put, it is supposed, about 200 to death. "He found," says one of our Indian historians, "a fit instrument in a renegade Frenchman of the name of Sumroo." He ought to have added that all the Indian chiefs had refused to perform the part of executioner-in-chief. This happened in Oct. 1763: and a month later, Patra, where the massacre took place, was stormed and taken by the English. Reignard of course fled, to escape being hung or shot; and being a man of courage and enterprise, he, in due time, succeeded in establishing for himself an independent principality in the north-western part of India, at Surdhana, some thirty miles from Delhi. This was not a difficult achievement at the moment, which was that of the dissolution of the Mogul empire. An Irish cabin-boy from

the fleet of Admiral Hughes, George Thomas by name, did the same thing, even on a larger scale, not long after. Reignard fell in love with a Cashmerian dancing girl, married her, and made a Roman Catholic of her. This was the celebrated Begum Sumroo, the word *begum* meaning in the Persian language "a woman of rank." The Begum had no children by Reignard or any one else, nor is it indeed very usual that persons of her early profession should bear children. He had, however, by a Mahomedan concubine, a daughter, who was adopted by the Begum as her own child, according to the laws and customs of the East.

This daughter the Begum married to Mr. Dyce, the half-caste son of Captain Dyce of the Indian army, and the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo or Sombre was the fruit of the marriage. The Begum succeeded her husband in the principality, and administered it with great skill for near half a century. In 1803, she fought against the Duke of Wellington at Assaye as an auxiliary of the Mahratta chief Scindiah, and, after the defeat, she fled to northern Hindustan, and made her peace with the Marquess Wellesley, entering into a treaty with him by which her principality, on her demise, should lapse to the British Government, her personal property to be at her own disposal. Mr. Dyce, her adopted son, was to have been her heir, and he commanded her army; but in her extreme old age she detected him in an intrigue, imprisoned and disinherited him, substituting his son in his room; and thus the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo became the inheritor of a French nickname and of half a million sterling, which was paid over to him from the Anglo-Indian Exchequer, where it had been deposited.

He appeared in this country about a dozen years ago, bringing with him a reputation of almost fabulous wealth, and of being thoroughly Oriental in education, customs of life, and manners of thought. His arrival attracted much notice. He became one of the fêted lions of the season, and ultimately married, in 1840, the Hon. Mary-Anne Jervis, daughter of the Viscount St. Vincent. A separation soon took place, and the legal proceedings consequent upon this ill-starred marriage—followed by those adopted for the purpose of establishing Mr. Dyce Sombre's lunacy—were long matters of public talk and universal notoriety. His attempt to enter public life was seconded by the worthy and enlightened electors of Sudbury, who sent him to Parliament; from whence, however, he was speedily ejected on petition, the borough being soon afterwards, mainly in consequence of proceed-

ings at that election, disfranchised. For the last few years Mr. Sombre has resided on the Continent, to escape the effects of the decision of the Court of Chancery in his case, a decision which he had come over to petition against when he was seized with his fatal illness, in which he endured much pain with great fortitude. He was attended by Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Holland, and Mr. Charles Hawkins. In consequence of his death in a state of lunacy, his money in the funds, railway shares, and other property, of the annual value of 11,000*l.*, will become divisible between Captain Troup and General Soldrolì, the husbands of his two sisters, who are next of kin. An additional sum, producing 4000*l.* a year, will also fall to their families on the death of the Hon. Mrs. Dyce Sombre.

G. B. THORNEYCROFT, ESQ.

April 28. At Chapel House, near Wolverhampton, in his 60th year, George Benjamin Thorneycroft, esq. a magistrate for Staffordshire and Shropshire.

Mr. Thorneycroft was the son of a working man, and himself educated to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He was born in the parish of Tipton, Staffordshire, August 20, 1791. In his childhood he removed with his parents to Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, conducted by Messrs. Beecroft, Butler, and Co. and he was employed there until about the 18th year of his age, when he returned with his father into Staffordshire. He entered the service of the Messrs. Addenbrook and Co. at the Moorcroft Ironworks, near Bilston, and resided with his brother for several years in a humble tenement at Moxley. He was, very shortly after his engagement, selected on account of his ability, probity, and skill as a workman, to superintend part of his employers' works, and in this confidential post he continued until he was about 26 years old; he then commenced a small ironwork at Willenhall, where he remained until the year 1824, when, in partnership with his twin brother, the late Mr. Edward Thorneycroft, he established the Shrubbery Ironworks, near Wolverhampton. In its earlier years the "make" of this work was about ten tons per week; its present produce is probably not less than 800 tons weekly. It was in this work that the energetic and eminently practical character of Mr. Thorneycroft found scope. With his position, as an independent manufacturer, his views became enlarged; an opening market was before him, and he resolved to take in it a prominent place, by establishing a high character for the iron furnished at his works, combined with moderation in price.

By his diligence and practical knowledge in the manufacture of iron he made his intention a reality. His skilful and practised eye often saw a fault where others, less experienced, saw none; his knowledge, too, of the different qualities of the various ores, and of their necessary combinations, was not exceeded by the most practised workman on the ground. The consequence was the realisation of a good fortune. But throughout Mr. Thorneycroft never forgot the interest of the workmen he employed, and higher wages were generally given at the Shrubbery Ironworks than at most others. Himself sprung from the class for whom his spirited enterprise created extended means of employment, he was not more familiar with their trials, than considerate of their claims.

The transition into public life was natural, almost inevitable. He was often invited to become a party in making representations to Government on subjects connected with the trade, and the sound practical views which it became his duty to impress upon men in authority were presented with such plain straightforward arguments as to be irresistible.

In politics, as in all other affairs, Mr. Thorneycroft was candid and straightforward. His opinions were Conservative. He valued order; believing, and truly, that order was the best friend of the industrious working man, and believing also that order presented the only safe stepping-stones for the humbler classes to comfort and eminence. To show the value attached to his personal character, we may mention that, although he took no active part in the incorporation of the town of Wolverhampton, he was selected to be its first Mayor, in the year 1849. His accession to the office was marked by a splendid exhibition of hospitality. He gave to the Corporation its silver-gilt mace; and, better than this, he marked the period by devoting the interest of 1000*l.* to be given for ever, to provide blankets for the poor. Mr. Thorneycroft was also in the commission of the peace for the counties of Stafford and Salop, and, until recently, took an active part in the magisterial business of the town and district. From even the suspicion of partiality his decisions were uniformly exempt; and they were always communicated in such clear though often homely terms, that even losing parties went away with a good-humoured conviction (after one of Mr. Thorneycroft's apt expositions of the merits and demerits of the case) that their case had failed, and that the judgment demanded their acquiescence. In addressing a popular assembly, Mr. Thorneycroft was peculiarly

powerful and felicitous. His matter was well selected and his points "told," while his phraseology was thoroughly simple and unstrained. His appearance at an assembly of his fellow-townsmen was the enthusiastic signal for the proposal of some straightforward, intelligible, liberal measures; and his influence, though uniformly aimed in the right direction, seldom failed in accomplishing its object.

From his early years Mr. Thorneycroft had been attached to the Wesleyan persuasion; yet the Established Church was an especial object of his reverence and regard; and his gifts to it, and his exertions in its behalf, often brought him prominently before the public. His appeals at charitable meetings were ever highly effective and successful. He was equally sensible of the abstract worthlessness of riches in all the great emergencies of human nature, and yet alive to the relative duties involved in their possession. The generous hospitalities that distinguished alike his official inaugurations, and his domestic hearth, were an exemplary model to the public, and to the private man of substance. But his munificent contributions were not devoted to the follies and expensive triflings of fashionable life, but to the religious institutes, to the charitable endowments, and the general ameliorations of our social system. Yet the ingenious fear of having damaged the Christian character, and done mischief to his own soul, by suffering himself to be too much absorbed in the business, excitements, factions, and associations of the world, led him to frequent self-abasement and secret sorrow and confession before God. Under a naturally robust and emphatic manner, he concealed a peculiar sensitiveness to sacred and devout impressions.

Four or five years ago Mr. Thorneycroft was dreadfully scalded by the explosion of a boiler at his works at Willenhall. From the effects of the accident, which confined him to his house for about nine months, he never completely recovered. Otherwise his constitution was vigorous, and in person he exceeded the common size.

His funeral was solemnly observed throughout the town of Wolverhampton. The procession to the cemetery was led by the corporation of the borough, the board of guardians, and many gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The hearse was preceded by five coaches containing the clergymen, the pall-bearers and bearers; and followed by three others containing the mourners. The bearers of the pall were, John Barker, esq. sheriff of the county, Joseph Walker, esq. the mayor of Wolverhampton, John Perks, esq. Michael Graizebrook, esq. James Baird, esq. M.P. (a distinguished

representative of the Scotch iron trade), Thomas Perry, esq. George Beecroft, esq. and J. A. Fullarton, esq. The principal mourners were, Thomas Thorneycroft, esq. (son of the deceased), John Hartley, esq. Charles Corser, esq. and Charles Perry, esq. (his sons-in-law), T. T. Kesteven, esq. and Edward Thorneycroft, esq. Then followed the private carriages of the deceased and his friends; and the whole cavalcade was closed by nearly a thousand of the deceased's workmen, walking by three and three. "As I looked (remarks Mr. Owen*) with the deepest interest on that multitude of workmen, clad in the decent garb of mourning—fine, sturdy, intelligent-looking set of men as they were—I could not help feeling that they were the hands and sinews and muscles who had created the wealth of the master capitalist; but *his* was the mind that, like an engineer, directed all that living machinery, and socially created its mighty powers of production!"

The humbleness of his origin, connected with the height of his ultimate elevation, spread the applicable value of his example over a larger surface of society than usually falls to the lot of many men to influence. He taught both "how to be abased and how to abound"—the mechanic and the merchant alike learn from his precedent both how to earn and how to spend the honourable wage of industry. Such a man's biography is an illustration of the commonwealth of which he was a citizen, that insists upon no caste except that of its citizens' choice, nor imposes a check to individual progress except that of personal fault or misfortune.

Mr. Thorneycroft has left a widow, one son (who is Captain of the Wolverhampton troop of Yeomanry), and four daughters, three of whom are married to the gentlemen above named. Mr. Hartley was his partner in business, as were also Mr. Perks and Mr. Kesteven.

GEORGE RUSH, Esq.

May 10. Aged 66, George Rush, esq. of Elsenham Hall, Essex, and Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Essex.

* A Sermon preached at the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, before the Mayor and Corporation, on Sunday, May 4th, 1851, on the Death of the late G. B. Thorneycroft, esq. together with an Address to the Board of Guardians, and Memoir of the deceased, by the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Bilston. 8vo.—The present article has been compiled from the several portions of this pamphlet.

Mr. Rush was born on the 29th April, 1785; and was the only son of George Rush, esq. of Farthinghoe, (who died in 1803,) by Kitty, daughter of William Heath, esq. of Stanstead Mountfitchet in Essex. He served the office of Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1813.

Mr. Rush married in 1810 Clarissa, fourth daughter of his cousin-german Sir William Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbledon, co. Surrey, Knt. and sister to the wives of Mr. Basil Montagu and of Dr. Clarke the traveller. By that lady he had issue three sons and five daughters: 1. George William Rush, esq.; 2. Clarissa; 3. Arthur-Heath; 4. Angelica; 5. Maria-Theresa, married in 1843 to James Arthur Taylor, esq. M.P. for East Worcestershire; 6. Alfred; 7. Ellen-Charlotte, married in 1846 to the Hon. Edward Bennet Wrottesley, youngest son of the late Lord Wrottesley; and 8. Emily.

H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, ESQ.

June 14. In Upper Portland Place, in his 80th year, Henry St. George Tucker, esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company.

Mr. Tucker was born in Feb. 1771, at Bermuda, in which island his father was for a long time President of the Council and acting Governor. He proceeded to India at a very early age, as it appears from his own statement, before the committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1832, that he was in South Behar as early as 1787, when he was not more than 16 years of age. During the years 1788 and 1789, he resided chiefly in the district of Rajashahy. In 1790 he became secretary to Sir William Jones, and soon afterwards he received an appointment to the civil service of the East India Company, his rank as a writer bearing date June 24, 1791. From the period of his being first employed he passed through a variety of offices more or less important until, in 1799, he obtained that of secretary in the revenue and judicial department. In proposing Mr. Tucker for this appointment the Governor-General, the Marquess Wellesley, recorded his opinion that it was one "for which he was peculiarly qualified;" and the estimation in which he was held also appears from the fact of his having been selected to succeed Sir George Barlow, who had established a very high reputation in the department. Distinguished merit was admitted in this instance to supply the want of long standing in the service; for that of Mr. Tucker was not sufficient to allow of his drawing the full salary of the office to which he was appointed.

In 1801 he was nominated to the very

arduous and important post of Accountant-General, which, from a regard to the public interests, he was induced to accept at a sacrifice of nearly half his previous salary.

In 1804 he became a partner in the house of Cockerell and Co. receiving on his relinquishment of the office of Accountant-General a high testimony of the sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council of his services during what is described in the record as "a crisis of considerable difficulty." After a very brief experience of commercial pursuits, he returned to the public service, with which he remained connected through the entire residue of his Indian career. As soon as he had determined to abandon the occupation which for a short time had deprived the Government of his great financial abilities, he was restored to his former office of Accountant-General, the re-appointment being recorded in very laudatory terms. Subsequently he was called to the discharge of many important duties, some in the regular course of official routine, some of special character.

In 1807 he was appointed one of the commissioners for introducing the permanent settlement into the ceded and conquered provinces. Though a warm advocate of the principles of that settlement, his observations convinced him that the provinces into which he and his colleagues were deputed to introduce it were not ripe for the purpose. These views of the commissioners were laid before the government. Some of the more distinguished members did not concur in them; but the event attested the soundness of the judgment formed by Mr. Tucker.

In 1811 Mr. Tucker arrived in England, being compelled to quit India by the state of his health. The government in announcing his departure bore the strongest testimony to his merits, and recommended him in the warmest terms to the favourable consideration of the Court of Directors, who before the expiration of the year of his arrival resolved on presenting to him, as a token of their approbation, 50,000 sicca rupees (about 5,000*l.*) which was ordered to be paid to his agents in Bengal.

Mr. Tucker, in 1812, returned to India, but finally quitted it in 1815. His leisure was devoted to maturing and arranging the results of his long Indian experience, to the indulgence of the elegant pursuits of literature, and to preparation for the attainment of a place in the direction of the affairs of the East India Company, to which distinguished position his cultivated talents and widely extended information justly entitled him.

In April 1826 he was elected a member of the Court, and thenceforward his time and energy were entirely devoted to the discharge of the responsible duties of that office. By his colleagues his opinion on all difficult subjects was studiously sought and highly respected; while in the general courts of the company his addresses were listened to with deep attention, and never failed of producing a powerful effect. His information on every branch of the administration of Indian affairs was most extensive, and on questions of revenue and finance he was regarded as a peculiarly high authority. He was ever the strenuous supporter of generous and liberal measures towards the princes and chiefs of India, and foremost in maintaining the rights and privileges of the natives generally. In 1833 he was elected Deputy-Chairman, and in the following year Chairman of the East India Company. A few years later the honourable distinction was repeated; he again filled the office of Deputy-Chairman in the official year 1846-47, and that of Chairman in 1847-48. He returned to the active exercise of his duties as a Director in April, 1851, after the usual quadrennial year of absence. His health was then obviously declining, but the vigour of his faculties was in no degree impaired. In private life Mr. Tucker was beloved and respected by all who had the happiness of knowing him: spotless integrity and unostentatious benevolence were the distinguishing features of his character; warm and ardent in his feelings and kind and candid in his manner, he was the staunch friend of many—the enemy of none.—*Times*.

SIR G. S. GIBBES, M.D.

June 23. At Sidmouth, aged 80, Sir George Smith Gibbes, Knt. M.D. a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and a magistrate for Somersetshire.

Dr. Gibbes was the son of the Rev. George Gibbes, D.D. Rector of Woodborough, Wilts. He entered the university of Oxford as a member of Exeter college, and graduated B.A. Feb. 17, 1792; having been elected a Fellow of Magdalene college, he proceeded M.A. May 21, 1795; and afterwards determining for medicine, took the degree of M.B. April 6, 1796; and that of M.D. April 11, 1799.

He practised for many years in Bath, where he was Physician to the City Dispensary, and a member of the corporation, from which he retired in Jan. 1834. He was appointed Physician Extraordinary to Queen Charlotte, and was knighted by King George the Fourth on the 10th of May, 1820.

Having relinquished his practice at Bath, he latterly resided at Cheltenham.

He was the author of a paper in the Philosophical Transactions of 1794, on the conversion of animal muscle into a substance much resembling spermaceti; also of "A few Observations on the component parts of Animal Matters, and their conversion into a substance resembling Spermaceti," published at Bath, 1796; A Treatise on the Bath Waters, 1800; A Second Treatise on Bath Waters, 1803; and of some other papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, in Nicholson's, Tilloch's, and various medical journals.

He married twice; his first wife, a daughter of Edward Sealey, esq. of Bridgewater and Castlehill House, Nether Stowey, died in 1822; and Sir George married secondly, in 1826, Marianne, eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas Chapman, of the 23d regiment.

JAMES KENNEDY, Esq. M.D.

May 9. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 66, James Kennedy, esq. M.D. of the Grove, Woodhouse, near Loughborough, Physician to the Loughborough Dispensary.

Dr. Kennedy was a native of Scotland, and a member of the university of Glasgow, where he graduated as M.D. in 1813. Some years after this he was induced to settle at Ashby de la Zouche, on the invitation of Mr. Mammatt, the agent of the Marquess of Hastings, who was then anxious to promote the success of the medicinal baths at that place. In 1842 he removed to Woodhouse, where he lived retired from practice, except that he acted gratuitously as the visiting physician of the Loughborough Dispensary, and was always ready to give his assistance to his poor neighbours. But he was chiefly occupied in the preparation of an extensive bibliographical work, no less than a catalogue raisonné of all the medical treatises published in this country before the year 1800; accompanied by concise biographies of their authors. He had recently made arrangements to edit this work at the expense of the Sydenham Society, and it was proposed that it should occupy four octavo volumes. He was on a visit to London in order to complete his manuscript of the first volume by consulting the library of the British Museum, and had just put the first sheet into the printer's hands, when he was attacked by his fatal illness. It is hoped that his materials are in such a state that the Society will be able to complete the work under other editorship.

Besides an essay on the waters of Ashby

de la Zouche, and various practical and critical communications to the Medical Journals of the day, and others occasionally to our own Magazine, Dr. Kennedy was the author of—

A Dissertation on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, of the Human Tongue. 1813.

A Lecture on Asiatic Cholera. 1822.

A Treatise on the Management of Children in Health and Disease. 1825.

Examination of Waite's Anti-Phrenology. 1831.

Dr. Kennedy was a very learned, skilful, and benevolent physician, and most honourable and exemplary in all his social relations. Extremely simple and unaffected in his manners, and retaining to the last, in a marked degree, "the accents of the mountain-tongue," he was a charming companion as well as a most amiable man, and will be long remembered by his numerous friends with the kindest feelings.

Dr. Kennedy was twice married, first to Miss Thompson, sister to the secretary of the late Marquess of Hastings; and secondly to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late John Hawkes, esq. of Norton Hall, Staffordshire. This latter lady survives him. He had no children by either marriage.

He has left a large library, which contains many valuable foreign works on medicine and the kindred sciences, as well as a numerous collection of English writers: it will probably be brought to public auction in London.

JAMES MACKNESS, M.D.

Feb. 8. At Hastings, in his 47th year, James Mackness, M.D. Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, and Consulting Physician to the Hastings Dispensary.

Dr. Mackness was a native of Northamptonshire, and graduated M.D. at St. Andrew's 1840, London 1843.

He was formerly settled in Northampton, where he attained a considerable practice, and was an active promoter of the establishment of the Mechanics' Institute, which has been remarkably successful in that town. He was obliged to leave Northampton from the failure of his health; and, having settled in Hastings about ten years ago, had gradually acquired a leading practice in that place, notwithstanding the physical infirmities against which he had to contend.

He published in 1842 an essay on the Climate of Hastings, with directions for the choice of residence, &c. of which there has been a second edition.

In 1846 he published "The Moral Aspects of Medical Life," a work which is

in every respect the most elevated code of medical ethics extant. It is founded upon the Akesios of Prof. K. F. H. Marx, first published in 1844 at Gottingen. The design of this work was "to discuss weighty points in the healing art as it now exists;" and it is arranged in twelve letters, addressed to deceased members of the medical profession, the subject of each letter being selected with reference to certain passages in their character or history. Dr. Mackness prefixed to each letter a memoir of the person to whom it was addressed, namely Stieglitz, Apono, Cheyne, Halle, James Gregory, Thaer, Lettsom, Tulpus, Pinel, Mead, Desgenettes, and Boerhaave; and appended his own remarks to each letter, so that the greater part of the book was his own.

In 1848 he published an essay on the "Dysphonia Clericorum; or, the Clergyman's Sore-throat;" and he was also the author of an elaborate essay on Agricultural Chemistry in Baxter's Library of Agriculture, published in 1846.

The estimation in which Dr. Mackness was held by his professional brethren is recorded in the fact that, at the meeting of the Provincial Medical Association, at Worcester, in August 1849, he was nominated, with Dr. Greenhill, of Oxford, and other distinguished members of his profession, to prepare a code of Medical Ethics. In the following year, he was selected to write a Monograph of the Medical Topography and Geology of Sussex. Few were so well qualified as he for these tasks,—the non-completion of which are not the least of the losses that society and the faculty have to count by his untimely death.

Dr. Mackness has left a widow, but no children. Two nephews and a niece whom he had partially adopted, and with whose education he had charged himself, have great reason to deplore their irreparable loss. He is succeeded in his practice at Hastings by Dr. Greenhill, late of Oxford.

His body was interred in the burial-ground of St. Mary's at Hastings, attended by the Mayor and Town Council, and many other friends. A number of friends and patients have subscribed to erect a handsome tomb to his memory.

We are informed that an extended memoir of Dr. Mackness is in preparation from the pen of his intimate friend Miss Howard, the author of "Brampton Rectory" and other valuable literary productions; and that it will appear very shortly.

MRS. FORBES.

May 15. In Old Burlington-street, in her 65th year, Eliza-Mary, wife of John Forbes, M.D. F.R.S.

She was the daughter of the late William Burgh, esq. of Calcutta, where she was born in the year 1786. Her immediate ancestors were possessors of the famous Hafod estate in Wales, and were a near branch of the Clanricarde family. Two of her brothers served for many years in the Indian army, and died respectively of the rank of General and Major, several years before their sister. Two sisters survive her.

She was married to Dr. Forbes in the year 1819; and gave birth to a son, her only child, who, together with her husband, survives her. The following inscription on a tablet erected to her memory in the cemetery at Kensal Green gives, we believe, a very just character of this most benevolent woman: but her best record is in the mournful memories of the poor, to whose support, relief, and comfort, her best energies were ever devoted:

In the vaults beneath are deposited the remains of Eliza Mary Forbes, wife of John Forbes, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Queen's Household: After years of severe suffering, born with rare fortitude and resignation, she departed this life on the 15th day of May, 1851, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. Earnest, active, practical, charitable, compassionate, pious, habitually exercising, to the extent of her power, every Christian virtue, she lived and died a pattern of womanly excellence.

MRS. SHERIDAN.

June 9. At the house of her daughter Lady Dufferin and Claneboye, 39, Grosvenor-place, the widow of Thomas Sheridan, esq.

She was the second daughter of John Callander, esq. of Craigforth, co. Stirling, and Ardkinglas, co. Argyll (in virtue of which latter property he took the additional name of Campbell), by his third wife Lady Elizabeth Helena Macdonnell, daughter of Alexander fifth Earl of Antrim. Her younger sister is the wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart. She was married in 1806 to Thomas Sheridan, esq. son of the Right Hon. Thomas Brinsley Sheridan, the distinguished wit and statesman; and was left a widow on the 12th Sept. 1817, Mr. Sheridan then dying at the Cape of Good Hope, where he was Colonial Paymaster (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVII. p. 471.)

Mrs. Sheridan was the author of *Carwell*, a very striking story illustrating the inequalities of punishment in the laws against forgery. In a later novel, *Aims and Ends*, the same feminine and truthful spirit showed itself in lighter scenes of social life, observing keenly, and satirising kindly.

Mrs. Sheridan wrote always with ease, unaffectedness, and good breeding, her books everywhere giving evidence of the

place she might have taken in society, if she had not rather desired to refrain from mingling with it, and to keep herself comparatively unknown. After her husband's early death she had devoted herself in retirement to the education of her orphan children; when she re-appeared in society it seemed to be solely for the sake of her daughters, on whose marriages she again withdrew from it; and to none of her writings did she ever attach her name. Into the private sphere where her virtues freely displayed themselves, and her patient yet energetic life was spent, it is not permitted us to enter; but we could not pass without this brief record what we know to have been a life as much marked by earnestness, energy, and self-sacrifice, as by those qualities of wit and genius which are for ever associated with the name of Sheridan.

Mrs. Sheridan had four sons, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. now M.P. for Shaftesbury; Thomas-Berkeley, R.N. killed by an accidental fall on board H. M. S. *Diamond* in 1826; Francis-Cymric, Treasurer of the Mauritius, who died there in 1842 (having been previously secretary to the Earl of Mulgrave in Jamaica); and Charles-Kinnaird, in the diplomatic service; and three daughters, Helen-Selina, married in 1825 to Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, and mother of the present Lord; Caroline-Elizabeth-Sarah, married in 1827 to the Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, brother and heir presumptive to Lord Grantley; and Jane-Georgiana, married in 1830 to Lord Seymour, son and heir apparent of the Duke of Somerset. As both the latter as well as their elder brother have numerous families, the blood of the great Richard Brinsley Sheridan bids fair, through various channels, to be widely spread among our nobility.

MRS. ATTHILL.

July 2, 1848. At Middleham, Yorkshire, Caroline-Amelia, wife of the Rev. William Atthill, M.A. Sub-Dean of Middleham; better known under her maiden name of Miss Halsted.

She was the daughter of the late George Halsted, esq. Capt. R.N. and niece to that distinguished naval officer the late Adm. Sir William Lawrence Halsted, G.C.B.

Miss Halsted was the author of two pleasing works for young persons: one of which was *The Little Botanist*. 1835. 16mo. In two parts; with illustrations drawn and engraved by J. D. Sowerby, from sketches by the authoress. The other was entitled "*Investigation, or Travels in the Boudoir.*" 1837. 12mo.

In 1838 Miss Halsted obtained the an-

nual prize of ten guineas given by Mr. Alderman Copeland in connection with the restoration of the venerable hall of Sir John Crosby in the city of London, and the commemoration of Sir Thomas Gresham. The subject was an historical memoir of the life of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry the Seventh. She also gained the same prize in the following year, the subject being "The Obligations of Literature to the Mothers of England." Both these essays were printed and published. (See our vols. x. p. 306, xii. p. 515)

Miss Halsted afterwards devoted herself with much assiduity to the collection of materials on the history of King Richard III. The results were published under the title of "The Life of King Richard the Third as Duke of Gloucester and King of England." 1844. 8vo. This work evinced considerable research; but, like those of our more celebrated female historian Miss Strickland, was sadly deficient in discrimination and a true appreciation of authorities (see it reviewed in our vol. xxii. 273, 377). She also made several contributions to various periodicals.

Miss Halsted's marriage took place in May, 1847, and her death ensued within thirteen months after.

RICHARD PHILLIPS, F.R.S.

May 11. At Camberwell, in his 75th year, Richard Phillips, F.R.S. Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology.

Mr. Phillips's career has been a busy one. He first attracted the attention of the scientific world by the publication, in 1805, of "Analyses of the Bath Waters;" and this was followed by analyses of our mineral waters generally, and of minerals of a rare kind; these were published in the "Annals of Philosophy." In 1817 he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the London Hospital; and he was engaged to deliver several courses of lectures at the London Institution. About this period he was also appointed, by Government, Professor of Chemistry at the Military College, Sandhurst; and became Lecturer on Chemistry at Grainger's School of Medicine, in Southwark. In 1821 Mr. Phillips became sole editor of the "Annals of Philosophy," subsequently united to the "Philosophical Magazine."

In 1822 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and published a paper in the "Philosophical Transactions," in which his name was honourably associated with that of Dr. Faraday; and he always felt much pride in having been the first

to introduce that distinguished philosopher to the Society.

In 1824 Mr. Phillips published his first translation of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis;" and from the celebrity which he gained as a pharmaceutical chemist, he was consulted by the College of Physicians with respect to the chemical preparations of the edition issued by that body in 1836. From that time he has always aided in the formation of this textbook of the medical world, and the improvement in all its scientific parts is mainly due to the interest he took in the work. For the last twelve months he had been engaged in experiments for the College, and his final employment was that of a new translation to accompany the next issue of the Pharmacopœia, which may shortly be expected.

In 1839 Mr. Phillips was appointed chemist and curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, then established in Craig's Court; and within a few days of his death he was busily engaged in making arrangements for the public opening of the new Museum in Piccadilly. Richard Phillips was one of the original founders of the Geological Society. He was for many years a member of the council of the Royal Society, and for the last two years President of the Chemical Society. Scattered through the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and the pages of the "Philosophical Magazine," will be found his numerous contributions to science; and all the chemical articles of the "Penny Cyclopædia" are from his pen. He has departed after a long and busy life, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His criticisms were often severe, but it was always the severity of truth. They were dictated by a desire to expose the pretensions of ignorance, and were an honour to superior genius. His body was interred in the cemetery at Norwood, followed by most of his scientific friends.—*Literary Gazette.*

D. M. MOIR, Esq.

July 6. At Dumfries, aged 53, David Macbeth Moir, esq. surgeon at Musselburgh, the DELTA of Blackwood's Magazine.

Dr. Moir was born at Musselburgh, in Jan. 1798. From the schools of his native town, he passed to the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies with diligence and success. Having received the diploma of a surgeon, he established himself in that capacity at Musselburgh, devoting himself to his profession with a measure of assiduity that was in no long time crowned with ample success. He acquired a very extensive

practice, the limits of which continued to enlarge until, the burden becoming too great for him, he latterly found an associate in his son-in-law, Dr. Thomas R. Scott.

It seems to have been about the year 1817—when he was a youth of nineteen—that Dr. Moir committed his first verses to the press, in the pages of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. We believe that they were without signature, so that it is not easy now to identify them, or such other pieces as he did not afterwards reclaim. The earliest poem—that of Emma, subsequently named Sir Ethelred—which bears the subscription of Delta appeared in the magazine for Jan. 1820; but a notice to correspondents in Nov. 1819—inviting Delta to favour the editor with “a prose article”—shows that he had already made himself a welcome contributor. From Dr. Moir's neglect to distinguish his youthful compositions by any mark, some of them were assigned to other writers. The late Mrs. Brunton, the author of *Self-Control*, was so much struck with his stanzas, beginning,

“When thou at even-tide art roaming
Along the elm-o'ershadowed walk,
Where fast the eddying stream is foaming,
And falling down—a cataract”—

published without note or name in Constable's Edinburgh Magazine towards the end of the year 1817—that she transcribed them with her own hand, and the transcript being found in her work-box after her death, they were published as her composition in the memoir prefixed to her posthumous tale of *Emmeline*.

Having once established his place in Blackwood, under the signature of Delta, Mr. Moir continued, during the long period of more than thirty years, to enrich its pages with a series of poems, which would be remarkable were it for nothing but the profusion with which they were poured forth. But they possessed many and high qualities—a great command of language and numbers, a delicate and graceful fancy, and a sweet, pure vein of tenderness and pathos. These characteristics are displayed, with scarcely one exception, through the whole series of his compositions—the last of which, *The Lament of Selim*, left his hand little more than a fortnight before his death. It is published in Blackwood's Magazine for this month; and to some readers its melancholy *refrain* may now sound prophetic—

“And thou art not—I look around,
But thou art nowhere to be found!
I listen vainly for thy foot—
I listen, but thy voice is mute!”

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A selection of Delta's contributions to Blackwood may, probably, yet see the light; altogether they would fill several volumes besides the two which were published during his lifetime—The Legend of Geneviève, with other Tales and Poems, in 1825; and his Domestic Verses, in 1843. The first of these works has been very happily characterised by the distinguished critic who was so long the presiding genius of the miscellany in which many of the poems were first given to the world. “Delta,” wrote Professor Wilson, “has produced many original pieces, which will possess a permanent place in the poetry of Scotland. Delicacy and grace characterise his happiest compositions; some of them are beautiful, in a cheerful spirit that has only to look on nature to be happy; and others breathe the simplest and purest pathos. His scenery, whether sea-coast or inland, is always truly Scottish; and, at times, his pen drops touches of light on minute subjects, that till then had slumbered in the shade, but now ‘shine well where they stand’ or lie, as component and characteristic parts of our lowland landscapes.” The Domestic Verses were not at first meant to meet the general eye, but a few copies having been printed for circulation among friends, they called forth so much praise, that the author was prevailed upon to make them public. Among the eminent men of letters whose approbation was bestowed upon the volume in its unpublished form, was the late Lord Jeffrey. “I cannot,” he wrote to the author, “resist the impulse of thanking you with all my heart, for the deep gratification you have afforded me, and the soothing and I hope ‘bettering’ emotions which you have excited. I am sure that what you have written is more genuine pathos than anything almost I have ever read in verse, and is so tender and true, so sweet and natural, as to make all lower recommendations indifferent.” It were easy to accumulate testimonies, not less cordial, from other contemporaries of mark. The fastidious taste of Dr. Butler, the late Bishop of Lichfield, singled out Delta's lines on Mount St. Bernard as worthy of a Latin version—one of the most felicitous things in Mr. Drury's collection of the *Arundines Cami*.

While the pathos of Delta was subduing the hearts of all the readers of Blackwood, there suddenly appeared in the same pages the first fragment of one of the most laughable embodiments of Scottish humour—*The Life of Mansie Wauch*. Begun in October, 1824, four or five years elapsed before the autobiography of the Dalkeith tailor was completed in Blackwood, and

issued in a volume by itself. It has since run through six or eight editions in this country, besides reprints in America and France, and the circulation of several of its chapters in the guise of chap-books. The first whisper that went abroad that the touching Legend of Geneviève and the facetious history of Mansie Wauch were from one and the same pen, was received with astonishment and incredulity. The public had universally assigned the story to John Galt, then in the heyday of his fame, and undoubtedly it was pitched to a key-note which that writer had been the first to strike. But the execution was discriminated by so many peculiar touches as to make Mansie Wauch an original creation, sufficient to have built up the fame of its author, even if it had stood alone; and, in the circumstances, affording a truly remarkable proof of the diversified gifts of the genius by which it was produced.

In 1831, Dr. Moir published his *Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine*, being a View of the Progress of the Healing Art among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabians—a work of great research and diversified erudition. The catalogue of his writings closes with *Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century*, in Six Lectures, delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, which appeared this present year.

Mr. Moir was a zealous member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The Roman antiquities of his native place, Musselburgh, and of Inveresk, one of the most important Roman sites in Scotland apart from the Wall, early excited his liveliest interest. He supplied to the New Statistical Account the notice of Inveresk parish, an able communication, in which he gives full play to his archæological predilections.

The lineaments of Dr. Moir's character are not unfaithfully reflected in his writings. To know him was to love him. The sweetness of his disposition, the purity and simplicity, the manliness and sincerity of his mind, gained and secured for him universal affection and esteem. Such was the respect in which he was held in Musselburgh, that when the tidings of his death reached the town, a desire was expressed by all classes of the inhabitants that his funeral should be a public one. This general and earnest wish was acceded to, and every circumstance of honour which his neighbours and fellow-citizens could bestow accompanied the remains of Dr. Moir to their resting place in the churchyard of Inveresk, in the grave which holds the dust of three of his children.

Dr. Moir married, in 1829, Miss Charlotte E. Bell of Leith; and by this lady, who survives him, he leaves issue eight children. The eldest daughter is the wife of Dr. Thomas R. Scott, who for some time was the partner, and is now the successor of the deceased poet in his extensive practice. In person Delta was somewhat above the middle stature, of fair complexion, with light blue eyes, and pleasant features. His health was robust until about five years ago, when the upsetting of a carriage gave a shock to his constitution from which it would seem never to have wholly recovered. His political opinions may be inferred from those of the miscellany which he chose to be the chief channel of his publications. He was a steadfast Tory, and a zealous supporter of the Church of Scotland; and the devotion with which he adhered to his principles, both in Church and State, was characteristic of the simplicity and integrity of the man.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

THOMAS MOULE, ESQ.

June 14. At his residence in the Stable Yard, St. James's Palace, aged 67, Thomas Moule, esq. a well-known writer on topographical and heraldic antiquities.

Mr. Moule was born on the 14th Jan. 1784, in the parish of St. Marylebone. He was for forty-four years a clerk in the General Post Office; where he was Inspector of Blind Letters, his principal duty being to rectify those addresses in which the post town was either omitted or incorrectly given, and to decypher such addresses as were illegible to the ordinary clerks. He had retired from this employment in consequence of his declining health. Mr. Moule also held for many years the office of chamber-keeper in the Lord Chamberlain's department, which gave him an official residence in St. James's Palace.

The first literary task in which he engaged was the letterpress to accompany Mr. J. P. Neale's *Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen*. This work was published periodically during the years 1818—1827, forming eleven volumes; and the articles which Mr. Moule either compiled or edited in it are more than seven hundred in number.

During the same period he compiled, in 1820, a small book of *Tables of Dates* for the use of Genealogists and Antiquaries; and in 1822 his *Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniae*, an exceedingly useful bibliographical catalogue of all English works on heraldry and genealogy, and of some of the most important manuscripts. At this period, and for five or six years before, Mr. Moule was a

bookseller in Duke-st. Grosvenor-square, but he relinquished that business shortly after.

In 1825 he wrote the descriptions to Mr. G. P. Harding's *Antiquities in Westminster Abbey*, and to Mr. J. Hewetson's *Views of Noble Mansions in Hampshire*. At the same time he prepared those in Neale and Le Keux's *Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches in Great Britain*, completed in two volumes 8vo. 1826; and in 1830 those in *Great Britain Illustrated*, from drawings by W. Westall, A.R.A. 4to. In the last-named year he undertook a general topographical description of England, under the title of "*The English Counties Delineated*." This work was published in parts, and was completed in 1838, in two volumes quarto. Mr. Moule had qualified himself for this task, not only by his previous acquaintance with topographical literature, but also by personal visits to every county in England, excepting Devonshire and Cornwall.

In 1833 Mr. Moule published *An Essay on the Roman Villas of the Augustan Age*, and on *Remains of Roman Edifices discovered in Great Britain*; in 8vo.

In the same year he wrote the *History of Hatfield House*, in Robinson's *Vitruvius Britannicus*; in 1836 the descriptions of seven of the principal cathedrals which are included in the first volume of Winkles's *Cathedral Churches of England and Wales*; and the descriptions of the cathedrals of Amiens, Paris, and Chartres in the *Continental Cathedrals of the same artist*; and in 1834 he contributed the following essays to *Illustrations of the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*: 1. Hall at Branhholm; 2. Lord Marmion's Armour; 3. Ellen Douglas and Fitz-James; 4. The Knight of Snowdown; 5. The Tomb of Rokeby; 6. The Bier of De Argentine; 7. Ancient Furniture.

In 1839 he wrote the letter-press accompanying Shaw's *Details of Elizabethan Architecture*; and in 1840 he described the arms and inscriptions in Ludlow Castle, forming part of the volume entitled "*Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers*," collected and printed by the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P. for Shropshire.

In 1842 he produced a very agreeable heraldic monograph entitled *The Heraldry of Fish*, illustrated from drawings made by his daughter. This was reviewed in our vol. xvii. p. 607. He had formed a similar collection on the Heraldry of Trees and Birds, which remains in manuscript.

Mr. Moule's last literary task was to

provide the descriptions accompanying Mr. G. P. Harding's *Ancient Historical Pictures*, in continuation of the series engraved for the late Granger Society. He has also given assistance to many other topographical and architectural works besides those named; and has made various contributions to our own Magazine, to the *Literary Gazette*, *Brayley's Graphic Illustrator*, and other periodicals. He was always ready to assist those who required information on the subjects with which he was conversant, and has frequently afforded valuable antiquarian information to artists. At various times he had himself made several drawings and designs, and he was one of those who sent in designs in competition for the Nelson Monument.

He was a member of the Numismatic Society, and contributed some papers to the *Numismatic Chronicle*. His study of coins was chiefly directed to those of the mediæval period, in illustration of European history.

He has left several MSS. of which the principal are: 1. A Topographical Glossary, being collections on the etymology of names of places; 2. Church Antiquities; 3. Historical Pictures relative to Great Britain; 4. The Gentleman's Heraldry, derived from the study of Guillim's Display; 5. Heraldry of Trees and Birds (before mentioned); 6. Notes on Coins. He had also collected a valuable library.

Mr. Moule has left a widow, and an only daughter, who materially assisted him in his literary pursuits.

REV. JELINGER SYMONS, M.A. F.L.S.

May 20. In London, the Rev. Jelinger Symons, M.A. Rector of Radnage, Bucks, Vicar of Monkland, Herefordshire, and F.L.S.

Mr. Symons was descended from an ancient Norman family settled originally in Cornwall. In the reign of Charles II. one of his ancestors married Agnes, the daughter of the Rev. Christopher Jelinger, a refugee from the Palatinate, who was afterwards presented to the living of South Brent in Devonshire, which he resigned rather than sign the Act of Uniformity; hence arose the adoption of the German name of Jelinger in the family of Mr. Symons.

The subject of this memoir was born at Low Layton, Essex, in the year 1778, and graduated at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1797. He shortly afterwards took holy orders, and first officiated as curate to his father the Rev. Jelinger Symons, then Rector of Whitburn, in the county of Durham. On his marriage in 1805 with Maria, eldest daughter of John

Airey, esq. of Northumberland, and niece of Dr. Cookson, Canon of Windsor, he took the Curacy of West Ilsley, Berks, and in 1838 was presented by the Dean and Canons of Windsor to the endowed vicarage of Monkland, Herefordshire, for which county he was shortly afterwards placed in the Commission of the Peace. In 1821 Mr. Symons's health required a complete change of air and scene, and he went to live at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where he shortly afterwards succeeded the late Sir John Head, Bart. as Chaplain to the British residents, in which capacity he earned the high esteem of all classes, and received, on the termination of his stay there, a handsome present of plate in acknowledgment of his services. In the year 1833 he was presented by Lord Chancellor Brougham to the living of Radnage, in the county of Buckingham, where he resided chiefly during the remainder of his life. On the 1st of last March, however (on the recent presentation of his respected curate, the Rev. W. E. Evans, to the living of Madley), he went to reside at Monkland, and was the first incumbent who has been known to reside in that parish.

For half a century Mr. Symons has been, with few exceptions, engaged in the active discharge of his ministerial duties. His genuine fervour and eloquence in the pulpit, and his high intellectual powers, were well known and appreciated; while the kindness of his heart and his benevolent disposition endeared him to all who knew him.

Early in life Mr. Symons devoted his leisure hours to the study of botany, and early obtained such proficiency that in his 22nd year he published a work entitled *Synopsis Plantarum Insulis Britannicis indigenarum*. Latin and English. This work was long esteemed as one of authority and general reference, and was characterised by the remarkable precision and method of its classification of plants. Mr. Symons has left no other works, save isolated sermons preached on particular occasions, of which may be mentioned that entitled "Christ's perpetual Presence his Church's Security;" preached in the parish church of High Wycombe, at the Visitation of Archdeacon Justly Hill, 26th May, 1835; and that entitled "Spirituality the Duty and Test of Christ's Church;" a sermon preached at All Saints' Church, Hereford, Sept. 24th, 1843, at the ordination of candidates of the diocese of Lichfield, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford (now Archbishop of York).

His funeral took place at Radnage, on the 25th of May, where his body was placed in the same grave in which that of his wife had been previously deposited, in the chan-

cel of the church. It was attended by his son Mr. Jelinger Cookson Symons, barrister-at-law, (one of the inspectors of schools under the Privy Council, proprietor and editor of the *Law Magazine*, and otherwise well known by his literary works, especially on statistics and education, and by his reports to Parliament on the employment of women and children in mines, and other subjects,) by his only brother the Rev. Dr. Symons, by his cousin Octavian Blewitt, esq. Secretary to the Royal Literary Fund, a few other private friends, and by the entire body of his parishioners, by whom he was universally beloved.

THE REV. N. J. HALPIN.

Nov. 22, 1850. At Dublin, aged 60, the Rev. Nicholas John Halpin, B.A. M.R.I.A.

He was born Oct. 18, 1790, at Portarlington. At the university of Dublin he exhibited remarkable literary talents, and often obtained the Vice-Chancellor's prizes and medals. Of his knowledge in several departments of literature the essays which he contributed to the publications of the Shakespeare Society and the meetings of the Royal Irish Academy may be given as a proof. His published works were—

A University Prize Poem on his Majesty King George III. having completed the 50th year of his reign. Lond. 1811.

Tithes no Tax. Dubl. 1823.

The Impossibility of Transubstantiation. Dubl.

No Chimæra, or the Lay Reformation in Ireland. Dubl. 1828.

Oberon's Vision. Lond. 1843.

Bridal Runaway, an Essay on Juliet's Soliloquy (Shakespeare Society's papers). Lond. 1845.

The Dramatic Unities of Shakespeare. Dubl. 1849.

Observations on certain passages in the life of Edmund Spenser. Dubl. 1850.

He married in 1817 Miss Ann Grehan, of Dublin, who is left his widow, with three sons and four daughters.

C. F. TIECK.

Lately. At Berlin, aged 75, Christian Frederick Tieck, Director of the Sculpture Gallery of the Royal Museum.

This excellent sculptor, who was a brother of the celebrated poet, Ludwig Tieck, was born at Berlin. He was first apprenticed to a stone-cutter; subsequently entered the Academy of Fine Arts, under Schadow, and, impelled by his (elder) brother, soon began to seek after the ideal and poetic in art. Having obtained a grant from the Academy, he went to Paris, and studied in the atelier of

David, the painter, showing his just appreciation of the connection between design and sculpture. A relievo, published in the *Annales du Musée* (vol. i. p. 9), representing Priam asking Achilles for the corpse of Hector, attracted great notice. Thence Goethe called him in 1801 to Weimar, where he executed several reliefs and busts for the ducal palace. Amongst the latter that of Goethe himself, and that of F. A. Wolf, the philologist, are of great merit. In 1808 C. F. Tieck visited Italy, until Mde. de Stael summoned him to Copet to make the reliefs of the Necker family vault. Later he executed at Carrara the life-size statue of M. Necker. When King Ludwig of Bavaria had conceived the idea of the Walhalla, Tieck was selected to make several of the busts of the great men there to be exhibited. These were made in the solitude of the little town of Carrara, where Tieck and Rauch worked together, the former at the fine candelabrum with the dancing Horus, now placed in the Mausoleum of Charlottenburgh, near Berlin. From his return to Berlin in 1819, up to his late demise, a vast number of sculptures have been executed, both by Tieck himself, as well as from his models, among which were the sculptures of the concert-hall of the great theatre, and the large reliefs of the pediment made after antique patterns; the colossal angels before the Cathedral of Berlin; the horse-tamer on the projecture of the Royal Museum; the bronze door of the Werder church, &c. Having been appointed in 1830 director of the sculpture-gallery of the Royal Museum, he continued the restoration of the antiques of that establishment. He was one of the chief founders of the Society of Art-Friends of Prussia, and exerted a large influence over the whole artistic movement of his country.

MR. JOHN HENNING.

Lately. Mr. John Henning, the restorer of the Elgin Marbles.

He was born at Paisley, on the 2nd of May, 1771, where the genius of art found him at the carpenter's bench, and "threw her inspiring mantle over him." From his native town, Henning was induced, in 1802, to repair to Edinburgh, where he acquired, during nine years' residence, considerable distinction—a distinction all the more meritorious from having been fostered and encouraged by the patronage and friendship of Jeffrey, Horner, Murray, Brougham, Scott, and others who at that time adorned the Scottish capital in the world of letters, and of whom he has left the "living form and pressure" in his medallions and busts.

A visit to London, in 1811, brought the Scottish sculptor in contact with the Elgin Marbles. Fascinated with these noble fragments of Grecian sculpture, he succeeded in obtaining, contrary to academic formula, permission from Lord Elgin to draw from them. This circumstance fixed him in the metropolis, and, after twelve years of unremitting assiduity to their restoration, the Parthenon friezes sprung from his hand, at once the glory of art and the admiration of the age. To his Elgin friezes succeeded the cartoons after Raffaele, works of like transcendent merit, in which is faithfully preserved the truth of the originals, and which elicited the encomiums of Flaxman and Canova. By these reproductions of Grecian and Italian art, the fine arts have received an invaluable assistance.—*The Builder.*

MR. J. TALFOURD SMYTH.

May 18. At Edinburgh, aged 32, Mr. J. Talfourd Smyth, engraver.

Mr. Smyth was a native of Edinburgh, and showed at an early age a great enthusiasm for art. He studied painting under the late Sir William Allan, at the Trustees' Academy of his native city; and with such eagerness that he was wont to leave his bed long before dawn, set his palette, and wait impatiently for the first glimpse of morning.

In 1835, however, he determined to adopt engraving as his profession. He was his own teacher in the art—his only master dying during the first year of his pupilage. But the plates produced immediately subsequent to that period, *A Child's Head*, after Sir John Watson Gordon; *The Stirrup Cup*, from the picture by Sir William Allan; and others, proved him already able to take the field alone. In 1838 he removed to Glasgow, where some seven years were spent over works better calculated to fill his purse, than to promote his artistic knowledge, or advance his reputation. This he felt strongly, and, relinquishing his engagements there, once more returned to Edinburgh, where, up to the time of his decease, with assiduity seldom equalled, he produced many works of great excellence, four of which, *The Consolator*, John Knox dispensing the Sacrament, from Wilkie's sketch from the unfinished picture in the collection of the Royal Scottish Academy, *Mulready's School*, in the Vernon Gallery, and *Sir W. Allan's Tartar Robbers dividing their Spoil*, in the same collection, have appeared in the *Art Journal*. He was working upon a plate after Mr. Faed's *First Step*, when attacked by his last fatal illness, and had undertaken another from Maclise's *Hamlet*.

The anxious and obscure labours of twenty years were about to be rewarded with success and reputation, when the over-taxed system gave way, and a brief and seemingly unimportant indisposition terminated in softening of the brain. He was a man of much taste, and considerable reading; of deep religious impressions, and blameless life.—*Art Journal*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 29. At Bishop's college, Calcutta, the Rev. *Alfred Wallis Street*, M.A. Senior Professor of the college. He was formerly of Magdalene hall, and afterwards of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1837, M.A. 1839. He was elected Craven University scholar and appointed Junior Professor in Bishop's college, Calcutta, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1839. "The esteem and love of all acquainted with the Professor (writes the Bishop) were deeply seated. His fine talents, his sound scholarship, his general knowledge, his kindness and tenderness of heart, his diligence, his disinterested character, and his benevolence, had attached all to him who were placed under his influence or enjoyed his friendship. In the college, as well as in the mission, his zeal and indefatigable labours were only too great even for his firm and vigorous frame. Mr. Street has left a wife and three children. In his generosity and disregard of self he had used up his little income, nor has he left so much as 100 rupees, exclusive of a very small insurance on his life." Mr. Street was brother to the Rev. A. Street, late curate of St. James's Bristol.

May 12. At Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 68, the Rev. *Henry Watts Wilkinson*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of St. Peter and St. Gregory, Sudbury, and Vicar of the united parishes of Walton and Felixstow. He was the son of the Rev. Watts Wilkinson, B.A. of Worcester college, Oxford, 1780, for sixty-one years Afternoon Lecturer of St. Mary Aldermay, and for thirty-seven years Tuesday-morning Lecturer of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, in the city of London (who is briefly noticed in our Magazine for March 1841, p. 324). He was himself formerly a Fellow of the same college, and graduated B.A. 1804, M.A. 1806. He published, in 1814, being then Curate at Sudbury, a Sermon preached on the day of General Thanksgiving for the Peace. In 1816 he was presented to the perpetual curacy. In March 1841 he received from his parishioners a purse containing 78 sovereigns as a testimony of esteem. In 1842 he published a Memoir of the Life and Ministry of his Father. In 1845 he was instituted to the vicarage of Walton with Felixstow. His funeral took place on the 17th of May, when his body was deposited in the chancel of St. Peter's church, Sudbury. On the following Sunday a funeral sermon was preached there by the Rev. Joseph Fenn of Blackheath, and in the afternoon one was preached at St. Gregory's by the Rev. Mr. Patten the Curate.

May 25. At Sheffield, aged 36, the Rev. *John Sheldon*, M.A. Perp. Curate of All Saints' in that town (1848). He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, and was appointed Curate of Rattlesden, Suffolk, in 1845.

May 26. In London, the Rev. *Thomas Alexander*, of Cairn Castle, co. Antrim.

May 31. At Rochester, aged 88, the Rev. *Robert Whitehead*, M.A. Rector of Ormside, Westm. (1811), Perp. Curate of Hensingham, Cumb. (1831), and late Chaplain of H. M. dockyard, Chatham. His wife died in 1842.

Lately. At Kilmore glebe, the residence of his brother the Rev. Robert King, the Rev. *Ebenezer King*, M.A. He was the third son of the late Sir

Robert King, Bart. of Charlestown, co. Roscommon.

June 1. In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. the Rev. *Stewart William Hanna*, Incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, to which he was nominated by the Queen, Jan. 18, 1850, on the death of Archdeacon Jennings. He was formerly Island Curate of St. George's, Jamaica.

June 2. At Staunton hall, aged 86, the Rev. *John Staunton*, LL.D. Rector of Staunton with Kilvington, and of Elton, Notts, official of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and a justice of the peace for the counties of Nottingham and Leicestershire. This gentleman's paternal name was Aspinshaw, under which he took his B.A. degree at Cambridge as a member of Emmanuel college. He proceeded M.A. 1791, LL.D. 1804. For some years he was curate of Stapleford near Nottingham, and afterwards Rector of St. Peter's in that town, which he held to 1814. He was presented to Elton super Montem in 1814 by Francis Sanders, esq., and instituted to Staunton cum Kilvington on his own presentation in 1826. He took the name of Staunton only, and the arms of Staunton, by royal sign-manual in 1807. He had married in May 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of Job Brough, esq., and granddaughter of Richard Brough, esq. of Thoroton, by Anne, daughter of Gilbert Charlton, esq. (son of Sir Job Charlton, Speaker of the House of Commons,) by Anne, eldest daughter of Harvey Staunton, esq., the last of the very ancient family of Staunton, of Staunton, co. Notts. Dr. Staunton assumed the name of his wife's family in 1793. As lord of the manor of Staunton, and consequently hereditary keeper of the Staunton tower at Belvoir Castle, he performed the ancient custom of presenting its key to H. R. H. the Prince Regent on his visit in 1814, and his son performed the same on the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester in 1833. Dr. Staunton was for many years Chairman of the county sessions at Newark, and was greatly respected throughout the county and neighbourhood. He had one son, the Rev. William Job Charlton Staunton, who married in 1818, Isabella, only daughter of the late Rev. George Gordon, D.D. Dean of Lincoln, and two daughters, Elizabeth-Catharine, married to the Rev. George Gordon, formerly Vicar of Edwinstowe, eldest son of the Dean of Lincoln; and Mary Anne, who died unmarried a few years ago.

June 3. At the vicarage, Down Amney, Glouc. aged nearly 88, the Rev. *Edward Henry Payne*.

June 4. At Eddington, the Rev. *William Charles Loveless*, many years Missionary at Madras.

June 5. At the residence of his son-in-law S. F. Adair, esq. in Dublin, aged 72, the Rev. *John Olphert*, Rector of Drumachose, co. Londonderry.

At Chelsea, the Rev. *John Farrer Robinson*, M.A. Fellow and late Mathematical Lecturer of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1836, being then a member of St. John's college, M.A. 1839.

June 6. At Chester, the Rev. *Joseph Hodgkinson*, Vicar of Didcot, Herts. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford. B.A. 1796, M.A. 1798, B.D. 1811, and was presented to Didcot in 1817.

June 7. At Deddington, Oxfr. aged 54, the Rev. *Hugh White Hall*, M.A. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823.

At Britwell Salome, Oxfordshire, in his 97th year, the Rev. *Andrew Price*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Down Amney, Glouc. This gentleman was of American descent and was born at Lee in Kent on the 23d July, 1754. His parents died whilst he was an infant. He was a fellow collegian and contemporary of the venerable President of Magdalene, being first a member of that society; he afterwards was appointed a Chaplain to Christchurch, and graduated B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778. He was ordained deacon by John bishop of Sarum, Sept. 22, 1776, and priest by John bishop of Oxford, Dec. 20, 1778. He was presented to Britwell in 1782, and had consequently held that living for nearly seventy years. The advowson has been

repeatedly sold during his incumbency. In 1788 he was also presented to the vicarage of Down Amney by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and he had consequently held that benefice for sixty-three years. He married Margaretta, daughter of the Rev. James Stopes, Rector of Britwell Salome; she died in 1834.

June 9. At Hampton Wick, the Rev. *Henry Shepherd*, D.C.L. formerly Senior Chaplain of St. John's cathedral, Calcutta. He was son of the late Dr. Richard Shepherd, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Rector of Wetherden and Helmingham, Suffolk. He was created B.C.L. by decree of convocation Nov. 4, 1824, and D.C.L. March 2, 1825, as a member of St. Alban hall, Oxford.

At Narraghmore rectory, Kildare, in his 83rd year, the Ven. *John Torrens*, D.D. Archdeacon of Dublin, for 32 years Rector of the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Kevin, in the city of Dublin, and for 37 years Rector of Narraghmore, in the diocese of Kildare. He was the last surviving brother of the late Sir Henry Torrens.

June 11. At Alrewas, Staff. aged 63, the Rev. *John Moore*, Vicar of that place. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1808, and was presented to his living in 1832 by the Chancellor of Lichfield Cathedral.

Aged 79, the Rev. *Peter Perring*, of Modbury, Devonshire, late Rector of North Huish in that county. He was a younger brother of Sir John Perring the first Bart. Alderman of London, being the fifth and youngest son of Philip Perring, esq. by his cousin Susannah, daughter of Richard Legassick, esq. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1796, and the same year was instituted to the rectory of North Huish. In 1800 he was incorporated of the University of Cambridge, as a member of Emmanuel college, and proceeded M.A. In 18... he resigned his living to his nephew, the Rev. Philip Perring, second son of the Alderman.

At Dublin, aged 24, the Rev. *William Stackhouse*, late Curate of St. Luke's, London. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1851.

June 12. Aged 37, the Rev. *Henry Hayton*, of Bath, late Curate of Oakham, Rutland. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840. He married in 1839 Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Cuthbert Johnson Baines, M.A. Vicar of St. Ive's, co. Huntingdon.

June 15. At Ventry parsonage, co. Kerry, the Rev. *Isaac Seale*, Curate of Dunurlin, in the diocese of Ardfer.

June 18. The Rev. *E. S. Ireland*, Curate of Brookesby, Leicestershire.

June 19. Aged 80, the Rev. *James Nevin*, M.A. for upwards of fifty years Senior Curate of St. Andrew's, Dublin.

June 20. At Cheltenham, in his 66th year, the Rev. *Frederic Calder*, father of the Rev. Fred. Calder, head master of Chesterfield Grammar School.

June 22. In Saville street, Piccadilly, in his 57th year, the Rev. *Gerrard Thomas Andrewes*, Clerk in orders of St. James's, Westminster. He was the only son of the Very Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, D.D. Dean of Canterbury and Rector of St. James's, Westminster, (of whom a memoir will be found in our Magazine for July, 1825), by Elizabeth-Maria, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Ball, Rector of Wymondham, co. Leic. He was educated at Westminster; from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820. In 1819 he was presented to the rectory of Allhallows, Bread Street, in the city of London, a peculiar of the diocese of Canterbury; and in 1821 he was appointed one of the six Preachers of Canterbury cathedral, which preferments he afterwards resigned. In Nov. 1839 he was appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons. In Feb. 1847, having been for some years Curate of St. James's Westminster, 850 of the parishioners presented to him a handsome bookcase and chair, Macklin's Bible, Boydell's Shakespeare, and a chronometer, the total cost of which was

520*l*. He married a daughter of the late Dr. Heberden. He was a liberal, conscientious, and amiable man, and highly esteemed by many friends.

At North Walsham, Norfolk, aged 84, the Rev. *William Farley Wilkinson*, Rector of Saxlingham Nethergate (1833), and Vicar of North Walsham (1818). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 49, the Rev. *Thomas Harvey*, Minister of the Upper Town church. He was the youngest son of the late Thomas Harvey, esq. of Hoon Hay, co. Derby. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824. In 1847 a public committee was formed "for redressing the grievances sustained by the Rev. Thomas Harvey at the hands of the Bishop of London," and he published an Appeal to Lord John Russell.

June 23. At Sunbury, Middlesex, at the residence of his third son Dr. Joseph Seaton, aged 70, the Rev. *William Seaton*, Rector of Lampeter Velyrey, co. Pemb. to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1830.

June 25. At Walton-upon-Thames, aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Hatch*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817, and was presented to Walton in 1816 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Cowley, near Uxbridge, aged 70, the Rev. *John Hilliard*, Rector of that parish. He was the son of Edward Hilliard, esq. lord of the manor of Cowley; was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1804, and was instituted to the rectory of Cowley (which was in his own patronage) in 1806.

June 27. At Combe Florey, Som. the Rev. *Thomas Prowse Lethbridge*, Rector of that parish, brother to Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart. He was the third and youngest son of Sir Thos. Buckler Lethbridge, the first Bart. by his second wife Anne, 2d dau. of Ambrose Goddard, of Swindon, co. Wilts, esq. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1823; was presented by his father, in 1837, to the rectory of Broad Nymet, co. Devon; and in 1839 to the rectory of Bow, alias Nymet Tracy, in the same county, on the presentation of H. S. Northcote, esq. and the Rev. H. B. Wray. He resigned those livings in 1845, when he was presented to Combe Florey by the Lord Chancellor. He married in 1834, Isabella, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Sweet Escott, of Hartrow, co. Som.

At Cloughton, Cheshire, aged 54, the Rev. *W. Richardson*. He recently kept a private school at Birkenhead.

July 1. In the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 48, the Rev. *Frederick Vernon Lockwood*, Canon of Canterbury and Vicar of Minster in Thanet. He was the second son of Thomas Lockwood, esq. by Charlotte, dau. of Lord George Manners-Sutton, of Kelham, co. Nottingham. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1828. He was appointed to the curacy of Sturry, April 22, 1826, and collated to Mersham by his uncle, Archbishop Manners-Sutton, March 7, 1829. Subsequently he was some time Chaplain to the House of Commons, and in acknowledgment of that service was nominated by the Queen to a prebendal stall at Canterbury, Nov. 3, 1838. He was collated by Archbishop Howley to the vicarage of Minster in 1839. He married July 21, 1840, his cousin Mary-Isabella, eldest surviving daughter of the Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and granddaughter of the Most Rev. Charles Manners-Sutton, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By his death the Church is deprived of one of her most useful members, and society of one of her greatest ornaments. He caught the infection which has terminated his labours while visiting one of his parishioners afflicted with the small-pox.

July 2. At Twickenham, aged 44, the Rev. *Thomas Bevan*, Minister of Christ church, Twickenham. He was the second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Bevan, of the King's Own regt. of Foot. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1828; M.A. 1833.

July 4. At the house of his brother-in-law, James Lee, esq. at West Retford, in his 67th year, the Rev. *William Verelst*, Rector of Grayingham, Linc. This gentleman was the last descendant in the male line of a family which first settled in England in the 17th century, when Simon Verelst was a very celebrated painter of flowers in the court of Charles II. Various anecdotes of him are recorded by Vertue and Walpole. His brother Herman, also a painter, was the great-grandfather of Harry Verelst, esq. Governor of Bengal, who in 1771 purchased Aston Hall and other estates in Yorkshire, of the Earl of Halifax; and by Anne, daughter and co-heir of Josiah Wordsworth, esq. of Wadworth, near Doncaster, had issue four sons, Harry Verelst, esq. of Aston, Major in the 23d Light Horse; Josiah, an officer in the 4th Dragoons; the Rev. Arthur Charles Verelst, Vicar of Wadworth and Rector of Withercombe, Som.; and the gentleman now deceased. The last was formerly a Fellow of Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810; and he was presented to the rectory of Grayingham by Sir John Thorold, Bart. in 1820. His three brothers, though all married, died without surviving issue; and in 1843, on the death of the Rev. A. C. Verelst, he succeeded to the family estates; but he continued to reside as a parish priest at Grayingham, where he conscientiously discharged his duties, and where his body has been interred. He married, in 1844, Sophia, second daughter of Wm. Lee, esq. of Grove Hall, near Ferrybridge, but had no issue. The widows of all four brothers still survive them. They have also left two sisters, Anne, widow of Edward Syngé Cooper, esq. M.P. of Marletree Castle, co. Sligo, and Mary, widow of Robert Evelyn Sutton, esq. of Scofton, and now the wife of James Lee, esq. of West Retford.

July 6. At Ingouville, near Havre, the Rev. *Thomas Hinde*, M.A. formerly of Winwick, co. Lancaster. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1826.

At Winchester, in his 95th year, the Rev. *Henry Sissmore*, B.C.L. Vicar of Wymering with Witley, and for fifty years a Fellow of Winchester college. He graduated as of New college, Oxford, in 1783. He was father of the late Rev. Henry Sissmore, formerly Curate of Hampstead near London, and latterly of Chute in Wilts, who died in 1847, and is briefly noticed in our vol. xxviii. p. 662.

July 8. Aged 86, the Rev. *Thomas Trebeck*, Rector of Chailey, Sussex, and a Prebendary of Ripon. He was son of the Rev. James Trebeck, formerly Vicar of Chiswick, co. Middlesex, who died in 1808. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790. In 1793 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch to the vicarage of Wath-upon-Deane near Doncaster, which he held until 1822. He was nominated a Prebendary of Ripon in 1805, and presented to the rectory of Chailey in 1822. He married Dec. 22, 1794, Eloisa, third dau. of Jonathan Burwood, esq. of Woodbridge; she died at Wath, Nov. 18, 1798.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. —. At St. Catharine's, Upper Canada, William, eldest son of the late Wm. Warner Barthrop, esq. of Parham hall, Suffolk.

Jan. 4. At Philadelphia, aged 58, Isabella, wife of Anthony Slater, esq. of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and daughter of Charles Macalester, esq. of Philadelphia, formerly of Campbelltown, Cantire. She was interred in the family vault at St. Michael's church, Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, June 4.

Jan. —. At Paris, M. Charles Coquerell, who long reported the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences for the *Courrier Français*; wrote a "History of English Literature," "Caritéas, an Essay on a complete Spiritualist Philosophy," and "The

History of the Churches of the Desert, or of the Protestant Churches of France from the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to the Reign of Louis the Sixteenth."

Jan. 24. At Nagoda, Major and brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward Salusbury Lloyd, of the 49th Bengal N. Inf. He was a cadet of 1823, Major 1848.

Feb. —. At Aden, Lieut. William Cumming Rose, of the 78th Highlanders. He was appointed Ensign Jan. 1845, Lieut. June 1846.

Feb. 13. At Kensington, S. Australia, Elizabeth Letitia, wife of the Rev. John Watson, dan. of Mr. Henry Manwell, of Milton-st. London.

Feb. 15. In Jamaica, Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Lawson Darrah, in command of the reserve battalion of the 97th regt. He served 42 years upon full pay, and 26 in the 95th regt.; was in Seylen castle when besieged in 1806; at Mili in Sicily when attacked by Murat; and at the attack on Bergen op Zoom.

Feb. 16. On his passage from Hobart Town, Major Jaffray Nicholson, of the 99th regt.

Feb. 19. At Seroor, Bombay, Lieut. Henry Thomas Walker, 1st. Eur. Fusiliers.

March 8. At Jellundur, Capt. G. A. Tytler, Assist. Commissioner trans. Sutlej: formerly of the 53d regt. He was a man of great diligence and an excellent linguist.

March 14. In the East Indies, aged 24, M. Cusac Smith, esq.

March 15. Of wounds received from robbers near Peshawur, Capt. Francis Grantham, 98th Foot. He was appointed Ensign 1839, Lieut. 1841, Captain 1846; and served with the 98th on the Chinese expedition in 1842.

March 29. In Torrington-sq. Capt. Edward Harris Butterfield, R.N. He was the second son of Rear-Adm. Wm. Butterfield, who died in 1842. He entered the Navy in 1821 on board the Glasgow 50; was afterwards actively engaged in the suppression of the slave trade in the Atholl 28 and Sybille 48, and as mate of the Black Joke, the tender of the latter, he contributed to the capture of 21 vessels, carrying an aggregate of upwards of 7,000 slaves. For his dashing capture of El Almirante of 14 guns and 80 men, having 460 slaves on board, after a severe action of 80 minutes, he was placed on the Admiralty list, and ultimately appointed First Lieutenant of the Primrose 18, Jan. 5, 1830. On Sept. 7, following, he again signaled himself in a desperate conflict with another slaver, the Veloz Passagra of 20 guns, to which he owed his promotion to Commander, March 7, 1832. In the interval, on the 16th April, 1831, he commissioned the Brisk brig, and captured the Preuva with 313 slaves. Subsequently in the Fantome 16, with a small squadron of brigs under his orders, he seized 48 slavers, containing 5,628 captives. He was advanced to post rank Nov. 23, 1841. Capt. Butterfield committed suicide at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Smedley.

At Ennis, Capt. John Crowe, J.P. late of the 93d Highlanders.

March 30. At Kingston, Canada West, Major Alexander Forbes, late of the 79th Highlanders. He served in the Peninsula, at Badajoz, in the battle of the Nivelle and Nive, and at Waterloo, where he was wounded in the leg by a musket-ball.

Lately. At St. Louis, Missouri, Lucas Babington, esq. of Newry, brother-in-law of R. Lawrenson, esq. Mount Drummond, and son-in-law of the late Charles Pasley, esq. of Dublin.

Mr. James Brown, a linen merchant of Lurgan. He has bequeathed 2,000*l.* for the home mission of the Presbyterian church, and the like sum for the Presbyterian schools in Connaught.

At Mangerton, Killarney, Sir Richard Courtney, one of the favourite guides of that mountainous region. He had borne his titular dignity for some thirty years, from the time when he accompanied a Lord Lieutenant to the top of Mangerton, and, as tradition says, rescued, at great personal risk, his Excellency's lady from drowning. His whole-length portrait, drawn by Mr. R. D. Tongue in

1840, is very characteristically represented in Mrs. Hall's Ireland. "In 1850 Sir Richard exhibited still more the effects of years and illness, and he is now unable to ascend Mangerton, unless by the wise generosity of the tourist a pony is provided for him; but the cost of this accommodation will not be thrown away, for his abundant store of legends will be opened, and lucky will be the tourist who secures his services." (A Week at Killarney, 1850, p. 127, where the portrait is repeated.) The grave of this faithful and courteous *cicerone* is at Mucross Abbey, where it must not be left without some grateful memorial.

At Dublin, James Gandon, esq. J.P. for the county Dublin, Capt. of the County Dublin Militia, son of the late James Gandon, of Canon Brook, Lucan, esq. architect.

At Chichester, in his 85th year, Commander George Reynolds, R.N., son of the late Adm. John Reynolds. He entered the Navy in 1781, and served for thirty-one years on full pay. In 1791 he was wrecked in the Pandora 24, sent in search of the mutineers of the Bounty. He was made Lieut. 1794 into the St. Alban's 64; and was made Lieut. of the Vengeance 74, at the capture of St. Lucia and Trinidad. He accepted the rank of retired Commander 1831.

At Walham Green, aged 33, Samuel Baker Rowland, esq. poisoned by hydrocyanic acid. He was the assistant and successor of Mr. Rouse, who perished by the same poison. On two occasions Mr. Rowland was shipwrecked, and made wonderful escapes.

At Hanover, aged more than 80, a lady named Von Lenthe, the widow of a subaltern civil official, who celebrated last year the 75th anniversary of her state allowance, which was given under the following circumstances:—In the year 1771, when the unfortunate Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark obtained by the intervention of her brother George III. an asylum at Cette, in Hanover, she wished to adopt a child to supply the void left in her heart by the detention of her own children from her. An orphan girl, known as "little Sophie," was selected, and remained with the Queen till the death of her Majesty in 1775. In her last hours she recommended the persons surrounding her to the care of her relatives for provision by pensions for their lives, and the wish was complied with through the exertions of her chaplain, Pastor Lehzen. Among them was "little Sophie," who received a pension of 400 thalers, and drew it regularly for seventy-five years.

April 8. At Boulogne, Commander George Hall Dacre, R.N. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel George Dacre, of Marvell House, Hants. He entered the service in 1799, and served afloat during the war for 15 years. In the Phoenix 36 he assisted at the capture in 1801 of the French frigates *Carrère*, *Succès*, and *Bravoure*. In 1803 he was taken prisoner in the *Minerve* 48, when she grounded near Cherbourg, and did not regain his liberty until 1809. He was then appointed a Lieutenant, and served in the *Beacon* 10, *Alexandria* 32, and *Havoc* 12. He had been on half-pay from 1815, and accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1848.

April 9. At Calcutta, in her 30th year, Elizabeth Lakin, wife of W. J. Morgan, esq. of the house of Julius, Kohn, and Co. merchants, and eldest daughter of Mr. J. S. Mottram, of Wolverhampton.

April 10. At Allahabad, Capt. Angus de Fountain, late of the 40th Bengal N. Inf. He was appointed a cadet 1825, Captain in the army 1841, in his regt. 1845.

In London, Colonel William M. Sloane, late of the Brit. Aux. Legion in Spain, and formerly of the 23d Fusiliers, and 67th regt. with which he served in India.

April 15. At Rostrevor, Downshire, aged 43, Commander Charles James Postle, R.N. He passed his examination in 1831, was made Lieutenant 1836, and served in various ships until

1845, when he was made Commander. For the assistance he gave to the French steamer *Pepin*, wrecked on the coast of Barbary, King Louis-Philippe proffered him the cross of the Legion of Honour, but, the regulations of the service not allowing him to accept it, he received instead a pair of valuable pistols, with an appropriate inscription. When inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Dundalk in 1846, he again rendered assistance to a shipwrecked vessel, the *Lord Nelson*, for which service the owners, Messrs. Horsfall, presented him with a silver box of beautiful workmanship.

At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 55, Walter Clatworthy, R.N. paymaster and purser of H. M. ship *Castor*. He had been for 26 years connected with the packet establishment at Falmouth.

April 16. At Walton, near Bampton, Cumberland, aged 38, Mr. Armstrong, of Sorbie Trees, farmer. He was unfortunately shot by the Rev. Mr. Smith, incumbent of Walton, who imagined he was a burglar about to break open his house.

April 17. At Lisbon, Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Hay Rose, of the Portuguese service. He entered the British army in July 1804; was present at the battles of Corunna, Busaco, Alubera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and received the war medal with nine clasps. He was appointed to a company in the British Army in 1814, and placed on half pay in 1816.

April 18. At Bareilly, Major Kenneth Campbell, 45th Bengal N. Inf. He was appointed a cadet 1821, Capt. 1832, Major 1846, and was deputy paymaster of the Lahore circle.

April 21. Aged 22, Charles-Thomas, son of the Hon. Charles Thomas Clifford, of Irnham hall, Linc. and nephew to Lord Clifford.

At St. Helena, Alexander-Murray Coventry, of H. M. ship *Wolverine*, son of Thomas William Coventry, esq. and both by his father's and mother's side great-grandson of the sixth Earl of Coventry.

At Chelsea, aged 60, the wife of Capt. J. W. Guy, Indian Navy.

Aged 51, Mr. Thomas Haswell, governor of the City gaol, Chester.

April 23. At Hill Hall, Staff. aged 73, Thomas Cartwright, esq. a magistrate of the county. He acquired his fortune at Langton in the Potteries, where he was extensively engaged in flint-grinding and in preparing other potters' materials. He served Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1841. He has left one son, Henry Cartwright, esq. and two married daughters.

April 24. Aged 16, Charles-Lloyd, eldest son of C. L. Browning, esq. of Grove House, Harborne, Staff.

At Walcot, Shropshire, aged 79, Edward Humphreys, esq.

April 28. At Hoveton house, Norfolk, aged 6, Francis-Grose, youngest son of the Rev. T. J. Blofeld, Rector of Drayton, and great-grandson of Capt. Francis Grose, the celebrated antiquary.

At Grove house, Knutsford, in her 70th year, Emma, widow of Thomas Wm. Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw, Cheshire. She was the dau. of the Hon. John Grey (third son of the 4th Earl of Stamford and Warrington), by Susannah, dau. of John Leycester, esq. of Toft; she was married in 1807 and left a widow in 1827, having had issue the present Mr. Tatton and seven daughters.

April 30. At Malta, Capt. Thomas Owen Knox, R.N. commanding the Firebrand steam frigate. He entered the service 1816, and was made Lieut. 1824 into the *Spartiate* 76, the flag-ship of Sir Geo. Eyre in South America. He served in various other ships until March, 1835; was made Commander in Feb. 1836, was made Second-Capt. of the *Minden* 72 in that year, and of the *Rodney* 92 in 1840, both ships in the Mediterranean, and attained post rank 1842.

In Regent-st. Catherine-Elizabeth-Caroline, wife of Commander John Heron Gennys, of H.M. ship *Fantome*, and only dau. of Rear-Adm. Arthur, C.B.

At Handsworth, aged 33, Mary-Jane, wife of the Rev. Joshua Greaves, M.A. incumbent of St. Peter's, Birmingham.

At Ridgmont, Lanc. Agnes-Margaret, relict of Lieut.-Col. Wetenhall.

May 1. Mary-Catharine, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, of Hoveton house, Norfolk, and grand-dau. of Capt. Francis Grose, F.S.A. the celebrated antiquary.

At Stonehouse, John London, esq. purser R.N., late Sec. to Sir R. Stopford in the Mediterranean.

May 2. At the residence of her father Dr. Hutcheson, Henrietta-Elizabeth, wife of Major Sidney Powell, 57th regt.

At Southampton, aged 33, Ass. Surgeon Charles Young, R. Art.

May 3. At Dover, Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, on the retired full pay of the 97th regt. He entered the service in 1803, and served with the 57th in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive, for which he received the war medal with four clasps.

May 4. At King's college, Old Aberdeen, after a short but severe illness, John Tulloch, esq. LL.D. for many years Professor of Mathematics in that university.

At Candy, Ceylon, aged 25, George Henry Freckleton, esq. late of Liverpool, youngest son of Geo. Freckleton, esq. M.D. of Chargrove House, near Cheltenham.

May 7. At Paris, aged 56, David Turnbull, esq. of Her Majesty's Mixed Commission, Jamaica.

May 9. At Ballinasloe, aged 76, Major Alex. At Freer, late of the 25th regt.

At Cheltenham, Susannah Mary, wife of Capt. J. S. Iredell, E. I. Co's. service.

May 10. Colonel Alexander Findlay, K.H. Lieut.-Col. h. p. R. African corps, and Fort Major at Fort George, Inverness. He entered the service in the ranks, and was present at the battle of Maida in 1806, for which he received the war medal. He was a serjeant of the 78th at the battle of Merxem, and for his gallant conduct in that action received his first commission in the 2d W. India regt. in 1814. He continued to serve with that corps until 1824, when he was transferred to a company in the R. African corps, and in which he became Major in 1826. He was for some years Governor of Sierra Leone, and received the local rank of Colonel on the West Coast of Africa in 1830. In Feb. 1847 he received the staff appointment which he held at his death.

In Motcomb-st. aged 25, Laurentia Trent, elder dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Carlton Cumberbatch.

May 12. At Hurstport, Sussex, aged 32, Wm.-Francis, eldest surviving son of Henry Pitches Boyce, esq. and the late Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce.

May 14. At Eign House, near Hereford, aged 64, Comm. James Harvey Price, R.N. He was the youngest son of the late Capt. Charles Papps Price, R.N. (who died in 1813), and brother to the late Capt. George Price, R.N. who died in 1833, and the present Lieut. George Price, R.N. He entered the service in 1795 in the Badger 8, commanded by his father, and served on full pay for 18 years. In 1805 he was flag-Lieut. to Adm. Knight, in the Queen 98, in the Mediterranean, and saw much active service in the Beagle and Persian, a full detail of which is given in O'Byrne's Royal Naval Biography. He accepted the rank of retired Commander 1838.

Aged 65, Edward Clough Taylor, esq. of Kirkham Abbey, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1814.

At Bristow, Norfolk, aged 75, Susanna, relict of the Rev. Godfrey Bird, Rector of Little Waltham.

In Euston-pl. aged 40, Mary, widow of J. Bowstead, esq. E. I. C. medical service.

May 15. In Jersey, Lieut.-Colonel James Sinclair, R.A. He entered the service in 1804. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Zealand, afterwards that to Portugal, and was present at the battle of Corunna. He served with the expedition to the Scheldt in 1809. From 1811 to 1814

he served in the Peninsula, and was present at Badajoz, Villa Muriel, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, the passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle and Nive, Bayonne, and in various minor affairs. He also served the campaign of 1815, and was at Waterloo. He had received the war medal with seven clasps, and was on retired full pay.

May 16. At York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 69, Charles Shillito, M.D. formerly of the West Essex Militia, and late of Putney.

May 17. At Crawford's Burn, Ireland, aged 36, F. S. Crawford, esq. fourth son of Wm. Sharman Crawford, esq. M.P. for Rochdale. He was a most benevolent and extensive employer.

Aged 68, Dr. Edw. Clark Baker, of Walcot-terr.

May 18. At Lennoxville, Canada, in his 70th year, Lieut.-Col. William Morris, late of the 97th Foot. He entered the army in 1794, and after a service of forty years retired in 1835, since which time he has been Senior Officer of Militia and Justice of the Peace in the district of Lennoxville.

At Tottenham, aged 80, John Beadnell, esq.

May 19. From a railway collision near the Clay Cross Station, John Meynell, esq. of Tipton-grove, near Chesterfield, one of the magistrates for the county of Derby, and Mr. John Blake, of the firm of Blake and Parkin, manufacturers, Sheffield.

Aged 39, Georgina, wife of James Anderson, esq. lessee of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

May 21. At Worthing, aged 46, George Bingley, esq. B.A. (1831), of Trinity college, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Robert Bingley, esq. of the Royal Mint and Higham Lodge, Essex.

May 24. At Brighton, by jumping from the Black Rock Cliff, at Kemp Town, Major William Wynn, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

May 25. Aged 58, Christopher Flood, esq. of Clarendon-place, Maida-hill, for many years vestry clerk of St. Marylebone.

May 26. Thomas Frederick Cole, esq. solicitor, of Ryde, Isle of Wight. He died from the consequences of the ill treatment he received during the recent election for the island. A man was charged with manslaughter; but on trial (which took place July 23) was acquitted, Mr. Cole's death being attributed to nervous alarm acting upon a diseased heart. A public subscription has been raised for his widow and family.

At Trumpington, near Cambridge, Ebenezer Forster, esq. of Anstey hall, a magistrate for the county and town of Cambridge. He had long occupied a very prominent position in local affairs; was for some time a member of the town council, filled the office of chief magistrate, and was sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon the year before last. He was a dissenter, and a liberal in politics.

May 27. Aged 98, Cornelius M'Loghlin, esq. for many years, and until a recent period, an active partaker in the political movements of Ireland.

At Bayswater, William James Orr, civil engineer, son of the late James Alexander Orr, of Landmore, co. Londonderry.

May 28. At Kensington, aged 62, Mr. David Charles Read, late of the Close, Salisbury, where he was resident for many years as a drawing-master. His etchings, of which he produced a large number, are highly esteemed by connoisseurs. He presented a perfect set to the print-room of the British Museum. A specimen was published in the folio History of Salisbury, part of Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wiltshire.

At Dublin, Catherine, wife of Major T. H. Tidy, 14th Reg. dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Maister, Colonel of the 86th Reg.

In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-square, Mary, wife of George Francis Travers, esq. Madras Civil Service.

May 29. At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 72nd year, John Last Thompson, R.N. of Cheltenham. He entered the service in 1804, and served for nine years on full pay. In 1809, when master of the Blonde 42, he lost his right arm and was seriously injured in the side, when cutting out a

privateer at Guadaloupe. He received in consequence 150*l.* from the Patriotic Society, and was assigned a pension of 91*l.* 5*s.* He was made Lieut. 1810, and from 1812 to 1814 commanded the signal station at Guntun, near Lowestoft.

At Catrine house, Ayrshire, aged 66, Colonel Matthew Stewart, son of the late D. Stewart, esq. He entered the Royal Engineers 1804, and was a Lieut.-Colonel on the half-pay of the Portuguese service; was placed on the half-pay of the British service in 1824, and attained the brevet rank of Colonel 1837.

May 30. At St. Mellons, Monmouthshire, aged 70, Mrs. Margaret Williams, relict of the late Wm. Williams, esq. of Lanedarne, and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Llewellyn, esq. of Cefnmbly and Lanedarne, co. Glamorgan.

Lotely. At Rio, in command of the Rifleman, aged 36, Lieut. John Powell Branch, R.N. second son of the late Capt. A. B. Branch, K.H. He entered the service in 1826, was made Lieut. 1841, and had passed nearly all his time on full pay.

Drowned when bathing at Maldon, Mr. Otter Holter, a young Norwegian.

At her residence, near Athlone, accidentally burned to death, Mrs. Dundas, wife of Capt. Dundas, agent to Lord Castlemaine.

June 2. In Dublin, John Caillard Erck, esq. LL.D. one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

June 3. At Wercham, aged 63, Amelia Sarah, widow of the Rev. Houghton Spence, late incumbent of Crimbleham, Norf.

At Nantes, in her 80th year, Maria Christina, widow of James Tobin, esq. and last surviving dau. of Thomas Gorman, esq. of New Broad-st.

June 5. While on a visit to his cousin, Mr. Mill of Portmoun, aged 21, Mr. Robert Stupart, son of Major Stupart, of Edinburgh, formerly of the Scots Greys. He was killed by falling from the rocks whilst collecting sea-gulls' eggs.

June 6. Mr. William Henry Kerr, bookseller, Duke-st. Manchester-sq.

June 7. At Brussels, aged 65, Robert Hedger, esq. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of co. Surrey, many years chairman of the Adjourned Sessions.

Aged 24, Rebecca, eldest dau. of Louis Lucas, esq. of Hyde Park-gardens.

At Blackheath, aged 12, Elizabeth Mary, eldest surviving dau. of Walter Stericker, esq.; also, on the 8th, aged 79, Mrs. Stericker, of Scarborough, her grandmother.

At Coed Helen, near Carnarvon, Trevor, seventh dau. of the late Rice Thomas, esq.

June 8. At the Grove, Walton-on-Thames, the residence of her brother-in-law, Sarah, relict of Walter Barratt, esq. of Brighton.

Aged 82, Capt. Robert Cook, of the R. Hosp. Kilmainham, formerly of the 29th Foot, and R. Newfoundland Fencibles.

At Leamington, Margaret-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Dahrymple, esq. M.P. for co. Wigton.

At Rathmines, Dublin, Isabella, wife of Henri Christopher Eiffe, esq.

At Workop, William Glossop, esq. merchant, of Hull, and also of the firm of W. and R. Glossop, brewers, Hull.

At the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, Highbury, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Kenyon, of Reading.

At Bayswater, aged 34, Anne, the wife of Thomas Lechmere Marriott, esq.

At Glasgow, aged 66, Duncan Menzies, esq.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Miller, F.R.C.S. Edinb.

At the house of A. Leggatt, esq. Ebury-st. Pimlico, aged 79, John Parkinson, esq.

Aged 17, Katherine-Juliana, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. Cope Wolfe, Vicar of Braithwell.

June 9. At Brighton, aged 12, Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Chaplin, of Ryhall, Rutland. At Barnsbury Park, aged 20, Eliza, third dau. of Lieut. George Courtney Greenway, R.N.

In Islington, Liverpool, John Paisley Dirom, only son of Dr. Ross Jameson, surgeon 91st Regt.

James, eldest son of the late John Mansfield, esq. of Digswell House, Herts, and Grosvenor-st.

At Sutton, near Hounslow, Jane, widow of Lt.-Gen. Charles Neville, R. Art.

At the Grange, near Honiton, aged 74, M. Prevost Pictet, ancien Conseiller d'Etat of the Republic of Geneva.

Mary, wife of Steph. Smith, esq. of Robertsbridge.

June 10. At the residence of his brother, Chesington Hall, Surrey, Josiah Greene, esq. of Lynn.

At Bristol, Ann, widow of John Harding, esq. a member of the Society of Friends.

At North-end, Fulham, Miss Elizabeth Hunt, dau. of the late John Hunt, esq.

At Herne-hill, aged 62, Richard Hotham Pigeon, esq. late treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

At Bristol, aged 20, Alicia-Connor Ryland, granddau. of the late Rev. Dr. Ryland, of Bristol.

At Blunts Hall, near Haverhill, Suffolk, aged 53, Lydia, wife of Thomas Bennet Sturgeon, esq. of Sheffield House, Grays, Essex.

At Bridlington Quay, aged 69, George Walmsley, esq. late of Bampton, near that place, many years a famous agriculturist.

At Edinburgh, Councillor W. Wright. He was liberal in his politics, and a Dissenter, and was returned at the last municipal election as one of the representatives of the Second Ward.

June 11. At Tetton, near Taunton, aged 38, Mary, wife of Thomas Dyke Acland, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. of Killerton, and dau. of the late Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.

James George Boucher, sen. esq. of Shidfield, near Wickham, Hampshire.

At Craven-hill, Bayswater, aged 20, Charles-Falconer, second son of D. R. Clarke, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 62, Jas. Holbrook, esq. surgeon R.N.

At Portsea, after living 61 years in one house, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Stephen Sibby, esq.

At Market Harborough, aged 86, Mrs. Shuttleworth, widow of Dr. Shuttleworth.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. P. Thompson, esq. of Dover.

June 12. At Gringley-on-the-Hill, aged 68, Robert Corringham, esq. of Misterton, Notts.

At Upton-place, Essex, aged 47, William Matthew Catterton, esq.

In Connaught-sq. Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. John Fawcett, of Newton Hall, Durham.

At Exeter, aged 75, Charlotte, wife of John Geare, esq. solicitor.

In Great Suffolk-st. Southwark, aged 51, Mr. George Hawkins, for many years a singer at concerts in and around the metropolis. He destroyed himself by nearly severing his head from the body.

At Southampton, aged 49, Lady Johnston, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Johnston, K.C.B.

At the residence of her son-in-law Samuel Bryant, esq. surgeon, Park-row, aged 57, Martha, wife of Cabot Kynaston, esq. of Caldy Island, Pembrokeshire.

In Wyndham-st. aged 70, Miss Teresa Maria Molineux.

In Grove-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 76, Crawford Mollison, esq.

Very suddenly, aged 69, Mrs. Palmer, of Brettenham, near Thetford.

At Olney, aged 83, Miss Sarah Smith. She was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1819, in conjunction with her sister, she erected and endowed almshouses at Olney for twelve women, and she has since established and supported a boys' school at the same place.

At Vichy, France, aged 41, George Tennant, esq. barrister. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 13, 1849.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 68, Frederick Read Orme Villebois, esq. of Benham Park, Berks.

June 13. At Brompton, suddenly, Mrs. Charles Beloe, second wife of the Rev. Wm. Beloe, translator of Herodotus. She was the daughter of George Pochin, esq. of Newport, Essex, and was married in 1807.

At Hackney, Sarah, wife of Felix Giles, esq. and dau. of W. Dealtry Jackson, esq.

At Edmonton, aged 80, Col. William Gravatt, Royal Eng. He entered the service in 1792, became First Lieut. in 1793, Captain in 1799, Lieut.-Col. in 1811, and Colonel in 1821.

At Ladbroke-villas, Notting-hill, aged 81, Nathaniel Hinchliff, esq.

In Fitzroy-sq. aged 71, Mrs. Howard.

D. M'Rae, esq. of Rochester.

Aged 50, Hannah, wife of Francis Nixon, esq. solicitor, of Exeter.

In Brunswick-sq. aged 90, Thomas Phillips, esq. late Member of the Medical board of Bengal, Founder of the Llandovery School, likewise of several scholarships in St. David's college, Lampeter, to which college he has for many years past been a munificent benefactor.

At Brussels, aged 37, Graham-Vernon, eldest son of Capt. George Pigot, R.N., C.B.

At Winsley, Wilts, Frances, wife of W. Stone, esq.

In Burton-st. Eaton-sq. Maria, third dau. of the late Richard Trew, esq. of Bridport.

At the residence of his son, Heningford-villas, Islington, aged 72, Jonah Wilson, esq. late of Huntingdon, where his memory will be held in grateful esteem, for excellency of character and abilities in the medical profession.

June 14. At Theescombe, Glouc. aged 75, Anne, relict of Nathaniel Clarkson, esq.

At Bath, Anna-Maria, widow of Major Conolly, and sister to Sir Compton Domville, Bart.

At Wingham, aged 75, John Dadds, esq.

At Buckland, Dover, aged 26, Anne, only dau. of the late Wm. Alex. Dunning, esq. of Maidstone.

At Lightburne House, Baldwin, second son of Wm. Gale, esq. of Bardsey Hall, Lanc.

Aged 37, William-Matthew, only son of W. Grainger, esq. of New Brentford.

At Moor House, near Torrington, the residence of G. Braginton, esq. aged 53, Maria, relict of K. H. Hawkins, esq. solicitor, Torrington.

At Peterborough, aged 74, Charles Jacob, esq.

At Southoe Rectory, Hunts, aged 65, Richard Moorsom, esq. late of Airy Hill, near Whitby, Deputy-Lieut. for the north riding of Yorkshire, and for above thirty years a magistrate for the same division, and one of the trustees of the harbour of Whitby. On the passing of the Reform Bill he was a candidate for the representation of that town. He was a gentleman of highly cultivated mind and engaging manners, and a liberal friend to literary and scientific institutions.

At Leytonstone, aged 58, Emma, relict of Geo. Nicholls, esq. of India.

At South Barrow, Som. aged 82, William Gidney Phillips, esq. last surviving son of the late Rev. John Phillips, Rector of Alford.

Aged 50, George Wm. Veasey, esq. of Islington.

June 15. At Windsor, aged 81, Mrs. Buckland.

In Circus-road, St. John's-wood, aged 56, Thomas Curry, esq.

At Yoxford, Suffolk, aged 21, Robert-Fearon, only son of the Rev. Robert Fermin, Vicar.

At Guernsey, Mr. Jas. Holdsworth Greenhalgh, son of James Greenhalgh, esq. of London.

At Bexley, Kent, aged 85, William Harding, esq. formerly chief accountant in the Transport-office.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, much respected, aged 62, William Hawes, esq. first clerk in the Private Bill Office. He was for upwards of 40 years an officer of the House of Commons.

At Rowley, Staff. aged 70, George Keen, esq.

At the residence of her brother Mr. Charles Swaisland, Crayford, Kent, Sophia, relict of Wm. Thomson, M.D.

From the effects of an accident a few weeks previous, aged 69, William Wheeler, esq. of Salisbury.

In London, Susan Neville Wyatt, eldest dau. of John Wyatt, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Harpenden, Herts.

June 16. At Tottenham-green, aged 21, William, second son of the late John Dinsdale, esq.

At Tempellow, near Liskeard, aged 22, John, eldest son of John Grigg, esq.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 38, Helena-Mary, relict of Peter Constable Maxwell, esq. She was the eldest dau. of John Peter Bruno Bowdon, esq. of Southgate, co. Derby, and was left a widow on the 27th Feb. last.

At Cambridge-heath, near London, aged 67, Thomas S. Peckstone, esq. R.N. author of several scientific and other works.

At Southampton, aged 60, Mr. Radley, late of Radley's Hotel, Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

At Tnnbridge Wells, Eliza, second dau. of the late James Remnant, esq.

At Southam, Warw. aged 47, Fanny-Charlotte, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. C. Wilson, Vicar of Prior's Hardwick.

June 17. In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 62, Mrs. Peggy Addison, niece of Robert Addison, esq. of Cross Rigg Hall, Westmerland.

At Doncaster, Eliza, the only dau. of Capt. Cooke, late 9th Lancers.

At Ockley, Surrey, aged 72, Arthur Dendy, esq.

In Sloane-st. aged 79, Eliza, relict of Lieut.-Col. Robert Ellis, 25th Light Dragoons.

At Notting-hill, aged 68, John Green, esq. late of Soho-sq.

At Zeals Manor House, Wilts, aged 70, Chafin Grove, esq.

Aged 57, Joseph Harris, esq. late of Lombard-st.

June 18. At Portslade, Sussex, aged 77, John Blaker, esq. sen. of Lewes.

At Kensington, aged 16, Charlotte-Emily, eldest dau. of the Hon. Judge Des Barres, of Newfoundland.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 14, Emma, younger dau. of the late Robert Dixon, esq. of Chancery-lane, Barrister-at-Law.

Anne, only dau. of Joseph Hague Everett, esq. of Biddeston, Wilts.

At Clifton, suddenly, aged 44, John Harding, esq. of Henbury-hill.

Aged 29, Mr. John James Irving, a teacher of languages. He was found with his throat cut. Verdict—Temporary Insanity.

At Scarborough, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of Collingwood Forster Jackson, esq. of New-castle-upon-Tyne.

At Newport Pagnel, aged 87, James Millar, esq.

At Margate, Mary, wife of William Scott, esq. Secretary to the Egis Assurance Company, and late of Cowley House, Oxon.

At the house of her nephew, Notting-hill, aged 82, Mrs. Matilda Eleanor Archer Smyth.

At Battersea, at the house of her son-in-law, aged 95, Rebecca, relict of J. Willmott, esq.

June 19. At Mrs. Shakespear's, Brompton-eres. aged 80, Mrs. Susan Buck.

At the Manor house, Ogbourne St. George, Emily-Ann, eldest dau. of Samuel Canning, esq.

Aged 53, Anna, wife of George Berkeley Harrison, esq. of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park.

In Upper-street Islington, in the same house where he resided for half a century, most highly respected as a general practitioner in medicine, aged 77, John Jeaffreson, esq. For many years Mr. Jeaffreson was in partnership with the late Christopher Armstrong, esq. of Tindal-place. In 1805, Mr. Jeaffreson married Miss Furrance (who died a few years since) by whom he had five sons and seven daughters; all of whom survive him, and whom he had the happiness of seeing well-established in life. 1. Mr. John Jeaffreson, his father's partner and successor in business; 2. Henry Jeaffreson, M.D. a talented physician in Finsbury Square; 3. Rev. Babington Jeaffreson; 4. Alfred, secretary to the Lunatic Asylum, Coney Hatch; 5. Edward. His eldest daughter is married to her cousin, Mr. C. Jeaffreson; his 2nd. to Mr. Burnett; 3rd. to Mr. Outhwaite; 4th. to Mr. Wormald, a partner in Child's bank; 5th. to Mr. Brewer; 6th. to Mr. Brewer; 7th. to Mr. Jackson, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Jeaffreson.

William Maule, esq. of Ashfield, Midhurst, late an eminent aurist, resident in Savile-row.

At Clifton, aged 51, William Tritton, esq. of Wington, Somerset.

June 20. On his passage from the Isle of Man, aged 23, John-Wilkes, son of Thomas Adkin, esq. and grandson of John Jones, esq. of Wood-hall, Suffolk.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 59, Helen-Graham, third dau. of the late George Brown, esq. of Russell-sq.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Harley-st. aged 38, Robert, only surviving son of the late Rev. William Burford, D.D. Vicar of Magdalen Laver, Essex.

At Highgate, near Birmingham, Mr. Callum, valuer and auctioneer of the Court of Bankruptcy. Being apprehended on a charge of forgery upon Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. of Grendon Hall, to the amount of 700*l.*, he asked permission to take leave of his wife, and while in the act of embracing her, he contrived to draw from his pocket a phial containing prussic acid, and swallow the contents, which instantly deprived him of life. Verdict, "Insanity."

At Stapleton-bridge, aged 61, Thomas Capenhurst, esq.

In Stamford-st. aged 73, Mary-Ann, widow of John Deacon, esq. Marshal of the Admiralty.

At Vicar's Cross, near Chester, aged 50, George Follitt, esq.

Aged 62, Jane-Tyney, relict of J. Wayman, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

June 21. At Margate, aged 21, John-Bettison, youngest son of the late J. T. Boswell, esq. of that place.

Aged 67, Miss Selina Doyle, sister of the late Sir Francis Hastings Doyle.

Aged 35, Charles P. Ford, eldest son of Capt. J. Ford, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Aged 52, Wm. B. Gwyn, esq. of Pilroath, Carmarthenshire, and a magistrate for the county. He was trying to enter an outhouse on horseback when he struck his head against the lintel of the door and fractured his spinal bone.

At Chelmsford, aged 80, Miss King, third dau. of the late Robert King, esq. of Springfield.

At Aberglasney, Carmarthenshire, Mary-Ann, wife of J. P. Pryce, esq. Bwlchbychan, Cardiganshire.

In Higher Broughton, aged 23, Mr. John Whitehead, of St. John's college, Cambridge, late of Bolton-le-Moors.

At Southsea, aged 58, Mary, wife of Charles Winkworth, esq. Comptroller of H. M. Customs, Portsmouth.

June 22. In Upper Gloucester-st. Dorset-sq. Henrietta, eldest surviving dau. of John Bonstead, esq. late of the Ceylon Rifle Reg.

At Fernhill, Torquay, aged 81, Townshend Monckton Hall, esq.

At the residence of his brother-in-law W. H. Butler, esq. Kenilworth, aged 31, Charles Evered Poole, late of the 1st Royals, fourth son of Robert Poole, esq. of Southam, Warwickshire.

At Clifton, aged 19, Frances-Eliza, eldest dau. of Robert Stratton, esq. Wellbridge-house, Gloucestershire.

At Islington, aged 78, Mr. George Watkinson, for 48 years clerk in the Bank of England.

In Southampton-row, Russell-sq. aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of John Jacob Zornlin, esq. of Clapham-terrace.

June 23. At Beverley, Walter-W.-Wingfield, son of William Dittmas, esq.

Edward Burley Clayton, esq. surgeon, second son of James Clayton, esq. of Percy-st. Bedford-sq. He was on horseback in Park-lane, when a cab ran against him and caused such severe injuries that he died in great agony.

At Sussex-square, Hyde Park-gardens, aged 43, Henry Hawarden Fazakerley, esq. of Gillibrand Hall, in Chorley, near Wigan, and Fazakerley House, near Liverpool. This gentleman's original name was Gillebrand, and he some years since

assumed the name of Fazakerley on becoming possessed of the Fazakerley estate near Liverpool.

At Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, aged 58, Richard Forster, esq. of Bathwick-hill, Bath.

In Jersey, aged 32, Georgiana-Augusta, widow of Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie Fraser. She was the dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. by Lady Mary Wellesley-Pole, dau. of William third Earl of Mornington, and niece to the Duke of Wellington. She was married in Sept. 1843.

At the residence of her brother Cecil Parsons, esq. Presteign, Miss Charlotte Parsons, of Cheltenham, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Parsons, Vicar of Wellington.

In Radnor-place, aged 78, Samuel Stansfield Prime, esq.

At Ballingcarr, near New Galloway, William Grierson Yorstoun, esq. of Garroch.

At Presteign, Miss Charlotte Parsons, of Cheltenham, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Parsons, Vicar of Wellington.

June 24. Aged 73, Wm. Wallis Bray, esq. of Grove-park, Stratton, Cornwall.

At the house of his son, Artillery-pl. Finsbury-square, aged 75, John Courtenay, esq.

At Laverstock, aged 59, Mrs. John Cowie.

At Edinburgh, Mary-Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Alexander Gordon, R.N. and only surviving child of the late Sir Ernest Gordon, Bart. of Park.

At Kilburn, aged 21, Jemima-Sophia, youngest daughter of N. K. Mayo, esq.

At Oakeley, Salop, aged 45, William Oakeley, of Oakeley, esq. He was the eldest son and heir of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, Rector of Lydham, and Preb. of Worcester, by Catherine, dau. of Wm. Bolland, esq. of Clapham. He married in 1834 Alicia-Mary, dau. of General Sir Evan Lloyd, esq. of Perney Hall, but had no issue.

At Bognor, Mary-Amelia, youngest child of the Rev. F. G. Rawlins, Rector of Leaden Roding.

At Bath, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Rodie, esq. Clayton-sq. Liverpool.

Aged 45, Francis Tebbutt, esq. late of the firm of Keen, Tebbutt, and Rippin, warehousemen, Wood-st. Cheapside.

At Haxby, aged 68, Hannah, relict of Francis Theakstone, esq. of Fulford Cottage, near York.

At Weston-super-Mare, James Duncan Thomson, esq. of Bayswater, late of Sunny Bank, Breconshire, and a magistrate for that county.

At Thickthorn, Kenilworth, aged 70, John Wilkinson, esq. late of Ridgwood, Chorley, Lanc.

June 25. At Sonthampton, aged 91, Mrs. Sophia Barlow, dau. of the late Major-General Barlow, Col. of the 61st Regt. and sister to the late Lieut.-Gen. Barlow, for many years Lieut.-Col. commanding the same Regt.

At Kingsteignton, Devon, aged 32, George Beagin, esq. late of the Stock Exchange, and Norwood, Surrey.

At the Diocesan School, Lincoln, aged 38, Alfred Carpenter, M.A. second master of that institution.

At St. Ives, Cornwall, aged 70, Mary, relict of James Halse, esq.

At Redland, Bristol, aged 86, Rich. Lambert, esq.

At Dover, Eliza, wife of George Prickett, esq. Verdict "That the deceased was poisoned by inadvertently taking a liniment containing morphine."

At Plumstead-hall, Norfolk, aged 80, Susannah dau. of the late William Worth, esq.

June 26. At Selby, aged 70, Mrs. Hannah Arundel, sister of the late Rev. John Arundel, secretary of the London Missionary Society.

At Walton, Suff. in the prime of life, William Dods, esq. late of Fordton House, Devon.

At Sligo, Lieut. Thomas Hamilton (1825), of the Coast Guard Station.

Aged 80, William Jones, esq. Rockhampton-lodge, Glouc.

At Great Malvern, aged 53, Charles Marten, esq. of Plaistow, Essex.

At Edinburgh, Jane, relict of Gilbert Michell, esq. E.I.C. Service.

At Cheshunt, aged 85, William Pontifex, esq.
June 27. At Shernfold Park, Sussex, Mary-Katharine, dau. of the Hon. Percy Ashburnham.
 At Epping, the wife of Thomas Boycott, esq. E.I.C.S. formerly of Exeter.

Aged 28, Robert Edwards, esq. youngest son of the late Richard Edwards, esq. late of Weybridge.
 At Neufchatel, aged 18, Henry, eldest son of the late Andrew Grote, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

At Rodbaston, Staffordshire, the wife of Charles Holland, esq. M.D., F.R.S. of Rodbaston Hall, Staffordshire, and eldest daughter of Joseph Baxendale, esq. of Park Village, Regent's Park.

At Mitcham-green, aged 63, Isaac Lawrence, esq.
 At the residence of her father J. Sothorn, esq. Aigburth, near Liverpool, aged 26, Augusta, wife of James Rickarby, esq.

At Chilbolton Rectory, Hants, the residence of her son-in-law, aged 80, Mary-Elizabeth, widow of George Sidney, esq. formerly of Kensington.

At Ravenscroft, Cheshire, Frances-Anne, widow of Col. Thomas Francis Wade, C.B.

At Little Bowden, Leic. aged 20, Henrietta-Mary, dau. of the late John West, esq.

At Shortlands, Beckenham, Rachael, wife of William Arthur Wilkinson, esq.

At Exeter, Capt. Keith Young, late of the Rifle Brigade.

June 28. At Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. aged 51, Rupert John Cochrane, esq.

Aged 40, Ellen-Jane, wife of George Savage Curtis, esq. of Teignmouth.

At Cauldwell Priory, near Bedford, Charlotte-Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe, A.M. late Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Biddenham, Beds. who died last year, and of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for May 1851.

At Brighton, Anna-Maria, wife of C. P. Meyer, esq.

At Woolwich, aged 69, Benjamin Pidcock, esq. late of Her Majesty's Dockyard.

June 29. Robert Alexander Bannerman, esq. of Standen House, Wilts. late of Madras Civil Service.

At Dublin, aged 79, Major-Gen. Robert Henry Birch, Royal Artillery.

At Eaton-sq. aged 57, Chas. Andrew Bredel, esq.
 At the residence of her son-in-law G. C. Searle, esq. Islington, aged 63, Caroline, widow of James Campbell, esq. Assistant Sec. Gen. Post Office.

Aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of William Curgenvin, esq. of Plymouth.

At St. John's-wood, Ann-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Horsfall, esq.

At Bath, aged 60, Samuel Lloyd, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 66, Humphrey William Ravenscroft, judges' wig-maker, of Searle-st. Lincoln's-inn, where that business has been in his family for upwards of a century.

Horatio Wood, third son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Middleham.

June 30. At the house of her son J. L. Bennet, esq. Merton, Surrey, Sarah-Jane, relict of Thomas Bennett, esq. late of Merton and Dorking.

At Wantage, aged 73, Thomas Brown, esq.
 Robert Bruce, esq. Sheriff of Argyll.

At Walworth, the wife of Mr. Thomas Miller, author of "Country Scenes," &c.

At Stoke Newington, aged 60, Geo. Ringer, esq.

At Lewisham, aged 78, Sarah, relict of Alexander Rowland, esq.

At Canonbury villas, Islington, aged 70, Lucy-Tulloch, youngest dau. of the late Mr. John Sampson, of Exeter, and great-niece of the late Sir Nathaniel Thorold, Bart.

Of apoplexy, having only just returned from Sierra Leone, aged 52, Major Edward Charles Soden, 2nd West India Regiment.

In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 91, Susannah, widow of J. M. Thomson, esq.

James Eldridge West, esq. of Tunbridge, Kent, Deputy-Lieut. for the county.

Lately. At Swansea, John Bayley, esq. formerly

of Kensington, and for many years an active officer in the Legacy Office, Somerset House.

At the residence of his mother, Dover, aged 25, G. B. Divers, esq. H.C.M. surviving his youngest sister two months.

In the ship Sovereign, lost on her passage from Nova Scotia, aged 23, Henry Fisher, esq. 38th Regt. son of Comm. John Fisher, R.N.

At Paris, aged 76, Martha-Henrietta, widow of James Hennessy, sen. esq. of Cognac.

Mr. William Loder, the violoncellist, for many years one of the Philharmonic and Opera bands.

On board H.M. steamer Ajax, on her passage to Cork, in his 42d year, First Lieut. John Bevis Massie, R.N. (1838). He was brother to Capt. T. L. Massie, R.N. He entered the service 1823 on board the Queen Charlotte 100; and had served nearly all his time on full pay.

Dr. John Murray, well known as a lecturer in Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties. Dr. Murray was an enthusiastic disciple of science, which he laboured to make subservient to the good of his fellow-men and the interests of religion. This was manifested in his eloquent work "On the Truth of Revelation," as well as in his contrivances for the saving of life in shipwrecks, for the prevention of explosions in mines, for the detection of poisons, and the healing of disease. As an experimenter he was very able, and his apparatus was extensive and beautiful.

Aged 39, Robert Thom, esq. late Her Majesty's consul at Ningpo, China. He was the youngest son of an enterprising merchant in Glasgow; and, after an apprenticeship of five years in the office of Messrs. J. and G. Campbell, of Liverpool, he visited La Guayra, Mexico, &c. and finally settled in China, where his admirable translations of that language, and his public labours, rendered his name so honoured and respected that her Majesty testified her approbation by appointing him consul.

Aged 90, William Shepherd, esq. late of Wilton-crescent, and formerly of Temple-bar.

July 1. At Cheltenham, aged 14, Blanche-Agnes-Loch, only dau. of the late Major D. Bamfield, who fell at Chillianwallah when in command of the 56th Bengal N.I.

At Sutton Court Lodge, Chiswick, Middlesex, aged 81, William Churton, esq.

At Barnsley, Elizabeth-Ann, relict of Jonas Clarke, esq. only dau. and heiress of Joseph Gace, esq. of Reasby Hall, Linc. by Anne, only child and heiress of Theophilus Smith, esq. of Wyham.

In Cambridge-terr. Regent's Park, Margaret, wife of James Combe, esq.

At Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, Prudentia-Ann, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Hogg, esq. of Norton House.

At Brompton, London, John Mynn, esq. late of Ashburnham House, Chelsea, and second son of the late William Mynn, esq. of Swiden, Goudhurst.

At Brookside, Crawley, Sussex, Anna-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Bethune Norman.

At Bath, Major Samuel Hood Wheeler Richards, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

July 2. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 68, Lewis Charriere, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 55, Thomas Deane, esq. surgeon, of Oxford-street.

At Ewell, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Charles Ellis, esq. of Dalton.

Fred. Gilbertson, esq. surgeon, of Egham-hill.

At Peterborough, aged 80, the relict of Edw. Jenkins, esq.

At the rectory, Codford St. Peter, aged 61, Elizabeth, relict of W. King, esq. banker, Warminster.

At Chesham, aged 75, Thomas Nash, esq.

At Fifield House, Wilts, Lætitia, dau. of the late Charles Penruddocke, esq. M.P. for Wilts, and sister to the late J. H. Penruddocke, esq. M.P.

At Cornbury Park, Oxon, aged 37, the Hon. Henry George Spencer, fifth son of the late Lord Churchill.

July 3. At Kensington, aged 69, Jean-Hewish,

relict of Capt. Bright, of Woolwich, and dau. of the late Rev. James Coffin, Vicar of Linkinhorne.

At Lewisham, aged 69, Ann, relict of John Carttar, esq. of Greenwich.

At Rockbeare, aged 61, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Elliott.

In London, Mary-Ann-Sidmouth, only dau. of William John Forster, esq. of Tynemouth.

At the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Mr. Charles Harris, an ingenious maker and repairer of violins and violoncellos. His was a life of strange vicissitudes. In 1826, he resided at Adderbury, maintained in illness by the parish of Woodstock; in 1827, the death of John Marten Watson, esq. made Harris Lord of the Manor of Steeple Aston, and possessor of land and houses there to the amount of 200*l.* per annum, and in 1835 the rector of that parish selected him to be his churchwarden. About that time Harris was persuaded to obtain a private Act of Parliament to enable him to sell the estate he possessed for his life, and to purchase another elsewhere, upon the fignent that his land was in a locality that enhanced its price beyond the proper marketable value, and that such marketable value alone was all the next heir ought to have. Legal difficulties and technicalities grew and multiplied upon him, and when at last one estate was finally exchanged for another, Harris was an inmate of a debtors' prison.

At Stone, near Berkeley, aged 83, H. Jenner, M.D. third son of the late Rev. H. Jenner, of Burbage, Wilts, and nephew of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination.

At Ramsgate, aged 60, Louis Lucas, esq. of Hyde Park-gardens.

At Hastings, aged 34, Augusta-Jane, wife of the Rev. Iltyd Nicholl (eldest son of Iltyd Nicholl, esq. of the Ham, Glamorganshire), and daughter of William Nicholl, M.D. by his wife Augusta, daughter of the Rev. Iltyd Nicholl, D.D. of the Ham.

At Southlands, I. W., Eliza, wife of Rev. Edward Ryder, Rector of Oaksey, Wilts.

At Rookwoods, Sible Hedingham, Essex, aged 79, William Seymour, esq.

At Brompton, aged 67, Colonel Edmund Richard Story. He entered the army in 1803, served in the Peninsula with the 3d Dragoon Guards, from Aug. 1809, to the end of the war in 1814, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Roelinha, Campo Mayor, Los Santos, and Albuera; also, the action of Usagre, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and siege of Pampeluna. He was placed on the unattached list in 1838.

July 4. At Kensington Palace, aged 74, John Townsend Aiton, esq.

At Teignmouth, aged 63, Henry Fisher Bidgood, esq. of Rockbeare Court.

Aged 60, Rachel, widow of Nehemiah Duck, surgeon, of Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends.

At the residence of the Rev. John Robinson, Uxbridge, William Eteson, esq. of Knaresborough.

At Norwood, Surrey, Anna, youngest dau. of Thomas Geoghegan, esq. of Dublin.

Aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Gregory, of Newington, relict of Thomas Gregory, architect, of Lancaster-pl. Strand.

Marianne, wife of Thomas Harle, esq. M.D. of Salford, and formerly of York.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
June 28 .	496	352	182	2	1032	519	513	1439
July 5 .	436	368	197	2	1003	534	469	1530
„ 12 .	441	274	157	7	879	435	444	1346
„ 19 .	430	271	172	—	873	425	448	1407

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JULY 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
42 7	25 6	21 11	28 2	31 5	28 6

PRICE OF HOPS, JULY 28.

The reports from Kent and Sussex continue most unfavourable. The Worcester accounts also have not been so favourable during the past week.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 28.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JULY 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 28.
Mutton.....2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3930 Calves 213
Veal.....2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 33,090 Pigs 410
Pork.....2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, JULY 25.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 3*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 13*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	in. pts.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	in. pts.	
June	°	°	°				July	°	°	°			
26	66	78	64	30, 25	fine		11	55	66	60	30, 11	fair, hvy. rain	
27	70	83	64	, 16	do.		12	66	75	60	29, 96	fine	
28	72	79	59	, 17	do.		13	66	75	66	, 81	do. cldy. rain	
29	72	77	58	, 18	do.		14	65	73	56	, 63	do. do. do.	
30	72	77	61	, 12	do. cloudy		15	62	68	56	, 73	do. do. do.	
J. 1	70	67	64	29, 98	cy. hy. r. thdr.		16	57	68	58	, 78	do.	
2	67	80	58	, 99	do.		17	58	65	54	, 83	cloudy, fair	
3	57	63	55	30, 01	do. fair		18	56	66	55	, 97	fair, cloudy	
4	55	65	53	, 04	do. do.		19	61	60	58	, 93	do. do. rain	
5	55	69	58	, 04	do. fine		20	65	70	58	, 72	do. do. do.	
6	61	69	57	, 07	fine		21	65	72	60	, 97	do.	
7	61	71	59	, 07	do.		22	63	72	59	, 87	fair, do.	
8	60	66	55	29, 66	do. cdy. hy. r.		23	59	65	61	, 71	const. rn. cldy.	
9	58	66	55	, 77	fair, cdy. rain		24	58	61	58	, 48	do. do. cldy. fr.	
10	61	63	49	, 69	heavy rain		25	57	65	56	, 51	fair, cloudy,	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent. <small>1844</small>	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27		97		98	7½	96½		53 57 pm.	44 47 pm.	
28		97		98	7½			55 pm.	45 48 pm.	
30	213½	97		98	7½			58 pm.	45 48 pm.	
1	214	97		98	7½	97		58 pm.	48 45 pm.	
2	214	97		98	7½			59 56 pm.	49 46 pm.	
3		97		98	7½			59 56 pm.	46 50 pm.	
4		97		99	7½		107¼	57 pm.	49 pm.	
5		97		99	7½			62 pm.	52 49 pm.	
7	214	97	97½	99	7½			60 63 pm.	50 53 pm.	
8	215	97¾	97	98	7½				51 50 pm.	
9	215	97¾	97	98	7½			262	60 63 pm.	
10		97	97	99	7½				60 63 pm.	
11		97	97½	99	7½				60 62 pm.	
12		97	97½	99½	7½				62 pm.	
14	214	97	97½	99½	7½			262	59 pm.	
15	215	97	97	99	7½				61 59 pm.	
16	215	97¾	97	99	7½			263	62 59 pm.	
17	215	97½	96¾	98¾	7½			263½	63 pm.	
18	215½	97	96¾	98¾	7½				59 62 pm.	
19		97	96½	98½				263	62 pm.	
21	215	97	96	98				263	61 59 pm.	
22	216	97½	96¾	98¾	7½	96¾	106⅞		62 pm.	
23	216	97½	96¾	98¾	7½				59 62 pm.	
24	216	97½	96¾	98¾	7½		107½	263	59 61 pm.	
25	216½	97½	96¾	99	7½	97		261½	58 62 pm.	
26	216½	97	96	99				263		

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1851.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In Dr. Johnson's admirable letter of advice "To a Young Clergyman," dated Aug. 30, 1780, there occurs the following passage:—"The Dean of Carlisle (Dr. Percy), who was then a little rector in Northamptonshire, told me, that it might be discovered whether or no there was a clergyman resident in a parish, by the civil or savage manner of the people. Such a congregation as yours stands in need of much reformation: and I would not have you think it impossible to reform them. *A very savage parish was civilized by a decayed gentlewoman who came among them to teach a petty school.*" Can any of your readers give me information as to the parish and gentlewoman alluded to in the passage which is printed in italics? Such a person ought not to slip away unremembered.

Yours, &c. D.

MR. URBAN,—In the churchyard of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, are the following almost obliterated INSCRIPTIONS TO THE MEMORY OF THE FATHER, mother, sister, brother-in-law, and niece OF THE UNFORTUNATE CHATTERTON. Are they not worthy of preservation in the Gentleman's Magazine?—Yours, &c. W.

In memory of Thos. Chatterton, schoolmaster, who died 7 Augst. 1752, aged 29 years.

Also Thos. Newton, son-in-law of the above, who died 29 Sept. 1785, aged 40 years.

Also two of his sons and one dau.

Also Sarah Chatterton, widow of the above Thos. Chatterton, who died 25 Decr. 1791, aged 60 years.

Also Mary Newton, widow of the above Thos. Newton, who died 23 Febr. 1804, aged 53 years.

Also Mary-Ann Newton, who died 7 Sept. 1807, aged 24 years.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following copies of inscriptions on the tombstones of the MOTHER AND FATHER OF JANE PORTER, and of the rest of that distinguished family. He states that he has derived the latter inscription from a memoir of Jane Porter in the Art Union Journal, the writer of which it will be seen is mistaken in terming the father of the family "Major" Porter. Our correspondent adds, that he should be obliged for any information respecting the origin of this family, or respecting the Russian nobleman or gentleman who married the only child of Sir Robert Ker Porter.

In the churchyard of St. Oswald's in the city of Durham—

"To the memory of WILLIAM PORTER, who was surgeon 23 years to the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons, and departed this life the 8th of September, 1779, in the 45th year of his age.

"He was a tender husband, a kind father, and a faithful friend."

In Esher churchyard—

"Here sleeps in Jesus a Christian Widow, JANE PORTER, obiit 18th June, 1831, ætat. 86. The beloved mother of W. Porter, M.D., of Sir Robert Ker Porter, and of Jane and Anna Maria Porter, who mourn in hope, humbly trusting to be born again with her unto the blessed kingdom of their Lord and Saviour.—Respect her grave, for she ministered to the poor!"

MR. URBAN,—The celebrated EARL OF ESSEX in Queen Elizabeth's time left London in March, 1599, in command of a great EXPEDITION INTO IRELAND, accompanied by a numerous train of nobility, gentry, and other retainers; is the *muster roll* made upon that occasion known to be in existence? Reference to any documents, bills, letters, &c. relating to that expedition would be esteemed a favour, the object being to ascertain whether any person of the name of "Jackson" can be traced in connection with that expedition.—J.

M. W. inquires if we can tell him "who may be the writer of certain letters dated from 1762 to 1768 in my possession, full of life and brilliancy, signed 'CAROLINE HERVEY.' She was evidently a person of family and education, but there are no personal allusions which identify her." It is impossible to answer such a question with any certainty without seeing the letters and instituting many further inquiries. But the writer *may possibly be* Lady Caroline Hervey, fourth daughter of John Lord Hervey, eldest son of the first Earl of Bristol. Her mother was Mary Lepel, the Lady Hervey, a collection of whose letters was published, with notes by Mr. Croker, 8vo. Lond. 1821. Lady Hervey was a celebrated wit and beauty, the admired of Pope and Chesterfield, and the subject of some complimentary English lines by Voltaire. Of her daughter Caroline, Churchill says—

That face, that form, that dignity, that ease,
Those powers of pleasing with that will to please,

By which LEFEL, when in her youthful days,
E'en from the currish Pope extorted praise,
We see, transmitted, in her daughter shine,
And view a new LEPEL in CAROLINE.

We should be very much obliged to our correspondent if he would transmit us any letters that may possibly have been written by this lady.

S. P. would feel obliged for any information respecting the parentage of MRS. OLDFIELD, the celebrated actress.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

WHO WAS SIR MILES HOBART?
AN HISTORICAL INQUIRY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

What was Sir Miles Hobart famous for?

MONDAY the 2nd March, 1628-9, was declared by the precise and formal Sir Simonds D'Ewes (writing eight years afterwards) to be "the most gloomy, sad, and dismal day for England that had happened in five hundred years last past." It was the first day on which the leaders of the popular party amongst the Commons of England assembled in parliament in St. Stephen's Chapel, dared, irregularly but directly, to come into collision with the authority of the unhappy Charles I.; the first day on which they openly interfered with the execution of his royal will, and shewed him that if he would insist on governing by his own "sovereign authority," as it was termed, he must forbear to summon parliaments. In the estimation of all men this was a solemn thing to do, and it had then a solemnity which we are but little able to appreciate, for those were times in which the person and the power of the Lord's anointed were generally regarded as far more sacred than we can well conceive. Such a thing was moreover especially inconceivable and terrible in the estimation of men like Sir Simonds D'Ewes. He was a deep searcher into records; he

loved the parliament rolls of Elizabeth with an affection like that attributed to a certain right honourable, lately deceased,* for the journals of a more recent period; but Sir Simonds's reading did not supply him with anything like a precedent for the proceedings of the 2nd March. How to frame a minute of such proceedings was altogether beyond the power of his matter-of-fact imagination. But in spite of D'Ewes's exaggeration the day was indeed a serious one; it was the first day of Revolution, the day on which was taken the first step towards civil war.

The men who took this first step knew very well what they were about. They had for years been striving to keep the royal authority within the limits of the law, but in vain. A few months before they had wrung from the young King—wrung hardly and on the King's part ungraciously—that recognition of the fundamental rights of the subject which was entitled the Petition of Right. After much quibbling and attempted evasion Charles had given his consent to this petition "in a parliamentary way." The petition (still styled a petition, as we to

* The story goes that the excellent gentleman alluded to once fainted from exhaustion in the House of Commons. His friends crowded round him, and anxious inquiry was made for *sal volatile*, burnt feathers, and other restoratives. "Pooh, pooh," remarked a waggish member, "Hold a volume of the Journals to his nose. The smell of *that* will revive him sooner than anything."

this day talk of the Reform *bill*) had become an act of Parliament—the law of the land. Thenceforth the King's oppressions and irregularities were doubly illegal; illegal as opposed to the old rights of which the petition was merely declaratory, and illegal, also, as in direct contravention of the petition itself.

The parliament which thus secured *on paper* all the ancient rights of the subjects of England was prorogued on the 26th June, 1628. On the 20th January, 1628-9, it again assembled, and the House of Commons proceeded at once to inquire into various cases in which the practice of the government was stated to be still at variance with the Petition of Right. The taking of tonnage and poundage by the mere authority of the Crown was one of those cases, and excited much debate and a great deal of vigorous investigation. Another subject of inquiry was the prevalence, amongst the clergy, of opinions alike inimical to rational liberty and to the articles of the Church. The debates upon these important subjects grew warm. With reference to tonnage and poundage the house exhibited a clear determination that the levying of all taxes should be brought into exact conformity with the Petition of Right. The King and his advisers were equally determined that, in spite of the Petition of Right, there should still remain in the King, untouched, what was termed his sovereign power, that is, a power superior to the law, and under which he might do, as he had been accustomed to do, many things which were unsanctioned by the law. This was not the way in which the Petition of Right was understood or was intended to be carried out by its framers. Was that petition to be a nullity or a reality? That was the question. It was one of infinite moment, and the Commons managed the discussion of it with an earnestness which proved their sense of its gravity.

The question as to religion was of equal if not of greater importance. A

committee reported various facts in reference to the increase of Popery, and the encouragement given by the government to clergymen who held doctrines favourable to Rome.

The report of this committee was a solemn and weighty document, and recommended a variety of measures, all likely to be extremely distasteful to the King's new favourite, Laud. It was read in the house on the 25th February. The indignant King was highly offended, and instantly commanded both houses to adjourn to the following Monday, the 2nd March. This delay was probably designed to give the government time for consideration, and perhaps for some attempt to come to an arrangement with the leaders of the opposition. Either reflection proved the futility of such an attempt, or if made it failed. Ere the 2nd of March arrived, it had become known that the King intended to dissolve the parliament, and the popular leaders had determined upon their course. On the appointed morning the members assembled. Prayers were read. The Speaker, Sir John Finch, took the chair, and around him was gathered an assembly of men whose names have been rendered immortal by their connection with these and subsequent similar events. Sir John Eliot was there, with apparently something of a presentiment that he was never to enter that house again; Selden, who had been one of the chief leaders of the house in the struggle for the Petition of Right, was there to uphold their new charter of liberties with all his learning; Pym, Hampden, Rudyard, Denzell Holles, Cromwell, Sir Robert Phillips, Strode, Walter Long, and Glanville were all there,* and—the last that we shall name—there was Sir Miles Hobart, a young man of pleasant look, and gentlemanly, perhaps even of somewhat fashionable appearance, with flowing locks and smart moustaches, and a peaked beard.

The Speaker had no sooner taken his seat, than he intimated that he had been charged to deliver to the house

* Old Coke, strong in precedents and the affection of D'Ewes, does not seem to have attended during the whole of the Session. The house sent him a message at one time that when the business of the term was over they hoped to see him, but there is no trace of his presence in the debates. He was on the eve of his retirement to Stoke Poges, and probably desired to clear off the business in his court.

a message from the King:—his Majesty commanded them to adjourn the house to the Tuesday in the week following.

Several members instantly rose. They objected to the house receiving any such message through such an unusual channel. It was no part, they alleged, of the Speaker's duty to deliver any such message.

The Speaker, startled by the interruption, remarks that who will may disobey his Majesty's command, he shall "forthwith leave the chair and wait upon the King."

Here then was the critical time. The King's intention was obvious. By present adjournment, to be followed by a sudden dissolution, and some proclamation or declaration running in the king's name, his Majesty was about to send the members of the House of Commons back to their constituents with a stigma affixed upon them, that they had disloyally opposed the King and needlessly embroiled the public affairs by factiously neglecting to pass the bill for tonnage and poundage. Without waiting for the question of adjournment to be formally put, Eliot rises, holding in his hand, ready prepared, a Remonstrance, in which the conduct of the house is explained and justified, and a protest is made against the levying of duties of any kind without the authority of Parliament.

Again the Speaker interferes, and is sharply told by several members, that he had delivered his message and had done all he had to do; and that after the house had settled some things which they thought convenient to be spoken of, they would satisfy the King.

The Speaker rises. He seeks to leave the chair. Denzell Holles, son of the Earl of Clare, and Mr. Benjamin Valentine step forward, and, one on one side and the other on the other, prevent his departure. They keep him in the chair against his will.

Eliot proceeds. He states the purport of the intended Remonstrance and hands it to the Speaker that he might read it to the house and put the question of its adoption. The Speaker refuses to receive the paper. The house as he declares stands adjourned by royal authority. He will not read any paper or put any question. He

was commanded otherwise by the King.

Selden remonstrates with him. As Speaker, he is the servant of the house, bound to do whatever the house directs, and does he now refuse to perform the Speaker's office? He has delivered the King's message. It is for the house to act upon it. "If you will not put the question which we command you, we must sit still."

The Speaker replies, "He had an express command from the King, so soon as he had delivered his message, to rise, without any further speech or proceeding at that time." And then he rises again, and leaves the chair, but is forcibly drawn back again and reseated in his place by Holles and Valentine and other members, in spite of the interference of Sir Thomas Edmonds and others of the privy councillors, who endeavour to procure his release. The house is in an uproar, and Holles swears to the Speaker Queen Elizabeth's oath, that "God's wounds!" he shall sit still till it pleased them to rise. Again Eliot's Remonstrance is offered to him, but nothing can induce him to read it. Weeping abundance of tears, he exclaims, "I will not say I will not, but I dare not," and he entreats the members not to urge him "to sin against the express command of his sovereign." The uproar goes on increasing; some members interfere in opposition to Eliot and his friends; two violent gentlemen, Coriton and Winterton, get to blows; and the timid, always a large number at such a time, are rapidly making their escape from the house. In a little while Eliot and his party, with the imprisoned Speaker, will have the house to themselves;—what is to be done?

This is the decisive moment, and now it is that Sir Miles Hobart interferes. Probably some cry arose of "Lock the door!" But who would dare to do it? It was easy to say "Bell the cat," but where was the Archie who would take upon himself the responsibility of doing so? Hobart is the man; he runs to the door, closes it, turns the key, withdraws it from the lock, puts it in his pocket, and resumes his place, amidst the uproar that was still rising at the other end of the house. One can imagine the parlia-

mentary cheer and laugh with which his friends received him, and the oburgations of the escaping members. Some talk there was of laying the key on the table of the house, but the movement party thought it safer in Sir Miles's pocket, and there it was consequently allowed to remain. Willynilly, Speaker and ministers, friends and foes, stay now they must.

This incident of the key was but an interlude. Whilst it was proceeding the Remonstrants were still striving to carry their point. The weeping Speaker was well rated by Selden on the one side, and by Sir Peter Hayman on the other. The former scornfully renounced his ancient love for the person of his professional brother; the latter repudiated him as a kinsman, and pronounced him a disgrace to his country, and a blot upon a noble family. The poor Speaker sat firm, although "with extremity of weeping and supplicatory orations."

Strode urged the importance of the Remonstrance to prevent their being turned off like scattered sheep, and sent home, as they were last session, with a scorn put upon them in print. He suggested that all who wished the Remonstrance read should stand up, which was done; but the Speaker remained unawed by the number of the "Ayes."

Selden proposed that the Remonstrance, refused by the Speaker, should be read by the clerk of the house, and the paper was tendered to him accordingly. The clerk followed the example of the Speaker, and refused to have anything to do with the obnoxious document.

And now, some of the members who had escaped before the door was locked, had carried tidings to the King of the uproar within the house. The King hurries down to the House of Lords, and sends a messenger for Edward Grimston, the Serjeant-at-Arms, who was then within the House of Commons in attendance upon the Speaker, to bring away his mace and come directly to his Majesty. The messenger reports himself at the door of the house. What now will Hobart do? Will he refuse to open the door to the royal summoner? No one moves. The King's command is delivered in thunder outside the door. By general consent the

Eliot party refused to allow Grimston to quit the house, and the mace which he had on his shoulders, ready to go, was ordered to be placed on the table.

Eliot finding that neither Speaker nor clerk would read the Remonstrance, took back his written paper, and standing up declared, that he would "express its contents by tongue." In strains of fierce but manly eloquence, he denounced those advisers of the King who designed to "break parliaments, lest parliaments should break them," declared that "no one was ever blasted in that house but a curse fell upon him," and recapitulated the principal heads of his Remonstrance.

Walter Long proclaimed that whoever betrayed the general liberty, by paying taxes not imposed by parliament, should be noted as a capital enemy of the kingdom.

Holles, taking his suggestion and Eliot's protest as his key note, proposed three several resolutions, and standing up by the Speaker's side put them to the house as a chairman. "1. Whoever shall bring in innovation in religion, shall be reputed a capital enemy to the kingdom. 2. Whoever shall advise the levying of tonnage and poundage without authority of parliament, shall be reputed an innovator in the government and a capital enemy to the kingdom. 3. If any person shall pay tonnage and poundage until granted by parliament, he shall be reputed a betrayer of the liberty of England and an enemy to the same."

Whilst these resolutions were being put there was reiterated thunder against the closed door. James Maxwell, the gentleman usher of the black rod, came to the house with a message immediately from the king's own mouth. What it was no one knows. Hobart kept the key. The door was refused to be opened, and the King's messenger bore back to his master an account of his slighted mission. The King then sent for the captain of the band of gentleman pensioners to force the door. But the work was done. After two hours rebellious and uproarious sitting, Holles' resolutions were carried by acclamation, and the house then adjourned. The Speaker was released, Sir Miles produced the key, the imprisoned senators were set at liberty, and each man went away to speculate upon

what might be the consequences of this the first day of rebellion against Charles I.*

Those consequences followed at no tardy pace. All who had taken an active part in these proceedings were arrested within a few days, and examined before the Council. Hobart was amongst them. "Being questioned about shutting the door, he answered, he desired to know by what authority he was examined to give an account of his actions in parliament, and that he thought it was a course without precedent, and that no court or commission could take notice of any thing done or said in parliament, but a parliament; nevertheless he would not stick to say and confess that it was he that shut the door and put the key in his pocket, and he did so because the house commanded it."† All the persons summoned were committed to various prisons.

On the 2nd April, 1629, Hobart was sent (perhaps from the Gate House) close prisoner to the King's Bench, with Long, Stroud, Selden, and Valentine. Each of them sued out a writ of habeas corpus. The case of Stroud, the determination of which was to rule them all, was argued during Easter term, 1629, the prisoners being present day by day during the argument. In Trinity term the court was ready to deliver its judgment, but lo! the prisoners, without whose presence the court could not proceed, were not forthcoming. The King, with the spirit of a pettifogger, to mark his personal resentment, and, for the sake of mere annoyance, directed the prisoners to be removed just at the close of the term, under a warrant signed by his own hand, from one prison to another, —in Hobart's case from the King's

Bench to the Tower,—which had the effect of prolonging their imprisonment, by throwing the case over the summer or long vacation. In the following term it was agreed that the prisoners might be discharged upon bail, provided they also found sureties for good behaviour. This they unanimously refused to do. In the meantime the King proceeded against them all—"vipers" as he called them—in the Star Chamber. They all demurred on various grounds, but principally that they were not answerable out of parliament.‡ Whilst these proceedings were pending the King privately consulted the judges of the King's Bench, and, having obtained from them extra-judicial opinions in favour of the liability of the prisoners to answer at law for "offences" committed in parliament, his Majesty directed the proceedings in the Star Chamber to be abandoned, and filed informations in the King's Bench against the three leaders, —Eliot, Holles, and Valentine; Hobart and the rest remaining in prison on their refusal to find sureties for good behaviour. The judgments upon the three leaders are well known. Hobart and some of the others applied in Michaelmas term, 1629, to the King's Bench, for some alleviation of the harshness of their imprisonment, but in vain. Two years afterwards, in a time of plague, some of them were removed upon their petition to other prisons, and Sir Miles Hobart, having at length consented to give the required sureties for his good behaviour, was discharged.

Thus ended what are termed "the sufferings" of Sir Miles Hobart. The spirit of some men would have held out longer; but who knows what reasons, personal or domestic, what peculiar grief of heart or health, may

* The authorities for this statement are Rushworth, i. 660; Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 13; the Parliamentary History; and a contemporary MS. Journal of the Parliament which formerly belonged to Bindley, but now in our own possession. I have occasionally been obliged to differ a little from previous writers, but never without authority.

† So in the Bindley MS. fo. 70. The word "*commanded*" at the end has been printed "*demand*ed," and hence perhaps arose the tradition, that, the house having "*demand*ed" the key of Hobart, he opened a window and flung the key out into the Thames. There seems no doubt that it remained in Hobart's pocket to the end of the sitting.

‡ Copies of all these demurrers, which are very curious documents, especially that of Selden, are contained in the Bindley MS. before mentioned. The Information may be seen in Rushworth, i. 665.

have occasioned him to submit. There is no reason to believe that there was any treachery in his conduct, any truckling to the court, or desertion of his principles, and as to anything

else, we may perhaps be better able to judge if we pursue our inquiry. We have seen what he did, but who was he? Who was Sir Miles Hobart?

CHAPTER II.

What has been written and found out about Sir Miles Hobart?

THE peerages are agreed that Sir Miles Hobart was an ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire. That is a fact assumed in them all. Upon that fact they build, not striving to prove its accuracy, but endeavouring to make everything agree with it as well as they can. Turning to the pedigree of that family, the genealogists find that the second son of the Lord Chief Justice Hobart was named Miles. That Miles is at once fixed upon. He must be the man. He is born at Plumstead, is knighted, is returned to parliament, "holds the Speaker in the chair," locks the door, is imprisoned and discharged. "Whether," we quote from Collins, Sir Egerton Brydges's edition (vol. iv. p. 367), "he was again imprisoned, or what other hardships he underwent, does not appear; but, *dying in 1649, before the civil wars broke out*, his sufferings were esteemed so meritorious by the Long Parliament, that they voted, in the year 1646, that 5,000*l.* should be given to his children in recompense thereof, and for opposing the illegalities of that time." That is, he dies in 1649, before the commencement of that civil war which, in 1648-9, had led to the beheading of the King, and in 1646, *whilst he was yet alive*, the parliament voted compensation to his children! We are then told that he married a certain Susan* daughter of Sir John Peyton, by whom he had a son and a daughter. This is Collins's account, and is followed by everybody else, save that here and there some more careful inquirer observes one of the chronological inaccuracies of the passage we have quoted, and strives to rectify it by making the 5,000*l.* to be paid to Sir Miles himself instead of to his children.

That Sir Miles was an ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire and a Hobart of Blickling, has got into

Blomefield, or rather into Parkin, (History of Norfolk, vi. 404,) and from thence and from Collins has been quoted and adopted in all directions. To compile a list of authors merely for the purpose of proving them (as we must do) to have all been careless or over-confiding, is in such a case disagreeable and useless work. Our readers will therefore take it for granted, upon our assurance, that, were we so minded, we could make a goodly catalogue.

The first person who drew public attention to the confusion respecting Sir Miles was our accurate Norfolk correspondent G. A. C. In a communication printed in our Magazine for April 1849, p. 373, he pointed out that Miles Hobart of Blickling, the second son of the Chief Justice, was described, not as a knight, but merely as "Miles Hobart of Intwood, *esquire*," in a deed dated 8 July, 1670, and also in the monument erected in Blickling church to one of his sons, who was buried there in 1671.

Thus driven off the Blickling or main line of the Hobarts, G. A. C. ran on to the Plumstead branch of that family, and suggested that Sir Miles, the House of Commons hero, was probably Sir Miles Hobart of Plumstead, created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. and grandson of a Miles Hobart of Plumstead, who was an elder brother of the Chief Justice. But G. A. C. has lately written to us to withdraw this supposition. He finds that Sir Miles Hobart of Plumstead, K.B. was not only living in 1646, when the House of Commons made its vote to the children of the patriot, but that he lived down to the year 1668, and apparently never was in parliament.

Again thrown out in his inquiry, G. A. C. was too true a genealogist to

* Should be Frances. See Gent. Mag. for April 1849, p. 373.

relax in his pursuit. In a collection of London genealogies* he found the following pedigree, in which it will be seen that there occurs a previously unnoticed "Sir Myles Hobart," the son of a London citizen, who is stated to have been descended from a Nicholas Hobart, the second son of William Hobart, of Leyham, in the county of Suffolk, elder brother of Sir James Hobart attorney-general to Henry VII. the grandfather of the Chief Justice, and ancestor of the Hobarts of Blickling. But this new-found Sir Miles is stated to be a *baronet*, whilst the information filed in the Star Chamber against Sir Miles the patriot-rebel determines him to have been a *knight*; and again, the Sir Miles of this pedigree is stated to have died "without yssue;" which is a little at variance not only with the parliamentary vote of 5,000*l.* to his *children*, and to the existence of the son and daughter given to him by Collins, but strongly so against his being the ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, or of anybody else. We will print this pedigree as a footnote.†

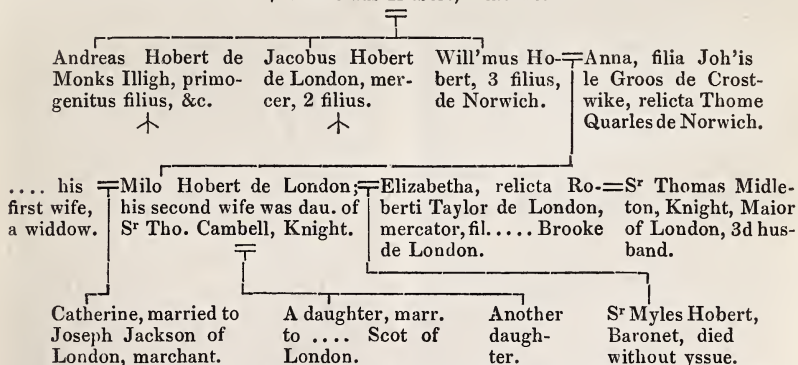
G. A. C.'s next find was that of a grant of letters of administration made by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 26th June, 1632, to Robert

Thorpe, gentleman, half-brother by the mother's side of a Sir Miles Hobart, knight, described as late of Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks, but deceased at Highgate in the county of Middlesex, the grant to endure during the continuance of a suit respecting the validity of Sir Miles's will. It further appears that the suit was terminated on the 3rd September, 1633, by a decision against the will, and that administration was thereupon decreed as in an ordinary case of intestacy.‡ These letters of administration look as if they related to the Sir Miles Hobart of the pedigree just alluded to; but how was such a grant to be reconciled with the time of the death of the patriot stated by Collins? As to the *children*, G. A. C. suggests that if this were the patriot, the children alluded to might all be infants and their mother dead. Still all is in confusion.

G. A. C. next found it stated by Lysons§ that the patriot Sir Miles was killed by the overturning of his coach whilst passing down Holborn Hill in June 1632, and was buried at Great Marlow on the 4th July. This seemed precise enough, and to agree with the grant of administration; but how was it to be reconciled with the pedigree

* Harleian MS. 1096, fol. 114^b.

† Nicholaus Hubert, 2 fil. &c.



‡ Admin. Bucks. 1632, 26 June. Roberto Thorpe armigero, fratri uterino Milonis Hobart militis, nuper de Marlow Magna, com. Bucks. sed apud Highgate in com. Midds. defuncti, &c. Administ. bonor. pendente lite inter prefatum Robertum Thorpe, Mabellam Morgan, Mariam Herris, et Johannem Johnson ex una parte, et Johannem Hewet militem, ex altera parte, circa valorem testamenti.—*Marginal note*, Sententia lata pro nullitate testamenti dicti defuncti, 3 Sept. 1633. Admin. as of an intestate decreed.

§ Magna Britannia, i. 600.

in Collins, and if this was the real Sir Miles, did he die without issue, as stated in the pedigree, or leaving two children, as stated by Collins, to share between them the 5,000*l.* voted to them by the Parliament?

At this point G. A. C. left the inquiry, turning it over to our pages, in the hope that some antiquary resident in London would assist him in that further elucidation which it was all but impossible for a dweller in the country to accomplish.

Was this Sir Miles of the Parliament an ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire or not? was he descended from the Hobarts of Blickling, or from those of Plumstead, or from the family established in London which is mentioned in the pedigree? was he a knight or a baronet? did he die in 1649, or

in 1632? did he leave children or die without issue? if the latter, how came the Parliament to vote 5000*l.* "to his children?"—these are the principal questions which G. A. C. had raised, and which he desired to have cleared up.

The inquiry was obviously worthy of solution, and we therefore turned it over to one of our corps of detectives. His report is too long for insertion in the present number, but we shall publish it next month. At the same time that it answers the question, "Who was Sir Miles Hobart?" it will be found to illustrate, in a curious way, the dependence to be placed upon the statements of even our best peerages and histories, and the importance and necessity of testing all assertions by the public records, and other original authorities.

PALGRAVE'S HISTORY OF NORMANDY AND ENGLAND.

History of Normandy and of England. By Sir Francis Palgrave. Vol. i. 8vo. 1851.

OUR primary duty in reference to such a work as this is fortunately extremely clear. We have not as in some cases to hold a critical balance between the good and the ill, between what is well done and what is the reverse, and upon the inclination of the beam to pronounce whether the book is one which the public ought to have been troubled with or not. There can be no such question with respect to any work which proceeds from the pen of Sir Francis Palgrave, one of the most learned historical scholars of the present age. Whatever he may publish may be more or less complete; he may call it by a wrong name, it may be in truth a history and he may call it a romance, or it may be a sermon and he may term it a song, or it may have many minor faults of composition, or of detail; but otherwise than welcome it cannot be, and the first duty of the members of our ungentle craft is to teach the public to make it so. Sir Francis Palgrave is the man who in our part of the world at the present day is, probably with the exception of Mr. Hallam, the best read in the original sources of that branch of history with which he here deals. He has evidenced his acquaintance

with this high walk of literature in many published works, and also in many most valuable essays contributed to the pages of the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Reviews*. But throughout all his historical inquiries he has set before himself as a definite aim the elaboration of the "history of the Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, Cymric, and English races and nations," from their earliest appearance on the scene of European history. The prosecution of this great design has been aided by an official employment which has compelled him to "concentrate his attention upon English history," and now, after the lapse of five-and-twenty years of study and inquiry, he lays before us the present volume as the first-fruits of his important and long-continued labours. For lovers of historical literature not to rejoice over the appearance of such a work, or not to the extent of their power to teach all people, gentle and simple, cleric and lay, learned and lewd, that it is their bounden duty to give it a very hearty welcome, would be a mere absolute dereliction of a clear and very important duty. Everybody who feels what sound literature really is, what is its worth and dignity, and what its influ-

ence upon the civilization, and consequently upon all the highest interests of mankind, ought to do everything in his power to make known the existence and promote the success of a work which belongs to the highest class of historical composition, and is always learned, and not unfrequently original and profound.

The subject of the present volume, viewed in relation to the author's main design, is the establishment of the Northmen, or as they have been termed in England the Danes, in Normandy. But "a history of the Danish expeditions in France," remarks Sir Francis Palgrave, "must be dislocated unless the concurrent events of national French history are included;" he therefore has entered largely into the history of the Carolingian Empire, tracing it fully through the reigns of Louis le Débonnaire and his immediate successors, and in outline to the final extinction of the dynasty of Charlemagne and the accession of Hugh Capet.

This memorable portion of the history of Europe, of itself an ample theme for a separate history, is treated by Sir Francis Palgrave with especial reference to the principles which operated to bring about the dismemberment of the empire of Charlemagne. The successive partitions of the vast unwieldy territory, the unfilial rebellions of the sons of Louis le Débonnaire, their quarrels with one another after the death of their weak and foolish father, the untoward circumstances by which their course was every where beset, and even the natural phenomena by which the coming distress of nations was esteemed to be foretold, are all carefully worked into the picture, and shown to have operated in bringing about those terrible circumstances of general anarchy and confusion during which the populous north first poured down its hardy warriors upon the shores of France. Louis le Débonnaire had adopted precautions which availed for the protection of the inland territory. "Never yet had the pirate vessels floated on the fresh waters;" but in the deadly struggles of Louis's successors the protecting force was withdrawn. The Northmen, eagerly watching on the coast, espied the fa-

vourable opportunity, and instantly took advantage of it to occupy the estuary of the Seine.

"Osker, hitherto undistinguishable amongst the Danish captains of the Channel fleet, conducted the expedition: an unusually high tide facilitated the invasion. On the eve preceding the very day when Louis cut up and dispersed the Frankish army under the Duke of Austria's command, did Osker's fleet enter the brimful river. The Seine flood-tides were then accompanied by a sudden head or rise of waters, the sea conflicting with the river, similar to the *eager* or *eau-guerre* so remarkable in the mouth of the Severn; the roar could be heard five leagues off. As their vessels rowed upwards, and the crews contemplated the unfolding of the winding shores, how the prospect must have delighted the Northmen during this their first navigation of the Seine: the fruitful fields, thick orchards, the bright, cheerful, and healthy cliffs, and the succession of villas, burghs, and monasteries, basking securely in the enjoyment of undisturbed opulence. Generations had elapsed since the country had been visited by any calamity; the Northmen had been kept off, and commerce and agriculture equally contributed to the people's prosperity. But the Danish fleet never slackened oar or sail, the crews never touched the land; they had a great object in view, they would not halt to plunder now,—lose the tide, not they!" (p. 323.)

Mr. Hallam describes the mode of warfare adopted in these incursions both in England and France to have been the same. "Sailing up navigable rivers," he says, "in their vessels of small burden, and fortifying the islands which they occasionally found, they made these intrenchments at once an asylum for their women and children, a repository for their plunder, and a place of retreat from superior force." (Middle Ages, i. 27, edit. 1826.)

They who are at all acquainted with the nature of the terrible ravages which our own country suffered in this way from these wild barbarians, will not be surprised at the result which ensued from the advance of Osker up the Seine; but Sir Francis shall tell the tale in his own words. The passage gives a fair specimen of his style and also of the ordinary character of his illustration.

"Osker was seeking to secure the

booty of Rouen by a *coup-de-main*. Gallo-Roman Rothomagus, and the various suburbs and villages included in its modern municipal *octroi*, constituted a congeries of islands, another Venice, upon Seine. The ground plot of the present flourishing city was either partly occupied or much intersected by the ramifying channels of the river, as well as by various rivulets, the Renelle, the Aubette, the Robec, the *Roth-bach* or *red-beck*, the red stream—a name of which the etymology perplexes the ethnographer, uncertain whether the Teutonic roots should be claimed for the Gaulish indwellers, or the Scandinavian invader. The bed of the Seine came very nigh to the cathedral; the church of *Saint Martin de la Roquette* was so called in consequence of its being built upon a small rock in the middle of the waters, and the parishes of Saint Clement, Saint Eloi, and Saint Etienne were insular likewise. The city was fired and plundered. Defence was wholly impracticable, and great slaughter ensued: it was reported that the archbishop was killed. This, however, was not the case: Gundobald, the prelate, escaped like the monks of Saint Ouen, who fled, bearing with them the relics of the Saint; but the monastery, then standing beyond the city precinct, was sacked, and the buildings exceedingly damaged. It is thought, however, by some architectural antiquaries, that the *Tour des Clercs*, the Romanesque fragment now incorporated with the exquisitely delicate flamboyant structure, is a portion of the apse belonging to the original Basilica. Of the cathedral, hardly one stone remained upon another; nor were the injuries which the sacred structures of Rouen received during this invasion effectually repaired, until the piety of Rollo and the Normans restored the fabrics their forefathers had destroyed.

"Osker's three days' occupation of Rouen was remuneratingly successful. Their vessels loaded with spoil and captives, gentle and simple, clerks, merchants, citizens, soldiers, peasants, nuns, dames, and damsels, the Danes dropped down the Seine to complete their devastation on the shores. They had struck the first blow at the provincial capital, and were now comparatively at leisure." (pp. 323-5.)

Within a short time the Danes, grown, not bolder, but more familiar with the country and the people, ventured up the Seine as far as Paris. They occupied the future capital, carrying devastation every where, and especially into the tenantless monasteries, from which the monks had fled. After they had completed their work

of destruction they were bought off by a subsidy, almost incredible, of 7,000 pounds of silver. A bribe so vast tempted new hordes. Charles the Bald, unable to raise more money, gave them permission to land, and the mouth of the Seine became a rendezvous for pirate fleets, and the neighbourhood a place of retreat after piratical incursions. In a few years Paris was again attacked, and again, it seems as if it had been of course, it was occupied and plundered. This time (it was A. D. 857) the destruction was memorable. The churches of St. Denis, Notre Dame, and St. Germain-des-près redeemed themselves by payment; but the faithless Normans did not hold to their contract, or another company of pirates did not consider it binding upon them, and all were sacked.

"Sainte Geneviève suffered most severely amongst all; and the pristine beauty of the structure rendered the calamity more conspicuous and the distress more poignant. During three centuries the desolated grandeur of the shattered ruins continued to excite sorrow and dread, the fragments and particles of the gilt mosaics glittering upon the fire-scathed vaultings. . . . Until the reign of Philippe-Auguste the church remained desolate, uncovered, and open to the sky. Abbot Stephen (afterwards Bishop of Tournay) then began the restoration. Another sanctuary was erected, containing the renewed shrine of the patroness of Paris, vast and gloomy, and inspiring religious awe: pendant over the portal hung the iron sanctuary ring, which, touched by the fugitive, protected him from the avenger.

"Such was the traditionary respect rendered to the dark Gothic Basilica that the building was preserved when the new edifice arose—Corinthian portico and mathematically-balanced cupola equally testifying the increase of architectural skill and the decline of religious sentiment. The last fragments were not uprooted until after the restoration of the Bourbons. We well recollect the belfry-tower standing, when we first saw Paris, upon the dusty and desolate plot: the church had been previously demolished by the *Bande-Noire*, and the empty stone coffins of the Merovingian kings were found as they had been left by the Scandinavian grave-robbers—plundered, broken open, and in confusion." (pp. 461-2.)

The terrified Franks, instead of

meeting their barbarous invaders in the field, or defending their altars hand to hand, introduced a new clause into their Liturgy—"a *furor* *Normannorum libera nos* — which continued to be intoned in the abbey choir even till the era of Louis Treize." But Providence is never easily induced to help those who do not strive to help themselves. The Franks continued disputing and fighting with one another, whilst successive bands of furious Danes poured over the desolated country. In A.D. 861 Paris was a third time occupied, and that so suddenly, that it is said "the monks of Saint Germain-des-près were surprised whilst singing matins, the monastery plundered, the buildings set on fire; the various merchants who attempted to rescue their property by boating up the Seine intercepted, and their goods and wares captured and destroyed."

Wave after wave of furious pirates swept over the devoted land, until it was almost deserted by its population. The sea-board was left untilled, the churches and monasteries stood mere black dismantled ruins, and the chief remaining inhabitants were impoverished and defenceless traders who carried on a small commerce upon the once busy Seine. Such was the misery to which the country had been reduced, when a new viking, not less daring, but somewhat more inclinable towards civilisation than his predecessors, made his first appearance on the shore. This was the celebrated Rollo, who advanced up the Seine to Rouen, A.D. 876. The inhabitants instantly capitulated. According to tradition he anchored his bark at the foot of the rock on which stands the church of St. Martin, and, landing there, consented to spare the prostrate country on being paid a Danegeld of five thousand pounds. Returning to the north, in a few years he reappeared with a new and not less greedy host. Rouen was occupied again; Pontoise surrendered, and "On to Paris!" was the cry throughout the Danish host, whose craft of all kinds, great and small, boats and wherries, barques and barges, extended for two leagues in length, and bore upon the bosom of the Seine the combined forces of Sigfried and Rollo, numbered at forty thousand men.

This siege of Paris began on the 27th November, 885: but times were altered since the Danes had last effected their easy entrance into the unresisting capital. Charles the Bald had encircled the island-city with fortifications, earthworks, and barricades, which were a sore puzzle to the impetuous Danes; and Providence had heard the prayer, a *furor* *Normannorum*, and had put hearts of courage into the breasts of Eudes, the first of the Capets, and Gauzeline, a bishop. From autumn to autumn the Northmen were kept at bay. At the end of twelve months Charles the Fat came to a compromise with the invaders. Burgundy having revolted against his authority, he gave the rebellious country over to the tender mercies of the Danes, and paid them money to enable them to remove with credit from Paris to Dijon. This arrangement, which introduced the Danes into the heart of France, is defended (as we think, very insufficiently) by Sir Francis Palgrave (p. 617). It ruined its proposer, after whose death the valiant Capet who had defended Paris was rewarded with the crown, and proved his prowess by many victories over the Northmen. For a second and even a third time he withstood their attempts on Paris. On his death the whole country was overrun by the Danes, and many of them effected permanent settlements in various districts. The Church put forth her missionary strength for their conversion. The mind of Rollo began to open to a perception of the worth of Christianity. A conference was held between the king of the Franks and the sea-king at St. Clair sur Epte, in the year 911. The rough Northman hero consented to receive baptism; the Terra Normannorum—the Haute Normandie with Britany—was ceded to him as a fief; and Gisella, a daughter of France, was rather unwillingly accepted by him in marriage. The incident of his performing homage is thus related by Sir Francis Palgrave.

"The dominion thus determined, Rollo, obeying the directions given by the Frankish counsellors, placed his hands between the hands of the king, and became the king's man; such an act as never had been performed by Rollo's father, or Rollo's grandfather, or Rollo's great-grandfather before him. Therefore

from the king he received his investiture—the appointed land to be held *in alodo et in fundo*, and all Britany: the land from the Epte to the sea. A custom subsisted in the Carolingian court that whoever asked or received any boon from royalty kissed the sovereign's knee or buskin in token of grateful humility. This mode of obedience had no relation to 'feudalism.'—*La bouche et les mains* sufficed; merely as 'senior' the king would require no more; but the ceremony of *adoration* was a very ancient and universal mode of testifying subjection, and was rendered without difficulty by any suppliant for grace and favour. The incident would scarcely require much notice were it not for the dogged illiberality which has converted the usage into an accusation against the bishops, who are charged with having introduced the practice for the purpose of humiliating the temporal nobility.

"The demand, however, though accustomed, affronted Rollo, who indignantly refused. *Ne si, by Got!* was his exclamation. The Franks insisting upon conformity, Rollo surlily consented that his proxy should render the worship claimed for the king, and Charles, as is well known, was rudely thrown backwards by the Danish soldier. Norman arrogance—such as was displayed when Rollo's descendant, Robert le Diable, the Conqueror's father, bullied the throne of the Eastern Emperor—may perhaps be considered as confirming the story; and if it be not true, the family were proud of an insult fabled to have been offered to the French sovereign, which amounts to nearly the same thing." (pp. 686-7.)

The semi-Christian Northman governed his dukedom with vigour; standing between France and the incursions of his countrymen, rebuilding as his own capital the very Rouen which he had destroyed, and re-invigorating the old Frankish population by the admixture of his northern heroes. Aged three-score years and upwards on his marriage with the blooming Gisella, the grim, wrinkled pirate soon separated from her, without having any legitimate heir to his dukedom. But he did not die childless. William Longsword and Adela, his son and daughter by a Vermandois damsel, inherited and transmitted his heroic qualities. How those qualities were modified by Christianity and education will appear at large in Sir Francis's future volumes: at present he tells us no more respecting the

successors of Rollo than that "discernment in the choice of talent, and munificence in rewarding ability," are qualities which may be truly ascribed to them; that they were "open-handed, open-hearted, not indifferent to birth or lineage, but never allowing station or origin, nation or language, to obstruct the elevation of those whose talent, learning, knowledge, or aptitude, gave them their patent of nobility." (p. 705.)

In relating this interesting portion of his history Sir Francis Palgrave goes fully into all such details of the contemporary history of France as tend to illustrate his main subject, besides which there is a great deal of incidental comment upon facts connected with the language and literature of the period, and the whole is interspersed with reflections and moral considerations suggested by the course of the narrative. This is the weakest part of the book; not that there is any great cause for objection to the comments and reflections themselves, but many of them are altogether out of place. We have, for example, at the beginning, three pages or more of moral reflections flowing out of the aptness of the simile "The Stream of Time." Such reflections are well enough if found in a review or essay, even in an historical essay; but, unless history is to be a composite mixture, a mere hotchpot, into which every thing is to be brought, certainly such reflections can well be spared out of historical works. The experience of every reader must forcibly convince him that such reflections impede the flow of a narrative and destroy its effect? If there are any instances in which such is not the result, it is because the passages are invariably *skipped*. Sir Francis would perhaps reply, after the manner of his defence against the anticipated charge of having neglected "the dignity of history," that no peculiar fashion of diction is required for history, and that the writer of history may fairly use whatever tends to rouse observation, to stimulate perception, or aid the memory. But such reflections, when introduced "aside," do not "rouse observation"—they deaden it; they do not "stimulate perception"—they overpower it; they do not "aid the memory," but impede its exercise, and

withdraw it from that subject upon which it ought to be concentrated.

As we are pointing out what we consider to be one defect in this very important work, we will name another—the mode of citing authorities. They are withdrawn from the accustomed and clearly most convenient place, the foot of the page, to the end of the volume, and there they are mentioned, not in the usual manner, but for the most part in the lump, under the title of “Principal Authorities.” In this way we are furnished with very convenient and useful general information respecting various chronicles in the several collections made use of; but historical writers are bound to cite their authorities in such manner as to give inquirers the power of testing their assertions one by one, or section by section at the least. It is not enough to club together some twenty or more pages, and then inform the historical student that the “principal authorities” for this chapter or division are such and such. No man can satisfactorily trace an author to his authorities if they are referred to generally in this manner. Practically this mode of citation operates as a barrier to the discovery of authorities, and, to the extent to which it does so, it is a very serious blemish upon the historical authority of the work which adopts it. Of course such cannot be the case with Sir Francis Palgrave, but it looks like a contrivance for concealing authorities, and preventing the writer's text being tested. The welfare of historical literature depends entirely upon the proper mode in which authorities are cited. Without that check upon authors they will rhodomontade; and therefore, if it were only for example sake, so high an authority as Sir Francis Palgrave ought to be very particular upon the point. He has been misled into the adoption of his present practice by the example of Luden, a German writer, but we beg him to reconsider the question.

The sentiments and opinions advocated by Sir Francis may be imagined by those who are acquainted with his former works. He is a zealous mediævalist; an especial admirer of the mediæval Church, and a believer in its “general healthiness.” “The scheme

and intent of mediæval catholicity,” he says, “was to render faith the all-actuating and all-controlling vitality,” a high aspiration, which failed because, as he thinks, such a state of society is absolutely incompatible with the kingdoms of the world. If the first part of this assertion be true, if the design of the mediæval Church is here stated accurately, it becomes necessary to inquire into the nature of the faith which “mediæval catholicity” strove to render dominant. The subsequent volumes of Sir Francis's work, if he treats his subject honestly, will enable us to determine whether the faith of which he speaks was a faith allied to truth, or a faith founded upon falsehood; a faith supported by fables and propagated by lying wonders; a faith in puerile and idolatrous superstitions; a faith, not in the Saviour and the gospel, but in the Virgin and the priest; a system, not of Christian light and liberty, but of a debased and debasing thralldom both of soul and body. We shall be delighted to find that he enters upon this inquiry with the fullness both of detail and knowledge which are in his power. His own mind is evidently made up, but he ought to let us see the facts upon which he has been led to his conclusions. At present we differ from him, but we shall receive with respect whatever he may publish upon the subject, and are prepared to expect that his acquaintance with the period may enable him to bring before us many facts which we have overlooked, or have not duly weighed. But we suspect that if we ultimately remain unconverted by Sir Francis Palgrave, it will rather be the result of differing from him as to conclusions than as to facts. In the volume before us we have many striking examples of this kind of difference: the quotation of one of them will suffice.

It is well known that the mediæval chroniclers were careful registrars of all unusual appearances either in the heavenly bodies or on the earth. Even brief chronographers in their simple records gave space to things marvellous in nature by the side of great revolutions in empire. Deaths of kings and invasions of barbarians are linked together in these fragmentary and meagre pages with appearances of

comets and the flashing of the northern lights. Under 1066, the year of the death of Edward the Confessor, the invasion of the Danes, and the landing of the Conqueror, we read in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, "There was over all England such a token seen in the heavens as no man ever before saw. Some said it was the comet-star, which some men call the hairy-star, and it appeared first on the eve of Litanía Major, the 8th of the kalends of May, and so shone all the seven nights." Such a record is a valuable contribution to the history of natural phenomena, but in the estimation of the chronicler the appearance was much more than an ordinary although unusual natural phenomenon, it was "a token," a fearful heavenly forewarning of the "distress of nations with perplexity" which fell upon unhappy England at that disastrous period. We had thought that this old "superstition" (for so we must call it, in spite of all our respect for Sir Francis), this illogical coupling together of ordinary natural appearances with extraordinary incidents in human history, had disappeared before the general diffusion of intelligence and knowledge; but what says Sir Francis? Having led the way by asserting that "it is indisputable that the cosmical phenomena occurring in the period commencing with the fall of the Roman Empire, and terminating about the period of the Crusades, were singularly remarkable and abundant" (p. 220), which we beg to say we have never seen proved; and that Louis le Débonnaire "was encouraged by Holy Writ to ponder upon such signs and tokens as messages of wrath or warning" (p. 221), which we do not allow; Sir Francis, at a subsequent page, proceeds thus:—

"The cosmical phenomena, so physically and morally important during the mediæval era, continued and increased. The heavens throbbed with blue and red and yellow fires: comets and cometary beams traversed the sky—tremendous earthquakes increased the alarm—the volcanic Rhine region was particularly disturbed—but the concussions were not confined to this locality. Commencing with earth-thunder, the shocks prevailed seven days throughout the Gauls; the subterraneous 'bellowings,' as they are described, recurring periodically at certain

ascertained watches and hours of night and day. To these were added keen famine and dire pestilence.

"Taken in the wider sense, every physical phenomenon is an historical incident, whether affecting the material condition of man or his mind—the pestilence-breathing blast not more so than the Aurora's innocuous beams. Feebly and faint-heartedly would Livy, the rebuker of a corrupt and apostate generation, have fulfilled his high mission, had he not constantly and faithfully borne witness to the prodigies whilome received by his forefathers, as testifying the active presence of the Deity, teaching them to nourish their strength by confessing their weakness, and to acknowledge that their power was a free gift, which the Gods, the Divine warnings contemned, would take away.

"Science cannot dispel this lurking belief [what belief?] so flippantly denominated superstition—it is innate and unconquerable. If the weather be coarse during the national fête the tricolor is gloomy. The Parisian crowds are dispirited by the darkened heavens, and they loudly give utterance to their heaviness. That a bright gleam of sunshine should suddenly illuminate the House of Peers and dart down upon the Lords Commissioners when they declared the Royal Assent to the Reform Bill, was joyfully accepted by the hard-headed, unimaginative Radical as a happy foreboding. Tokens, predictions, prognostics, possess a psychological reality. All events are but the consummation of preceding causes, distinctly felt though not clearly apprehended until the accomplishment ensues. Whilst the strain is sounding, the pre-established harmony of atmosphere, of nerve, and of soul reveals to the most untutored listener that the tune will end with the key-note, though he cannot explain why each succeeding bar leads to the concluding chord." (pp. 339, 340.)

What all this may mean we confess we cannot exactly tell. It seems to us like the confused utterance of one who aspires after the reputation of a Livy, but wants the courage which he attributes to his prototype. If it really means anything at all, it must be taken as a warning that there is no phase of mediæval superstition that is beyond the reach of revival, and that the middle ages are likely to be defended, and the healthiness of the mediæval church to be proved, not by the production of new evidence, but by the adoption of mediæval principles. If we will forget that science has discovered the physi-

cal laws by which heaven and earth are linked together; shut our eyes upon the comforts, the blessings, and the increased freedom, of civilization; and block up again the opened apertures by which we have admitted heaven's own light; we shall in due time be tamed down into a condition in which we may appreciate the virtues and the excellence of the mediæval period. We are to drug ourselves, and go amongst the drugged inhabitants of a Happy Home, in order to form our estimate of the natural qualities of the several classes of creatures which are there confined.

The occurrence, in Sir Francis Palgrave's work, of many passages similar in point of composition to that which we have just read, is to be explained by the way in which the work has been written. "In every stage it has been spoken: that is to say, written down by dictation, and transcribed by dictation." Loose discursive comments, dropping with fatal facility from the mouth of the speaker, have thus crept into the book, overlaying in many places the more valuable matter which abounds in it, and most seriously interfering with its chance of being accepted as a popular book. For ourselves we end, as we began, with expressing our thankfulness for the book and our admiration of it. In whatever shape it comes, it is welcome to us. But if Sir Francis wishes his learning to have direct weight and influence upon the world, we would intreat him carefully

to revise the commentary and reflective passages of his work, to cut down its diffuseness, and to prune it of everything approaching to what the world now esteems to be mere commonplace. We fear this will be very unpalatable advice. The author evidently delights in that sparkling stream of free and easy reflection in which he meanders along so gaily, and by means of which, whilst treating of the Carlovingians and the Northmen, Louis le Débonnaire and Rollo, he is able to insinuate his own opinions, political and religious;—slapping away at those whom he calls Radicals, whilst he lectures men who term their brethren Papists or Puritans, and comments upon the irreligiousness of accounting for the fall of the Carlovingian dynasty by the doctrine of probabilities rather than by that of a run of ill-luck. All this is no doubt very natural to an historical talker, but it is not suitable to the pages of an historical writer. So long as it remains in its present prominence in those of the present author, his solid learning may furnish materials for many books to be written by other men, but he himself will neither reap the universal fame nor the compensating profit from his long continued studies which the whole world would like to see him enjoy.

We intreat his pardon for the freedom of these observations, and shall not cease to admire his historical learning, even although he should reject our advice.

PETITION AGAINST THE RETURN OF GEORGE GASCOIGNE, THE POET, TO PARLIAMENT.

THE interference of the Privy Council in procuring the return to Parliament of persons well affected to the government used to be a common occurrence, but we do not recollect an instance of the Lords of the Council taking upon themselves to determine the fitness to serve of a person once elected. In the following paper, which we believe has never yet been published, we find an appeal made to them to exercise that power, in order to prevent the sitting in parliament of no

less a person (as it seems to me) than Gascoigne the poet.

The grounds assigned in this paper constitute a heavy impeachment against his moral character. The catalogue of offences has evidently been artfully prepared. With an ignorant and tautologous minuteness, which betrays a malicious anxiety not to leave anything in doubt, the careful enumerator of Gascoigne's demerits could not rest upon the accusation of his being an "atheist," but must needs add, that he

was also a "godless person." Of the real accuracy of any one of the charges, or of the fact that this paper really applies to the poet, we know so little of Gascoigne's history, that it is scarcely possible to speak with certainty. We do not find his name in any list of the members for Midhurst that we have been able to refer to. The persons named in Dallaway and in Willis as returned for that borough for the parliament in question, which was that of the 14th Elizabeth, and assembled on the 8th May, 1572, are Thomas Bowyer and Thomas Holcroft; but it should be borne in mind that Lord Montague, the noble owner of Cowdray, was the patron both of the borough of Midhurst and of Gascoigne. Amongst Gascoigne's "Flowers" is an interesting poem, spoken at a masque written on occasion of the double marriage at one time of the eldest son and a daughter of the first Viscount Montague, and a daughter and son of Sir William Dormer.

Throughout Gascoigne's works there is a singular and often-recurring expression of regret, even if it may not occasionally be termed remorse, in reference to the actions of his youth. In the preface addressed "To the Reverend Divines," prefixed to the collection of his works published in 1575,* he addresses them thus:—

"My reverend and well-beloved, whatsoever my youth hath seemed unto the graver sort, I would be very loth now in my middle age to deserve reproach, more loth to touch the credit of any other, and most loth to have mine own name become unto you odious. For if I should now, at this age, seem as careless of reproach as I was in green youth ready to go astray, my faults might quickly grow double, and mine estimation should be worthy to remain but single. I have learned that although there may be found in a gentleman whereby to be reprehended or rebuked, yet ought he not to be worthy of reproof or condemnation."

Again, in his preface addressed "To all Young Gentlemen," he thus pictures himself:

"A young man well born, tenderly fostered, and delicately accompanied, shall

hardly pass over his youth without falling into some snares of the devil and temptations of the flesh. But a man of middle years, who hath to his cost experimented the vanities of youth, and to his peril passed them; who hath bought repentance dear, and yet gone through with the bargain; who seeth before his face the time past lost and the rest passing away in post;—such a man had more need to be well advised in his doings and resolute in his determinations. For with more ease and greater favour may we answer for ten mad follies committed in green youth than one sober oversight escaped in years of discretion. Lycurgus, the good princely philosopher, ordained that if an old man perceiving a young man to commit any dishonesty did not rebuke but suffer him, the aged should be chastised and the young man should be absolved

"I assure you, young bloods, that I have not published the same (his poems) to the intent that other men hereafter might be infected with my follies forepassed. . . . Most of them being written in my madness, might have yielded then more delight to my frantic sense to see them published than they now do accumulate cares in my mind to set them forth corrected; and a deformed youth had been more likely to set them to sale long sithence than a reformed man can be able now to protect them with simplicity. The scope of mine intent and the mark whereat I shoot is double, I mean, grounded upon two sundry causes; the one that, being indebted unto the world at the least 5000 days very vainly spent, I may yield him yet some part of my account in those poems. . . . The other reason is, that because I have, to mine own great detriment, mispent my golden time, I may serve as ensample to the youthful gentlemen of England that they run not on the rocks which have brought me to shipwreck. Beware, therefore, lusty gallants, how you smell to these posies. And learn you to use the talent which I have highly abused. Make me your mirror. And if hereafter you see me recover mine estate, or re-edify the decayed walls of my youth, then begin you sooner to build some foundation which may beautify your palace. If you see me sink in distresses (notwithstanding that you judge me quick of capacity) then learn you to maintain yourselves swimming in prosperity, and eschew betimes the whirlpool of misgovernment."

* The Posies of George Gascoigne esquire, corrected, perfected, and augmented by the authour, 1575. Tam Marti quam Mercurio. Printed at London for Richard Smith, and are to be solde at the north-weast doore of Paules church. 4to.

Still more poignantly, and with feeling and eloquence, he writes to Lord Grey of Wilton in the dedication of his "Steel Glass."

"I have misgoverned my youth. I confess it. What shall I do then? Shall I yield to misery as just plague appointed for my portion? Magnanimity saith "No," and Industry seemeth to be of the very same opinion. I am derided, suspected, accused, and condemned. Yea, more than that, I am rigourously rejected when I proffer amends for my harm. Should I therefore despair? Shall I yield unto jealousy, or drown my days in idleness, because their beginning was bathed in wantonness? Surely, my lord, the magnanimity of a noble mind will not suffer me, and the delightful reward of diligence doth utterly forbid me.

"Shall I grudge to be reproved for that which I have done indeed . . . I have loitered, my lord, I confess. I have lain stretching me, like a lubber, when the sun did shine, and now I strive, all in vain, to load the cart when it raineth. I regarded not my comeliness in the May moon of my youth, and yet now I stand prinking me in the glass when the crow's-foot is grown under my eye . . . I have learned in sacred Scriptures to heap coals upon the heads of mine enemies by honest dealing, and our Saviour himself hath encouraged me, saying I shall not lack neither work nor service, although it were noon-day before I came into the market place."

In these, and many similar expressions of penitence, scattered through Gascoigne's works, we have probably a somewhat exaggerated confession of those youthful failings which caused his father to disinherit him; but they certainly do not contain anything which gives warrant for the more serious accusations contained in the following paper. And yet such immoralities as Gascoigne admits, when magnified and distorted by political or personal rancour, could with little difficulty be made the basis of accusations as heinous as any of those which are here laid to his charge. That he was over head and ears in debt was very likely; therefore the first item is in all probability substantially true. That he was "a common rhymor" was certainly true; and that he was not disinclined to speak freely of "persons of great calling" may be admitted; and probably that is all that is correct in the third accusation. The second and the fourth might easily be mere ex-

aggerations, founded upon distorted hearsay, or perhaps even upon his own ready confessions of what kind of life he had led. It is the tendency of such a change as had come over the mind of Gascoigne, and especially in the instance of a man of strong feelings and active imagination, to excite him to exaggerate the malignity of his own past evil life. That he had ceased to be a "godless person" in 1575 is sufficiently proved by the passages we have quoted, and incontestably so by the whole tenour of his works.

Supposing this petition to relate to Gascoigne, it would be easy to build a romance upon its possible results. Just after the time when it was presented, Gascoigne abandoned his profession, left England, and served for a time under the Prince of Orange in the Low Countries. One can conceive of an impetuous sensitive man, that, stung to the quick by such an accusation, unwilling to subject his patron who had procured his return to parliament to the possible discredit and the certain annoyance which would result from any investigation, he threw up his seat and embarked in that cause which offered employment to all the hot aspiring Protestant blood in England. But this is mere conjecture. Let us hope that the publication of the following paper will lead to renewed inquiry into the circumstances of his life.

This paper occurs amongst the Domestic Papers in the State Paper Office under the year 1572.

"Petition against George Gascoigne, May, 1572.

"To the Right Honorable the Lordes of the Privie Counsaile.

"Certaine objections why George Gascoigne oughte not to be admitted to be a burgesse of the parliament.

"First, he is indebted to a greate number of personnes, for the which cause he hath absented himselfe from the citie, and hath lurked at villages neere unto the same citie by a longe time, and nowe beinge returned for a burgesse of Midehurste in the countie of Sussex, doethe shewe his face openlie, in the despite of all his creditors.

"Item, he is a defamed person and noted as well for manslaughter, as for other greate crymes.

"Item, he is a common rymer and a deviser of slaundersous pasquelles againste diverse personnes of greate callinge.

“ Item, he is a notorious ruffianne and especialle noted to be both a spie, an atheist, and godlesse persone.

“ For the which causes he is not meete to be of the Cownsaile of Highe Courte of Parliament.”

THE NATURE OF THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES OF THE MIDDLE AGES ILLUSTRATED BY DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE TOWN OF LEICESTER.

No. III.

[*Concluded from Mag. for June, 1851, p. 599.*]

I NOW turn to the very curious Laws of the Portmanmote of Leicester, as revised by Edmund, Earl of Leicestershire, brother of King Edward I. Instead of translating them from the original Latin, I copy them from an old English version, apparently of the middle or the latter part of the fifteenth century; as in that form they have upon them a picturesque and genuine air of antiquity, which would be lost in a new translation.

The laws run thus :

“ For that the delayes of the court of Portmanmote of Leycester have been full long, and some usages lessened to theym, that [they] theyr right [might] not sue, Syr Edmund, brother of o^r. Lord the king, lord of the toun aforesaid, by his counseyle, and by thassent of the mayre and of the juriez, and of all the comens of the same toun, hathe ordeyned and purveied amendments vndre wreten.

“ First, for that that when a man maketh his pleint of an other, of det or of trespas, the half yere or oon yere hole passed often afore that he myght bring his aduersarie to aunswer to the partie by feble distres of the baillieffs; and, by that that they hyd theyr godes in chambres, or other places there, a man myght not distreyn them; and also, for that that they passed without amerciement of the defaultes; in amendement of this thing it is purveyed, whan a man pleyneth him of an other reseauant in the toun, in his absence, of det or of cataile with wrong taken or withholden, be he of whom is pleyned somond by witnes of the neighbors to be at the next court to aunswer. And if [to] that court he cometh not, be made a symple distres, vntill he be attached by plegges to be at another court. And if he finde plegges and come not, or if he will not finde plegges, he be comaunded to be distreyned to be at the iii^d. court by the grete distres, by what some evyr a man

findeth of his within his house or without; so that if he make to hyde or inclose in chambre, or in other places, the baillief, by the sight of the neighbors, him make entre thorough out all to distreyn him of it, forasmuch that he him iustifieth. And if he hath founden plegges to come, be his pleggis amerced, for that that they came not at the day; if they may not shewe resonable encheson for the which they came not.

“ In the same manner be it made in ple of trespas, as to distresses; but that all at the first be put by plegges. Afterwards, whan the defendant hath made defaultes, so that he come by grete distres, that that issue upon him be in amercy; if he may not his defaultes save to sey that he was out of the toun and knewe not of the pleinte, or that he was distourbet by an other cause resonable, and that he will averre to it. If the defendaunt have founden plegges or mainprenours, to be at the court at a certein day, and ther may not be, have those plegges* or those mainprenours. If they wolde at the day oon for-sall for him in the stede of assoyne, as afore it was vsed, and there have they afterward afor at anothre day to that at which our that the partees comen first to gedre in court, the defendaunte, if he wolde say ‘have law,’ and by that passe at that journey, as afore it was vsed; so that bot by ‘havelawe’ to sey in oon quarrell be no delaye granted but oon time, and when he hath sayde ‘havelawe’ finde he plegges, or to put his estatt in plegage; and if he be ruled to come at the next court, saying as was vsed afore; and if than he come not, he be distreyned by the grete distresse, as it is sayde afore, till he come, and whan he cometh, he be mercyd if he may not his defawtes save.

“ And for that that it happeneth other while, that a man pleyneth him of an othre of a grete quantite of det, or of grevous trespas, and he of whom is pleyned is not justisable gnowe [neither?] by lands or tenements nor by othre thinges that he

* That is, let the bail or pledges be taken in custody.

hath in the toun, at oon tyme selleth and bringeth catelles into y^e toun and is by thoos catelles distreyned for to justifie him and to make delyver his catelles by plegges or mainprenours to come and to be at right, aftyr he hath there his plegges and his mainprenours in courte; and if he withdrawe and eloyne his gods, [so] that no distres may bee founde upon him; and for that that thoos pleggs in that caas were wont to make the peas ayeinst the baillief of oon vid., or of xiid., of that that they ther had not as they ther pleynour or mainprisoun, and by that that they shall pass quyte and the pleintyf lose so his dette or his amendes that he oughte to have; upon that it is purveyed, in that caas, if the distres be delyueryed by pleggs or maynprenour of eny if he that is replevied or mainprised noe come not to be justified, as ought to do, he his borough or his mainprenours distreyned to have hym forth if they him might have, and be they amerced for that that they have him not, if they may not by reasonable excuse save, and ther at the leste have the things afore that by theyr plenyng or the mainprise was delyvered, or the value.

"And for that that the vsage ys in the toun that a man that houldeth of the erle in chief, may come and to aske court of him, it appeareth often that aftyr that that the partie in his suete was long travelled, and the court also; first, at y^e begynnyng he hadde vsed his court, and demaunde his court, and then he had in that court fro this tyme forwarde made all newe delays; vpon it it is now purveyed, that he that wool court aske, come and ther aske within the iij^{de} court of the p'ole [parole] attached, and afore that that the p'ole be quareled or aunsewerd; and thus not lose his court of that quarele; and afterward, whan he shall have his court, make full pleyn right; and if he do not come the pleintyf ayein at the chief court, and take by xii men lafull in what this court to him is fayled right, and be the lord warned to come to here yat if he wool, and his aduersarie also; and if the defeaute of the court be p'oved, go forth in the principall in the chief court, as it hath been vsed before.

"And for that it was vsed afore this tymes, when thies parties oughte to pledde, and the pleintyf hadde said his quarell, if the defendant, as often as the parole was out of his mouthe, he oweth not 'Thwertnay,' he was holden as not defendant; and yt shulde appere swareles, and he was not suffred to emparle, nor to aske counsell, nor no man that knewe thoos vsage to speke for him; wherof many thereof were loste, that knewe not thoos vsages; vpon that is now purveyed, that whan thoos parties apperen and owen

to pledde, the pleintyf say, pleinment his quarell, without chalenge or hoket, by him self if he knowe, or by an othere if he be avowed, if him self ne knewe; so that by for getting of time, nor by other circumstance [of] chalenge the quarell be not abated, but if the defendaunt aske declaracon of the tyme or of other things that necessarie is at the pleintyf for much better to be acerteined, to aunswer by the declaracon made the same ovr without chalenge.

"Afterward, whan the pleintyf shall have quarell, the defendaunt have resonable espace to aunswer, that he be not surprized; and if he him woll counsell and emparle, do it by leve, and come agein and sey, that he craveth yt may avail him without chalenge or hoket, by him self or by an other that is avowed, if him self knowe not, and if he trowe that his first aunswer suffiseth not sey othere thing, or if he will to troath hold and [. . .] to take, and if peraventur whan the pleintyf shall quarell, the defendaunt may not with say that that he hath said ageinst him, or he woll not aunswere, after that he shal be monyshed by the baillief, if he sey not resonable excuse for the which he oweth not to aunswer, be he as not dependaunt and as swatheles as was afore vsed.

"And for that that afore it was vsed, that the defendaunt to the pleint of the pleintiff other things to aunswer, but all for to graunt or all to sey, 'Thwertnay;' and whan he hath said 'Nay he oweth,' to be at his lawe himself vi hands, than his aduersarie, or a man for him, shall chese folke that shall not go with him for favor of the othere partie, or for hatreden of him; and if he may not his lawe make with such folks named, shall be atteint of all the plee, were it true or fals; for that is purveyed, first, in plee of dett, if the defendaunt with say, and the demaundant hath prove of his det, by writing, tale, or by two voices, be he receyved to prove hit to do so, that if he haue not but a taile, or by two voices, rise he up first and afterwards his witness that he brings, and be they examined of the hering, and of the sight, thos witnes, if they were at the taking of the dette, or at the making of the taile, or if they were ther where the det or the taile was graunted; and, after that that they preven, for to recouer his det or to lese; and be thies witness lafull people, and not suspect customers, nor hired fals othes to go, and if he name witnes and they for fauor or by hat withdrawe them the trouth to say, be they distreyned by the baillief to come and say ther the trouth; and also as it is afore-said, be they examyned, or if the parties by assentement wolde put them in the

enquest taken of neighbours that knowen the trowth of this thing, be thenquest taken; and if the pleintyf haue not but his simple voyce, be the defendaunt at his lawe by as many as the court woll awarde of gode people and lauffull, not hyred nor customers to fals othes to go; and if he do his lawe at the day that is gefen him, passe he quyt, and if he faile, be atteint of the ple; in the same manner in ple of trespas, if the defendant say 'Thwertont-nay,' be he at lawe, and in y^e same maner ther doo.

"And that no man from hensford be distreyned to do his lawe by folks named, as was afor vsed; and if the defendant, in ple of trespas, woll put him in thenquest of his dede, be thenquest take folks covenables out taken his nusurs; and if day of thenquest be gefen, and the defendant come not, he be distreyned to be at an oyer court, and if at that court he cometh not, be thenquest taken by default and jugement gefen and execucion doon.

"And for that that folks made banes in the toun, bateries, homesokennes; and made bates and were bold to do it, for that that they had nought wherby they myght be justified of thies trespacs waren ayein the peace be they justified by theyr bodies to be at right; and if they amend not and be customers to do such outrages, be they avoided from the toun.

"And for that that attorneys were not wonte to be taken bot in court, in presence of the parties, and that for the pleintyf oonly, wher noon of the people shuld lose theyr othre neds or theyr ples hit is purveyed, that the oon partee or tothr that woll, may make attorney; and this aswele in the absence of his adversary as in his presence, and that the attorney be reseyved in his stede, to do asmuch as him selfe shulde do, but oonly to the lawe to do,—that is for to sey, in ples that by attorney may be pleted, and that afore ii juriez, that the attorney may wnesse if nede be.

"And for that that it was vsed that the pleintyf myght make iii defawts, and yen at the the last goo forth in his ple, hit is purveyed that if the pleintyf say not his ple at the dayes that be geven him, be he amerced, and his pleggs to suy, if he had pleggs, and his adu'sary at the same day pas without day by his default.

"And for that that oon vsage was in the toun, that if a man playned him of an oyr, asouch as while his pleynt was hanging, his aduersary of no pleynt wherof he him pleyned of him shulde be herd; wherof it happened often that a man had beton an othr, if he that had the wrong done myght come after the baillief and pleineth him, and he that all the damage

had receyved cam afor and pleyned him that ther he shulde not have hering for the pleynt of the othr, upon that it is purveyed, that eury man in his pleynt ayenst other be herd, and eury man to stande at right ayenst oyer as right woll have.

"And thof by that vsage that was called holsak a man to be delayed of his right to sue, and for that that those merchants were often at grete fayres of the land, hit was vsed that as soon as the grete fayres were up no plee was holden, no more of them that were at home than of them that were at the fayres, hit is nowe purveyed, that the courts be holden and rightwisness be doon of thenñ, of theym that been at home; and they that at fayres been, be essoyned by the fayres, that is for to sey, by thoes fayces wherof a soyne was wonte to be afore yees owres; if so be not at they that at fayres been afore theyr going ther have made attorney that theyr right may suy or defend.

"And for that that a man was wont to distreyn neighbor for neighbor to have him forth, it is nowe purveyed that no man be distreyned for other if he wer not his plegge or his mainpernour or other reason, befor the which he oweth to be distreyned for him.

"It is commanded also that the mayor and all his juriez that in toun be, if they have not resonable letting, be at the ples and to do right and to gef jugement.

"And if a man be amerced, be the amerciament taxed the same day, or that morne; and that by juriez after theyr gods and his trespas, and not at the will of the baillief; nor no jurate nor baillief that right oweth to do, or judgement to gef, be a maintener of the plee, nor teller, if that be not for him self or his aliez, and thin syt not lie at the judgement.

"And for that that other whiles comen nedys in the toun wherof the people were not warned, than they behoved to lende money, brede, and wyne, and othr things they went and borrowed of sune men that that was theyr neds, and after they evyll quyt, they agayn at theyr will and to the harmes of the creansour; for that it is ordeyned and purveyed, if eny thing from henseforthward be borrowed to the vse of the toun, assoon a taile thereof be made to the lenner, and he have his dett aquited within xl dayes next sueng; and if that he haue not come, he to whom the det is due at the first portmanmote after those xl dayes and aske his det. And if the det be not paid to him after that asking, within viii dayes saying, woll he go to the baillief of the castell, that at his shewing he as soon to him make levye his det of the comyn, to gadre with the

domages that he hath had, for the which holding if they may not reasonable excusacion shewe for the which the det hath been so long be hind.

"It is purveyed also for tallages, of thoes meny hath beene well withholden and conceyled, and thoes pore allwey paid and the grete were faoured, that if it happened that tallages for comyn nedes of the toun behoven to be made, that tayllage made by the most laufful of the toun, and that best known those eses of the people by theyr othe, aft the quantite of the thing that behoveth to be leved, and after the cases of eny man yat tayllage shalbere, and that tayllage fully by the mayr and them that hee shall comaund, be leved as much as may bee ufor, and that non other be set; and if any remayn over, be it put in the comyn purs, enseeded of ii seales, of two of the worthiest men of the comen; and every year make to yelde accompt of tallages set or assised, to have that that is leved, and that that is behind, and wher the things been dispended, and that accompt be gefen by the mayr and the collectors of the comon, or by them that put in theyr stede; and if they withdrawe to gef accompt, be they justified to do that by the baillief of the castell.

"It is purveyed also that if rent or service of land, or of tenement, be due unto the lord, or to eny other, and his fee to him be forclosed by wall, or by hegge, or by hous, that the baillief or the lord may not enter to his fee, to distreyn for his service that is behind, be it lawful to the baillief or to the lord to make his entre, and through out to distreyn, till he have his service, and wall or pales to pierce, if the tenaunt make him not entre; but that be first shewed in the court of the toun, and a suyt asked, and afterwards they maken oth if they that ought right to have.

"After that that of old tyme hath been vsed, those othre franchises of the toun aforesaid, and those vsages and reasonables as afor have been vsed, remayn stable; and that all thoes things aforesaid been establied to the remenent, the forsaid Sir Edmund to this writing hath put his seall. Also, with the seal of the comen of the toun of Leycester aforesaid. Dat. &c."

These regulations, made nearly six hundred years ago, demonstrate that an earlier system of local jurisprudence, having reference to debts and trespasses, was in force, but that it possessed defects. It may be of service to this inquiry if the regulations here obscurely set forth be briefly explained.

The old mode of doing justice was, it appears, slow—half a year, or a whole year, sometimes intervening between the making of a complaint and the appearance of the defendant, who, keeping himself out of the way, and concealing his goods in chambers, there was no mode by which he might be compelled to appear. To remedy this injustice it was provided that the defendant should be summoned to the portnote at its earliest court day "by witness of the neighbour"—that is, by proclamation made or information given to the surrounding neighbourhood, and, after that, if the defendant did not appear, a simple distrain was made upon him; after which, if he still made default, he was obliged to find sureties for his appearance. It seems there were two kinds of distress, the simple and the great distress; the issue of obstinate recusancy in appearing being the levying of considerable fines both upon himself and his sureties.

By the next regulation the defendant's pledges were to be apprehended if they did not compel him to appear in court to answer for himself, and it was provided, that, whereas before the date of the changes here described a debtor might, in answer to a plaint, say "havelaw," and thus postpone a case indefinitely, without finding sureties, it was now arranged that this dilatory plea should only avail to the postponement of a cause until the next court, and that if the defendant had recourse to this plea, he was bound to find sureties, or leave his property in pledge for his punctual appearance at the succeeding court.

It had occasionally happened that a trader would fraudulently remove his goods out of the burgh to avoid payment of the demands upon him, and his pledges would also escape comparatively scot free, by a payment of expenses or a shilling to the bailiff; this evil was met by falling upon the pledges, by distrain, until they produced the debtor.

The earl's tenants *in capite* could sue first in this court, and afterwards in the earl's court, which led to great trouble and delay. This was to be remedied by providing that if a suitor desired to appeal to the earl's court he must do so "within the third court."

The next regulation provides a re-

medy for an irregular usage in reference to the old custom of a defendant having recourse to the wager of law in an action for debt. The defendant was in the habit of interrupting the plaintiff, by exclaiming from time to time "Thwertnay"—he did not owe the debt—to the discomfiture of plaintiffs who were not acquainted with the practice, and occasionally to their unjust defeat in cases in which the wager of law was not applicable. This was put an end to by regulations which secured the plaintiff an uninterrupted hearing, and prescribed the mode in which the defendant should answer.

The succeeding passages in the document relate to the compulsory expulsion from the town of Leicester of persons who were bold to make "bates, batteries, and hamssockens;" which last word means the assaulting of men in their own houses—a very serious offence in the estimation of our ancestors; to the appointment of attorneys to conduct legal business in the borough court; the abatement of suits in case the plaintiff made default; the abrogation of a rule against the institution of cross-suits, under which rule it often happened that if a man had beaten another the sufferer was prevented suing his adversary for damages, by the institution of a suit against him by the wrong doer; for the abrogation of a regulation by which courts were not to be held whilst the merchants were "at the great fairs of the land;" for the abolition of the custom of distraining "neighbour for neighbour;" to provide a remedy for those who on the occasion of a sudden emergency, either of a public or private kind (as, for example, the arrival of any distinguished person in the town) borrowed money, bread, or wine of their neighbours, and did not repay within forty days; for the fair assessment of public levies, so that the great were to be no longer favoured, whilst the poor were compelled to pay; and finally, to enable the lord's bailiff to break down walls, or to pierce pales, in order to effect a distress for rent or service.

It will have been observed that the power of altering the local laws, in all the cases before-mentioned, proceeded from the earl, who appears to have possessed an almost supreme authority

within his domains. He was the sovereign over his burgesses of Leicester and elsewhere. The assent of the mayor and burgesses and all the commons of Leicester to the amendments was however necessary, or at least recognised. The picture of the state of the times, reflected by these regulations, is not without instruction and meaning. We see in the Guildhall the mayor and jurors sitting on the bench, administering justice in conformity with old and well-understood maxims, improved in accordance with the improving sentiments of the townsmen, and respecting alike what was due to debtors and creditors. They were the independent magistracy of the people, chosen by them, and sworn to do right to rich and poor.

There is sufficient in the foregoing statements to prove, that in the guild and the portmanmote the inhabitants of Leicester exercised a jurisdiction distinct and independent of that of the earl or any other authority; and that they possessed a self-supporting municipal system, of an essentially democratic character.

The growth of privileges and the acquirement of full freedom were however gradual, as a retrospective view of their history, contained in the charters granted to the townsmen, will show. The first of these, conceded by Robert Earl of Mellent, in the reign of Henry I. confirms to the "merchants of Leicester" their guild-merchant, with all the other customs they held in the time of the Conqueror and William Rufus. The right of deciding pleas in the Portmanmote was either conferred or restored by the same earl, with permission to gather wood in the forest near Leicester. At this time the condition of the burgesses was servile, or partially so, since they were bound to reap the earl's corn. The son of the Earl of Mellent, Robert Bossu, remitted the payment of a local levy, called "gavelpennies," which the burgesses raised, by agreement with the earl, in return for the establishment of their portmanmote. A disastrous siege took place in the reign of Henry II. which led to the levelling of the defences of the town, and its depopulation. In the reign of John it became again the home of a merchant and trading population, and that monarch

granted to the burgesses (Dec. 26, 1199) the right of passing throughout the country with their merchandise, without impediment, on payment of the royal dues only; and he also conceded that all sales and purchases of land, made and enrolled in the *Portmanmote*, should remain firm and stable. About the same date, Robert Blanchmains, the son of the last-named earl, confirmed the grants of his predecessors, permitting the townsmen to enjoy their gild privileges "more peaceably and more honourably" than they had done in his father's time. Robert Fitzparnel was the third in descent from the Earl of Mellent. The servile obligations of the earlier burgesses had, before his time, been superseded by a money payment to the earl, and thus their station was first raised from that of virtual serfdom. Fitzparnel abandoned this payment, with that levied on cows for straying, and another imposed on those who took their corn to be ground elsewhere than at the town-mill. He also gave or confirmed pasturage rights (probably of more ancient date) to the burgesses. In the middle of the thirteenth century, Simon de Montfort, yielding to and per-

haps sharing in the popular hatred of the Jews, gave the burgesses a charter for the exclusion of that persecuted body from Leicester even until the end of time; and, finding that the townsmen were suffering ill effects from the law of descent, by which the last-born son inherited a burgess's property, he altered it so as to confer the right on the first-born. In subsequent reigns, and by successive earls, these privileges and usages were confirmed. When the burgesses were called upon to send two of their number to parliament, they of course acquired increased power and importance; parliament soon vested duties and authority in the mayors and aldermen of all boroughs, previously unknown, and thus the mere head of a guild became clothed with magisterial functions, and was legally recognised as the supreme chief of the community among whom he lived.

The subsequent development of the municipal system, and changes in its arrangements, would prove interesting to the historical inquirer, but would occupy too much of your space.

Yours, &c. JAMES THOMPSON.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

PART I.

YOUTHFUL ADVENTURES: 1488—1514.

THE Germans have lately been consoling themselves for their present want of great men by reviving in a thousand shapes the memory and the deeds of the mighty spirits who in by-gone ages made their country illustrious. That strange and mystic dream of a coming regeneration which has entranced the heart of every European community has flooded the German mind with its magical glare, but instead of inspiring resolve has diffused a painful and cowardly consciousness of incapacity. The Germans stand aghast at their own bold conception of a transfigured Germany—a Germany worthy of the noble Teutonic race; a Germany embodying that primordial idea which is the main food of German enthusiasm, unity, but which perhaps the Germans, neither being

inflamed by the fierce political passion of the French, nor armed with the persistent political energy of the English, are of all men the most unfitted to build into a triumphant fact. The Germans have too much philosophical breadth to have political intensity. They are too much at home in the universe to burn with exclusive and valiant zeal for the fatherland: patriotism in its entire truth and force is a bigotry, a fanaticism, into which for good or for evil those are least likely to rush whose communion is most with the infinite. The most unideal are perhaps the most patriotic nations; they cling to the soil the more tenaciously the nearer their eyes and their hands are to it. He who looks too much at the stars forgets the perfume of the flowers, and he to whom the

perfume of the flowers is the oldest and newest and dearest of delights cares not if the stars be hidden. It is well then that nations too prosaically practical should have infused into them an ideal leaven; their developement will thus be less fashioned and determined by casual accidents and hard despotic necessities and have more of geniality and comprehensiveness; while it is equally well that nations enchanted and giddy with the poetry of the ideal should be scourged by direct disaster and learn from dullest, harshest, most ordinary experience lessons of direct and manly daring, little likely to be taught by the romantic visions of the fancy. Whatever idealisms therefore you pour into the soul of the English, enrich, enlarge, exalt, and harmonize the unfolding of forces which are too apt to be frittered down into paltry details or chained to the meagre routine of every-day incidents or turned into a slavish commentary on the chapter of chances. On the other hand, by hurling the Germans from the cloudy pinnacle of idealisms whence they send forth their audacious doubts, and by bringing them face to face with the most common-place duties in their most common-place forms, sharpening at the same time their sense of earth by making them taste to the dregs its cup of keenest agonies, you are doing for them a signal service and adopting the only mode by which they can be enabled to achieve the noblest objects of a patriotic ambition. Except in so far then as they are accumulating materials for future historians and biographers, we are not sure that the Germans are performing a very profitable work in summoning from the tomb their glorious dead. Those who idealize the future are equally prone to idealize the past; and the zeal which the Germans have recently displayed for the fame of their saints and heroes is only one of their numberless idealisms, one of the rainbowed vapours of their imagination. It does not render them more capable of being saints and heroes themselves. It aids but to make them Hamlets among the nations, and to toss them in the bewildering whirl of ceaseless irresolution. Viewed through their transforming vision their great men of vanished centuries are as much

unrealities as the scenes and circumstances which they expect to herald and accompany their social and political redemption. It is not wonderful, therefore, that German biography, though written with the profoundest knowledge and most scrupulous fidelity, should wear an aspect of romance which we find in no other. But for the dates given, we should doubt whether those whose career is recorded ever lived. They flit past us like shadows, and we have but a dim sense that they were once human beings even as we are.

It is but natural that the Germans, so inclined to inaction, should turn for subjects of biographical interest to their season of grandest action—the Reformation. That majestic period, if it rebukes their indolence, affords them boundless scope for those illusions of the ideal which are as the marrow of their mind. Then at least Germany was bold and strong, full of fecund sap, rich in stalwart enterprise. To the Frenchman his first mighty revolution was a deliverance from political thralldom; to the Englishman the civil war which ended in the overthrow of Charles the First was a struggle not merely for political deliverance, but for religious freedom; to the German however the Reformation offered the threefold aspect of political deliverance, of religious disenthralment, and of intellectual emancipation. It is the most universal, the most broadly human fact in the history of any people. Hence its double charm for the soul of the German, inasmuch as while thrilling him with rapture as an outpouring of miraculous energy it satisfies the most genial of his Catholic tendencies. Other countries have had reforms profound and complete; but he feels as if he alone had been gifted, generous, and magnanimous enough to create a Reformation. It is not wonderful therefore that the grave, the true, and the noble who gave the Reformation birth, and who worked out its grandest results, should seem angels and archangels radiant and armed with the immediate inspiration of heaven. Perhaps no mortals called to sublimest actions have ever been so sublimely consecrated in a nation's gratitude and affection.

Of those on whom Germany has thus been pouring her holiest admira-

tion some are familiar to English ears ; others are scarcely known even by name. Among the latter is Ulrich von Hutten, whom the more erudite of our readers may have encountered in their excursions into the byeways of literature, especially if they have read the famous *Epistolæ Obscurorum Vironum*, of which he is supposed to have been one of the authors. If Luther was *par excellence* the prophet of the Reformation, Ulrich von Hutten was as eminently its knight, its graceful and gallant paladin. A scholar, a poet, a soldier, a patriot, a battler with pen and with sword for religious freedom and the dearest rights of humanity, he deserves the homage of all men gifted with kindred faculties and fighting with weapons as various for kindred objects. There are men whom we hesitate to call great who seize us with a keener sympathy, who envelope us with a warmer enthusiasm than the greatest, and who perhaps have only been prevented from attaining greatness by the prodigious diversity of their talents and acquirements. To be near the first in a multitude of things is the way never to be the first in anything. Greatness is frequently as much a limitation as an expenditure of power. Ulrich von Hutten would therefore be a great man if he did not dazzle and overwhelm us at so many points. But what he wants of the unity that constitutes greatness he makes up in attractiveness. And, deeming that England will not be indifferent to the character and the actions of one who resembles in chivalrous honour and in intellectual beauty as well as in other respects her own Sir Philip Sidney, we shall present an unpretending narrative of Ulrich von Hutten's career, borrowing largely, both in substance and in words, from a small volume by August Bûrck, the most recent of his biographers. The collected edition of Hutten's works which came out in six volumes from 1821 to 1827, under the elaborate and affectionate care of Professor Münch, will afford us a few valuable hints, the introduction and notes containing much important information.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN was born on the 21st April, 1488, at Steckelburg, the castle of his family, which was situated a few miles to the south of

Fulda, and which now lies in ruins. It stood on a high rock close to the banks of the Mayne. Ulrich sprang from an ancient and distinguished race, a race prolific in valiant warriors and wise statesmen, many of whom had been in the service of the imperial house. He had that pride of birth which is a natural, and, on the whole, in spite of its errors and exaggerations, an elevating sentiment. His father, whose name was also Ulrich, to his considerable wealth brought the ornament of military renown acquired in the armies of the Emperor Maximilian. His mother was called Ottilia ; an Eberstein, she likewise was of noble blood. Notable for tenderness and piety, her son loved her with truest, fondest heart, and he often lamented that his wandering, unsettled, perilous life gave her so much anxiety and grief. She had besides Ulrich three sons and two daughters. Ulrich's father had all knightly qualities ; but in temper he was violent and in demeanour stern, and as Ulrich was diminutive in stature and weak in body his father conceived for him a sort of contempt. He could not help seeing however that the boy had much vivacity and intelligence. He therefore concluded that Ulrich, though unfit to undergo a soldier's dangers and fatigues, might attain eminence as an ecclesiastic. No decision could have been more welcome to the affectionate mother. The neighbouring monastery of Fulda was deemed a suitable place for Ulrich's education as a priest, for the abbot was an old friend of his father, and flattered the latter with the idea that a child of such quick parts and such an appetite for knowledge might ultimately himself become abbot, or reach even loftier dignities. Ulrich accordingly entered the school of the monastery in his eleventh year.

The abbot, in an age of exceeding laxity, was a strict disciplinarian, and if he could not always fill the mind of those entrusted to his charge with devout thoughts he did his best to keep them constantly occupied with ascetic exercises. If he could not divorce them completely from carnal phantasies, he attempted all in his power to sever them from carnal sights and sounds. The abbot's severity was probably not much to Ulrich's taste ; but

there were several learned men in the monastery from whose instructions he abundantly profited. In all sciences at that time known his progress was rapid, and he became deeply read in the Scriptures as well as in the works of the Greeks and Romans. The abbot was delighted with his diligence as a student, and grew thereby the more desirous that the youth should cast the world for ever behind him and put on the monk's cowl. But, however keen the relish of Ulrich for the acquirements of the scholar, he had a pertinacious dislike for the profession of a monk, and the more warmly his parents and the abbot urged him to embrace it the more strenuously he resisted.

A Suabian knight, Eitelwolf von Stein, an accomplished and eminent man, who was intimate with Ulrich's father, and who sometimes visited the Abbot of Fulda, soon saw how unfit Ulrich was for that tranquil and inglorious life to which his relations wished to condemn him, and that it would be a crime and a blunder to bury so active and adventurous a spirit within the narrow range of cloister walls. He remonstrated with the abbot on the absurdity of persevering in the plan. The remonstrance was in vain. When Ulrich perceived a determination to carry matters to extremities, he escaped from the monastery in 1504, being then in his sixteenth year, and went to Erfurt, where at that time there was an academy of some note. At Erfurt he met an acquaintance, Crotus Rubianus, whose German appellation was Johannes Jager, but who had followed the custom at that time common among literary men of assuming a Greek or Latin name. Crotus joined to profound scholarship a sharp wit and a brilliant imagination, and in his Latin poetry he lashed with bitterest ridicule the vices and follies of the monks, their bigotry, their ignorance, and their hypocrisy. He was some years older than Hutten, but this did not hinder the closest friendship from arising between them; a friendship which continued till Hutten's death. Crotus, devoted to his friend with all the warmth of affection, was of much use to him in extending the range and directing the course of his studies. He also introduced him

to other young men, their fellow-students, who, glad with hope and inspired by honourable ambition and a dream of the fatherland's glory, were storing their minds and preparing for future triumphs. Among them was Eoban Hess, subsequently one of the most famous Latin poets of his time. These brave and generous youths, destined afterwards to play a memorable part in the grandest scenes of the Reformation, were at this time nourishing their souls with the deep thoughts, the wise sayings, the divine poetic utterances of the ancients, and with those new lights of puissant science which were breaking forth wherever they glanced. Unknown of them all and greater than them all dwelt at that time likewise in Erfurt one disguised in the unseemly garb of a monk, one who ere many years was to shake the world with his thunder tones and to make them and millions more mad with enthusiasm; Martin Luther, contrary to his father's wish, had torn himself away from the things of earth; he had bidden a solemn, and as it seemed, an eternal farewell to its joys and temptations, and in the silence and solitude of a monastery was striving to subdue the fierceness, and calm the tumult, of his passions, and through scholastic skill and theological casuistry to cleave his way to the secrets and raptures of a higher life.

As in consequence of Ulrich's flight from Fulda his father refused any longer to support him, he was obliged to depend for subsistence on the generosity of others. His most efficient friend in this hour of adversity was Eitelwolf von Stein. He also received assistance from his relations Frobin and Ludwig von Hutten. His gratitude for this assistance was poured forth in some of his later poems.

In the autumn of 1505 a pestilential disease broke out in Erfurt, whose terrible ravages compelled the professors and students to desert the town. Ulrich and his friend Crotus Rubianus repaired to Cologne, where an academy had existed since 1388. In Cologne the scholastic philosophy reigned supreme. It had hardened there as everywhere into the dullest, driest dogmatism, and resisted with blindest bigotry a broader literary culture.

Where it could not hinder the march it denied the revelations of science. Its chief champions at Cologne were Hogstraten and Ortuin, the latter doomed to immortal ridicule through the prominence given to his name in the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*. The subtlety of scholastic research had at first some charm for Ulrich von Hutten; and he arrived at considerable skill in disputation. The knowledge he thus acquired of the scholastic philosophy became in after years a powerful weapon of satire in his hands, and was used with unrivalled dexterity to lash pedants and obscurantists.

At Cologne Hutten extended his circle of friends. He formed an intimacy with Sebastian Brandt, a man of note in various departments, the author of numerous Latin poems, but especially famous for a poem in German, called "The Ship of Fools," which had immense popularity, and has been often reprinted. Its object was to scourge the vices and follies of his time, and to lay bare the corruptions of the Church; but the friend at Cologne whom Ulrich grew most to love and value was Rhagius Nesticampianus, who as a teacher of some of the more enlightened and gifted youths attending his academy, did his best to break the fetters of scholasticism, and plant and encourage a taste for the Greek and Latin authors. This was enough to make the monks his foes. They denounced him as an innovator, who was seducing youth into the fatal path of falsehood. They at last succeeded in getting him banished for ten years from the city. A new academy or university had just been founded at Frankfort on the Oder. Thither Rhagius Nesticampianus went, and Hutten, his faithful friend and devoted disciple, followed him. In this journey over so large a part of Germany Ulrich saw much that was new and interesting; fresh lands and fresh cities, with their peculiar customs and picturesque aspects; though perhaps they offered nothing so attractive to him as their learned men. People at that time did not travel at railroad speed; but, whether on horseback or on foot, proceeded very slowly, resting a long while at

any place where they happened to stop. This not merely afforded opportunities for the formation and growth of friendships, but in the absence of periodicals was to scholars a chief means of communicating information and of carrying on discussion.

At Frankfort Hutten achieved much distinction. Bishop Dietrich von Bülow, the chancellor of the university, discerned his great abilities, and treated him with exceeding kindness. With most of the professors and with many of the students he was also on friendly terms. It was at Frankfort that he first attempted poetry, in the form of a Latin composition, dedicated to the praise of the new university. Genius has three phases in its development. It first squanders its affluence of imagination on conventional or traditional topics; it then discovers some grand leading idea, and concentrates itself wholly thereon; it lastly pours out its entire stores of thought and knowledge in illustration of that idea. Hutten, in choosing for his first poetical effort a commonplace subject, and in not rising above commonplace, either in substance or style, merely showed that he could not escape the fate which makes invention in youth impossible. During his residence of three years at Frankfort he made several excursions in the north of Germany.

In 1509, impelled partly perhaps by a very legitimate desire to extend his acquaintance with men and things, and partly by the restless and roving spirit which turned some of the most eminent scholars of that day into a sort of adventurers, Hutten left Frankfort, heedless apparently whither he wandered, so that some aspect of novelty was presented. In the Baltic he suffered shipwreck, escaping with life, but losing everything else. Ill in body, and with that sickness of heart which so much aggravates disease, he was now compelled to beg his bread in the villages, and thought himself fortunate when a poor peasant gave him a wretched bed; often he had no roof to shelter him at night but the open sky. Life became a burden to him. He longed for death as a relief and a blessing. In such miserable circumstances he arrived at Greifswald. Two men lived there at that

time, father and son, who had considerable influence both in the city and the university,—Wedag and Henning Loetz. The father was chief magistrate; and the son, besides being professor of law, held some ecclesiastical dignities. At the court of their prince, the Duke of Pomerania, their word carried much weight; though joining wealth to noble birth, they seem to have been indebted for their position to these and other worldly advantages more than to any surpassing merits of their own. Henning Loetz was a proud, pedantic man, who, not having taken the trouble to acquire learning, wished to have the reputation of possessing it, and was especially desirous of making a figure in the eyes of those who had obtained literary fame. Ulrich's renown as a poet and a scholar had preceded him, and therefore, ambitious of making a favourable impression, Henning Loetz offered him every kind of assistance that his necessitous condition demanded. He gave him a lodging, clothes, and money. This kindness however was but of short duration. The burgomaster and his son were of those people who expect a large amount of gratitude and submissiveness in return for a small amount of generosity. They did not find Hutten sufficiently humble and thankful, and determined to make him feel his dependence. His poverty and his poetry were equally made the subjects of their ridicule. Often when he wanted to enter into conversation with them he was not admitted to their presence. Friends warned him to be on his guard against these haughty, heartless men, who were incapable of aiding a fellow-creature except for some selfish purpose. He bore their insolence as bravely and patiently as he could, supported by youth and by hope. At last it became intolerable, and he determined on leaving Greifswald. When he intimated his intention to professor Loetz, the latter said that he would not permit him to go till he had paid his debts—every farthing that he had expended on him since his arrival. This was at once an insult and an absurdity; for what had been given had been ostentatiously proffered as hospitality, and as such accepted, and the necessity for accepting showed how

preposterous was the demand for payment. After long debate the professor gave a reluctant promise not to hinder his departure.

On a dreary morning, at the end of December 1509, Hutten set out for Rostock. The cold was excessive, and the sea on the Pomeranian coast already frozen. The principal wealth which Ulrich carried with him was a small collection of his poems. His late hosts soon repented having given him permission to leave Greifswald. The father persuaded the son to pursue him and strip him of the clothes which he had borrowed. The poor pilgrim departed in the deepest gloom, and had not gone far from the city when armed servants of his friend Henning were seen approaching, who ordered him with threats to stop. As soon as they came up they pulled the clothes from his back, in spite of his earnest, passionate intreaties, and one of them, putting a lance to his breast, threatened to fix him to the spot if he uttered another word. After they had rifled him of every thing, and wounded him severely, they left him naked in the winter's cold to his fate; a fate aggravated by a fever, from which he had been suffering, and by ulcers, with which his body was covered. With difficulty and in great pain he crawled along, hoping that death would soon put an end to his tortures. He however reached Rostock as by miracle, and in a condition that excited the pity of every one who saw him. On a miserable bed, in a squalid chamber, he lay oppressed by wounds, by disease, by poverty, and by the outrages which had just been heaped upon him. Far from home, from all who loved him or were dear to him, he fell into the profoundest despair. After a while his old hope and valour revived. He addressed poetical epistles to the learned men of Rostock, and especially to the professors in the academy, picturing his deplorable state and requesting assistance. Promptly was it given. Those who received the epistles while pitying his terrible afflictions could not help admiring his learning and his poetical talents. Foremost among those to relieve him was Egbert Harlem, a professor of philosophy at the university, who gave him all the aids and com-

forts which his sad situation demanded, invited him to his house, and treated him as a welcome and an honoured guest. As his body gained strength his soul also felt stronger; his taste for his former literary pursuits awoke once more, and in order not to be quite dependent on others he gathered around him a considerable number of students, to whom he served as interpreter of the Greek and Latin authors. To his gratitude toward Harlem he gave enthusiastic expression in his poetry.

No communication had for a long time passed between him and the friends whom he had made previously to leaving Frankfort. Correspondence by writing was at that time exceedingly difficult. A report had reached Crotus Rubianus that Ulrich was living in extreme distress at Brunswick, upon which Rubianus had immediately written to him; but his letter, and the letters of many other friends, never reached him. On another occasion it was stated that Hutten was at Frankfort on the Oder, and a young man called Weiger, on the recommendation of Rubianus, set out for that town to profit from the instructions and the intercourse of so distinguished a scholar.

But even in Rostock he was exposed to the malevolence of his Greifswald enemies. They were not satisfied with brutalities which had nearly cost him his life, but circulated the most atrocious calumnies regarding him. Such mean malignity roused in Hutten the fiercest resentment. As they had shown the wish to crush him by cruelty and falsehood, he resolved to crush them by the weight of satire. He composed two books of elegies, in which he pictured the maltreatment he had received, and branded the burgomaster Loetz and his son with an infamy destined to be immortal. He was not satisfied with this poetical revenge, but lodged a formal complaint before the Duke of Pomerania, which however met with no attention. Other scenes and circumstances, fresh friends and fresh foes, soon banished the joys and sorrows of those days from Hutten's memory. The elegies we have mentioned will be found in the first volume of Münch's edition of Hutten's works.

After a residence of nearly a year

in Rostock, Hutten went toward the end of 1510 to Wittenberg. Here a friend, Balthasar von Fach, gave him a hospitable reception. It was considered no disgrace in those days for poor students to be entirely indebted to the bounty of others for their subsistence. To a custom so general Ulrich had no hesitation in conforming. He therefore sent one of his friends to the Abbots of Fulda to ask for assistance, and also a letter having the same object to Crotus Rubianus, who held at that time a high academical position in Fulda. The reply of Rubianus, which Münch has printed, has much biographical interest.

Hutten met at Wittenberg two Pomeranian noblemen whom he had known at Frankfort, Johann and Alexander von Osthen, whose great wealth did not hinder them from being ambitious of literary accomplishments. The elder was a poet and historian, and they were both in friendly relations with some of the most distinguished scholars of their time. Their names occur in the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*. At their request Hutten wrote, while at Wittenberg, a Latin poem of considerable length on the Art of Poetry. This poem he dedicated to them, and it was much admired, and has frequently been reprinted.

The pilgrim's passion for movement and new scenes began to stir in Hutten once more. Half a year after his arrival in Wittenberg we find him a wanderer in Bohemia and Moravia, helping himself on his way from place to place by alms and gifts which he sometimes obtained by a vivid representation of his destitute condition, sometimes by successful disputation before universities, which was at that period no uncommon means of obtaining a livelihood, sometimes by poems addressed to the friends of ancient literature and to the wealthy, and sometimes by trusting to the simple and unsolicited bounty of the peasants in the villages. Covered with rags, not of the cleanest, he made his entrance into Olmutz. He forthwith paid a visit to Bishop Stanislaus Turso, who was so much struck with his learning and talent that he welcomed him into his house, and when he departed gave him a splendid horse

and a large sum of money. From Augustin, who held the ecclesiastical office of provost, and who was fascinated no less than the bishop by his gifts and graces, he received a gold ring set with a precious stone.

This rambling and mendicant mode of life had little dignity, but it must have offered a sort of gipsy charm, especially to the young. Even when it degraded the character, it could not fail to enrich the mind with knowledge as valuable as that obtained from books; and, though it was liable to frequent and severe privations, it was probably freer from cares than that more fixed and respectable fashion of existence to which poor scholars in these generations are compelled to conform. A literary man at present, at once sensitive, proud, and honourable, is when struggling with poverty hindered by a thousand delicate hesitations from making his situation known, and starves inch by inch in dumb torture without the poor consolation of knowing that he is brave and resigned. We would not wish to see the revival of the begging, roving student; but we have no great cause to congratulate ourselves on a better state of things so long as the scholar now has far more tragical elements in his lot than the scholar of three or four hundred years ago, with none of the compensations which made the lot of the latter endurable.

Proceeding to Vienna, Hutten had his usual fortune or usual skill in discovering a friend, Joachim von Wall, whose Latin name was Vadianus. Soon a little knot of admirers gathered round Hutten, to whom he narrated his adventures, and recited a poem which he had composed to mitigate the anxieties and toils of his journey. The poem was in praise of the Emperor Maximilian, and had reference to his war with the Venetians. Vadianus and his companions had it printed and extensively circulated along with several epigrams relating to the same subject.

Ulrich now thought that the time was come for him to lead a more steady and settled life. He resolved to study law, and for that purpose he went in April 1519 to Pavia, which had then the reputation of possessing the best legal school in Europe. After

devoting himself with great diligence for three months to acquiring a knowledge of subjects in which his heart had no interest, he was torn rudely away from the first serious attempt which he had ever made at learning a profession by the troubles, the wars, the political events of which Italy was the scene. Pope Julius the Second, the Swiss, the King of Spain, the King of England, the Emperor Maximilian, and the Venetians were all at that moment allied against the French. These, however, in spite of their numerous enemies, pursued a victorious career, gained the battle of Ravenna, took many fortified places, and obtained possession of Pavia. This city the Swiss besieged. During the siege, Hutten, while suffering from a violent fever, was treated with much inhumanity by the French. Believing his end to be near, he composed a most melancholy epitaph on himself, in which he said that nothing but penury and wretchedness had been his lot both by sea and by land. When the Swiss took Pavia his situation was not improved, for they suspected without reason that he had favoured the French, and dealt with him no more leniently than if he had been a spy. Mournfully he took his way to Bologna, to continue if possible studies which he had taken up rather to appease his father's anger than to satisfy his own taste. Here, assailed again by fever, he sunk into the lowest state of squalid poverty. Whilst he was thus struggling with his old foes, disease and want, the Cardinal von Gurk, the Emperor Maximilian's ambassador to the Pope, arrived at Bologna. The Italians strove with each other who should show him the most honour by eloquent addresses in prose and in verse. Urged by the Germans studying at Bologna, Hutten composed a poem in the name of the German nation. After copying it with the most fastidious care, he sent it to the Cardinal, who received it not only with indifference but contempt, and refused his request to be admitted among his followers. Pity even did not prompt him to afford his panegyrist the slightest relief, though he saw him crawling about in rags, and bowed down by extremest destitution. Hutten thought his conduct unfeeling, and

resented it so profoundly, that six years after, when the Cardinal offered to take him into his service, under advantageous circumstances, he haughtily refused.

In a situation so desperate Hutten was reduced to the necessity of entering as a common soldier into the Emperor's army, and in that capacity he was present at the siege of Pavia in 1513. Great were the sufferings he had now to undergo from cold and heat, from hunger and thirst, from disease, and from every kind of humiliation. But, though in his own lot there scarcely survived one single gleam of hope or consolation, he did not permit his disappointments and disasters to weaken his love of his country, or his interest in its glory. He poured out the fervour of his attachment to Germany in poetry, and animated the Emperor to a daring and a destiny worthy of a nobler age by singing the mighty men and mighty achievements of his country in the past.

On quitting the Emperor's army in 1514 he returned to Germany, and, under the title of Epigrams, he published a collection of Latin poems, which he dedicated to Maximilian. The Emperor was either too much occupied with other things, or did not deem Hutten sufficiently conspicuous

to be noticed, for he did not deign to honour him even with a glance.

Hutten's old friend Eitelwolf von Stein was at this time president of council to Albert von Brandenburg, Elector and Archbishop of Mentz. On repairing to Mentz, Hutten found that Eitelwolf was as much disposed to assist him as ever. It was probably at his suggestion that Hutten wrote a long Latin panegyric poem on the archbishop. The preface of the poem is addressed to Eitelwolf.

To recruit his health, shattered by so much calamity, sickness, fatigue, and want, Hutten paid a visit to the baths at Ems, long renowned for their healing powers. Whilst he sojourned there an event called forth all the energy of his nature, and from its strange and tragical character startled into resolute manhood those of his faculties which had not yet fully ripened. Hitherto his misfortunes however great had been more of a kind to torment and exhaust him than to aid the comprehensive growth of his spirit and to build it into valiant unity; they tended to irritate and distract even when they did not enfeeble. His long baptism of tears had not been sufficient to develop the complete pith of his heroism; for that purpose was needed, what he now received, a baptism of blood.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

ORIGINAL PAPERS ABOUT WILLIAM PENN,

CONTRIBUTED BY HEPWORTH DIXON.

PENN A SLAVE-OWNER.

IN the first edition of my work on "William Penn," speaking of the first dawning of an anti-slavery opinion in Europe and America, I observed:—"It is no demerit in Penn that he did not at once see the evil [of negro slavery] and resolutely oppose a system which Locke approved, and his countrymen generally practised or applauded. . . . Many years after this he spoke of slavery as a matter of course, and, *although he refrained from the actual purchase of slaves, so as in strict fact never to become a slaveowner, yet* he constantly hired them from their masters, and they formed a regular part of the establish-

ment at Pennsbury." In the second edition of the book, now in the press, I have struck out the words printed in italics, and shall be glad to place on record the reasons and documents, too long for a mere note, which have induced me to make this important alteration in the text.

When I stated, as the result of my former inquiries, a belief that Penn had not actually bought and sold negroes, no evidence in support of a counter-opinion was before the world. But such evidence has since turned up, as unquestionably authentic as it is conclusive. It is contained in a pro-

visional will, made by Penn at New-castle, in Pennsylvania, in 1701, before his final departure from America, which will was left with his agent Logan, in case of accident at sea, but was rendered void and of no effect by the later will of 1712. In one of the MS. letters of Logan to Hannah Penn, written in 1721, and now in the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, this passage occurs:—

“The proprietor, in a will left with me at his departure hence, gave all his negroes their freedom, but that is entirely private; however, there are very few left. Sam died soon after your departure hence, and his brother James very lately. Chevalier, by a written order from his master, had his liberty several years ago; so that there are none left but Sue, whom Lætitia claims, or did claim, as given to her when she went to England; but how wrightfully I know not. These things you can best discuss. She has several children; there are besides two old negroes quite worn out, ye remained [*y^e remainder?*] of three which I recovered 18 years agoe, of E. Gibbs’ estates, of New C. County.”

This passage, in a note written by Penn’s confidential agent, would seem to settle the question of whether the founder of Pennsylvania *ever* possessed slaves as his personal property. But among a multitude of other Penn MSS. communicated to me from America, I find a copy of the will here referred to by Logan. It runs as follows:—

“Newcastle on Delaware,
30th 8^{bre}, 1701.

“Because it is appointed for all men once to dye, and *y^t* their days are in the hands of *y^e* Almighty their Creator, I think fitt upon this present voyage to make my last will and testament, which is as follows:—

“Since my estate[s] both in England and Irland are either entailed or encumbred, my will is, that w^t is saleable be sould for payment of my just debts, and all my household stuff, plate, and linnen not given or disposed of to my children by their relations, and, if their should be any overplus, that it goe equally between my son

William and daughter Lætitia. As to my estate in Europe, be it land, houses, or moveables, except my gold chain and meddall,* w^{ch} I give to my son William, and except such estate as I had with or since I married this wife. For my estate in America it is also incumbred, but not with the tenth part of the true value thereof; I mean of the province of Pennsylvania and countys annexed. When that incumbrance is discharged, I give my son William all my sayd province and territories to him and his heirs forever, as proprietary and governor. But out of, or rather in the said soyle thereof, I give to my daughter Lætitia Penn one hundred thousand acres, seaventy of w^{ch} out of, or rather in, the said province, and ten thousand acres out of, or rather in, each of the lower countys of the territories. I also give to my son John one hundred and fifty thousand acres, of w^h one hundred thousand in the province, and fifty thousand acres in the lower countys; and I also bequeath to him my tenth, or proprietary ship, of Salem tenth or county in West New Jersey, to my sayd son John, and to his heirs forever, with all rents, profits, and interests therein. I also will that the childe my d^r wife Hannah Penn now goes with shall have one hundred thousand acres if a boy, and seaventy thousand acres if a girle, in the province aforesaid. All which land to be given shall lye between the Susquehanagh River and Delaware River, and so to be taken up within twelve months after my death, if my encumbrances can be discharged within that time, or so soon as they are, but so as that the sayd lands be not above 80 miles above a due west line to be drawn from Philadelphia to Susquehanah River, and so to be layd out in the way of townships, and to pay to my son William one silver shilling for every township or five thousand acres when taken up forever, in lieu of all demands and services, hereby requiring my said son William to erect all or any part of the aforesaid lands into mannors, with the due powers over their own tennants, according to my sayd children’s respective agreements with them, when they or any of them require the same. I also give to my d^r wife five thousand acres of land as a token of my love, to be taken up as before expres’t, and upon the same acknowledgement, and within *y^e* sayd limits in my

* The “gold chain and medal” are still in the possession of the Penn family. They were presented to Penn’s father, the admiral, together with Blake, Monk, and Lawson, by the Council of State in 1653, for their services in the war against the Dutch. The medal was executed by Simon. It is engraved in Vertue’s Catalogue of Simon’s Engravings, and also as a frontispiece to one of the volumes of Charnock’s Biog. Navalis. (Penn’s Memoir of Sir W. Penn, ii. 566.)

province of Pennsylvania, to her and her heirs and assigns for ever. And so I understand in my other afore-mentioned grants to my children, viz. that I give it to them and to their heirs and assigns for ever.

"I also leave my d^r sister and her children some token of my love, such as my wife shall think fit, in memorial of me; also to her father and mother the like.

"I give to my servants John and Mary Gachel three hundred acres between them, and to James Logan one thousand acres, and to my blacks their freedom as under my hand already, and to ould Sam one hundred acres, to be his childrens after he and his wife are dead, for ever, on common rent of one bushel of wheat yearly for ever, and for performance of which I desire my loving friends Edward Shippin and Samuel Carpenter, Edward Penington and James Logan, in America, or any three of them, and Benjamin Gool, Thomas Callowhill, Henry Golday, and Jos. Pike, in England, or any three of them, to be my executors, trustees, and overseers to see this my last will and testament observed, and that I have right done me about my incumbrances, that my family suffer not by oppressive demands, but to get me and my own righted in law and equity; and I do hereby charge all my children, as their living, dying father's last command and desire, that they never goe to law, but if any difference should arise, w^h I would hope will not, that they be concluded by the judgment of friends to be chosen by the meeting of sufferings of the people called Quakers in England for English and Irish concerns, and in America to the fr^r'ds of the quarterly meeting at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania for a small [similar?] decision. I do further ordain by this will that what estate I here give to either or any of my children be never alienated from my family for want of heirs of their own body, but that, debts being paid they may owe, the rest be inherited by the next of blood of my body and descent, and for want thereof my d^r sister and her blood, in such manner as she shall appoint.

"And now, if ever I have done amis to any, I desire their forgiveness; and for all the good offices I have ever done I give God, y^t enabled me, the honor and thanks; and for all my enemies, and their evil reflections and reports in endeavoring to ruine me in name and estate, I do say y^e Lord forgive them and amend them, for I have ever from a childe loved the best things and people, and have a heart, I bless the name of Almighty God, to do good without gain—yea, even sometimes for evil, and to consume my own to serve

others, w^{ch} has been my greatest burden and infirmity, having a minde not only just, but kinde, even to a fault, for it has made me sometimes hardly so just, by means of debts thereby contracted, as my integrity would have made me. And now, for all my good friends that have loved and helped me, do so still in my poor children w^t you can, and God Allmighty be to you and yours an ample reward. You have my hearty and greatfull acknowledgements and commemoration, who never lived to myself from my very youth, but to you and the whole world in love and service.

"This I ordain to be (and accordingly is) my last will and testament, revoking all others. Given under my hand and seal, the day and year above written,

"WM. PENN. (L.S.)

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"RICH^d. HALLOWELL.

"JOS. WOOD.

"ROBERT ASHTON.

"JAMES LOGAN.

"The interlineations were my writing; they are twelve in number; the pages 7.

"WM. PENN."

Of this document I have had sent to me two authenticated copies, one by Horatio Gates Jones, esq. Foreign Corresponding Secretary to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the other by Edward D. Ingraham, esq. of Philadelphia; the latter gentleman adds in a note "Exact copy of the original made by me, June 6, 1851, from the original in the possession of Thomas Gilpin, esq. E.D.I."

The fact of the slave-ownership, now clearly established, is not, I think, discreditable to William Penn. The best men of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries engaged in or encouraged the trade in negroes. Columbus introduced them into America. Locke provided a slave-castle even of his own countrymen in his constitution for Carolina. But my assertion that "from the first he [Penn] would seem to have had doubts and misgivings" in relation to this traffic is fully borne out by the evidence of the will. We only learn that he possessed slaves by the very act which would have set them free in case of his death. In the will of 1712, which, as it has not been printed, may as well be put on record in the Gentleman's Magazine with the preceding, no reference is made to the subject of these negroes. That Penn

considered them already free men is probable; but the extract from Logan's letter only shows that Chevalier had been really set at liberty. The last will runs:—

"I, William Penn, esquire, so called, chief proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and the territories thereunto belonging, being of sound mind and understanding, for which I bless God, do make and declare this my last will and testament: my eldest son being well provided for by a settlement of his mother and my father's estate, I give and bequeath the rest of my estate in manner following:—The government of my province of Pennsylvania and the territories thereto belonging, and all powers relating thereto, I give and devise unto the most honourable the Earle of Oxford and the Earle Mortimer and to Will. Earle Poulet, so called, and their heirs, in trust, to dispose thereof to the Queen or any other person to the best advantage and profit they can, to be applied in such manner as I shall hereafter direct. I give and devise to my dear wife Hannah Penn and her father, Thomas Callowhill, and to my good friends Margaret Lowther my dear sister, and to Gilbert Heathcote physician, Samuel Waldenfield, John Field, Henry Goldney, all living in England, and to my friend Samuel Carpenter, Richard Hill, Isaac Morris, Samuel Preston, and James Logan, living in or near Pennsylvania, and their heirs, all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, rents, and other profits situate, lying, and being in Pennsylvania, and the territories thereunto belonging, or elsewhere in America, upon trust, that they shall sell and dispose of so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay all my just debts, and from and after payment thereof shall convey unto each of the three children of my son William Penn, Gullielma Maria, Springett, and William respectively, and to their respective heirs, ten thousand acres of land in some proper and beneficial places to be set out by my trustees aforesaid; all the rest of my lands and hereditaments whatsoever situate, lying, and being in America, I will that my said trustees shall convey to and amongst my children which I have by my present wife in such proportions and for such estates as my said wife shall think fit; but before such conveyance shall be made to my said children, I will that my said trustees shall convey to my daughter Aubry, whom I omitted to name before, ten thousand acres of my said lands in such places as my trustees shall think fit. All my personal estate in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and arrears

of rent due there, I give to my said dear wife (whom I make my sole executrix) for the equal benefit of her and her children.

"In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal to this my will, which I declare to be my last will, revoking all others formerly made by me.

"WM. PENN.

"Signed, sealed, and published by the testator, William Penn, in the presence of us, who set our names as witnesses thereof in the presence of the said testator after the interlineation of the words above "whom I make my sole executrix,"

"ROBERT WEST.

"SARAH WEST.

"SUSANNAH READING.

"THOMAS PYLE.

"ROBERT LOMAX.

"This will I made when ill of a fever at London, with a clear understanding of what I did then; but because of some unworthy expressions belying God's goodness to me, as if I knew not what I did, I do now that I am recovered, thro' God's goodness, hereby declare it is my last will and testament, at Ruscomb, in Berkshire, this day 27th of the 3^d month called May, 1712.

WM. PENN.

"Witnesses present,—

"ELIZABETH PENN.

"THOMAS PYLE.

"MARY DEE.

"THOMAS PENN.

"ELIZABETH ANDERSON.

"MARY CHANDLER.

"JONAH DEE.

"Postscript.—In my hand, as a further testimony to my dear wife, I of my own mind give unto her out of the rents of America, to wit, Pennsylvania, three hundred pounds a year for her natural life, and for care and charge her [sic] over my children in their education, of which she knows my mind, as also that I desire they may settle at least in good part in America, where I leave them so good an interest to be for their inheritance from generation to generation, which the Lord preserve and prosper. Amen.

"WM. PENN."

"3^d Nov. 1718.—Appeared personally Simon Clements, of the parish of St Margaret's Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, and John Page, of George-yard, in the parish of St Edmond the King, London, gentleman, and being severally sworn upon the Holy Evangelists to depose the truth, did depose and say as followeth, viz. that they knew and were well acquainted with William Penn, late of Ruscombe, in the county of Berks,

esquire, deceased, for many years before his death and in that time have very often seen him write and subscribe his name to writings, and thereby became well acquainted with his manner and character of hand-writing, and having now viewed and diligently perused the codicil wrote at the end of his will hereunto annexed, beginning thus—'Postscript.—In my own hand, as a further testimony of my love to my d^r wife,' and ending thus, 'where I leave them so good an interest to be for their inheritance from generation to generation, which the Lord preserve and prosper. Amen,' and subscribed W. Penn—do verily believe the same to be all wrote and subscribed by and with the proper hand of the said William Penn, deceased.

"S. CLEMENT.
"JOHN PAGE."

These papers evidence Penn's misgivings on the principle of slavery; but they also prove that his conviction of its practical enormity was not strong. Curiously enough the movement against slavery arose from below—from unlettered and apparently un-

influential men. Some German peasants were the first Pennsylvanians who protested against its wickedness. Persons of education and refinement laughed at their squeamishness—treated their scruples as the fancies or phantasies of madmen. Religious bodies refused to consider the topic. St. Paul had recognised slavery—why should not they? All ancient history was full of slavery. Poets, philosophers, historians, had been slaves. Plato was bought and sold like a chattel. Ancient literature is not unfriendly to slavery. Men educated exclusively in its ideas, habits of thought, and intellectual influences, would hardly realise what now seems to us the atrocious nature of the slave-fact. It needed new men to see this, men whose inspirations flowed from nature—not from history. What Penn doubted and Locke denied, the Rhine peasant felt to be right and true. This is perhaps the order of all great human developments.

EDWARD BICKERSTETH.

Memoir of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, late Rector of Watton, Herts. By the Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1851.

THE Bickersteths of that generation to which Edward Bickersteth belonged were a distinguished and eminent set of men, all rising to foremost positions in the world, and becoming, by their own talents, prominent and first-rate characters in the church, the law, and in medicine. The parents of this interesting family were Henry Bickersteth, a surgeon in "the little town of Kirkby Lonsdale, situated on the picturesque banks of the Lime, in Westmerland," and Elizabeth, daughter, as we learn from our own obituary notice of Edward Bickersteth (*Gent. Mag.* for May, 1850, p. 538), of John Batty, esq. They were steady, respectable, well-doing, but not wealthy people; the father, a cheerful, genial man, remembered for his peculiarly hearty laugh,

and the mother conspicuous through a long life for many admirable qualities, which she strictly inculcated upon all her children. A stately figure, a studious neatness in her appearance and costume, great attention to the courtesies and proprieties of life, love of goodness and religion, a determined antipathy to all scandal and casting of blame upon the absent, and an industry which made idleness impossible, either in herself or any one about her;* these were the principal qualities of the matron to whom the world is indebted as the mother of the Bickersteths.

This couple had a numerous family. Their eldest son James went out early to sea, and was not heard of after 1796; the second son, John, is now

* "A little bag of work was always at her side, and even at meals, if she had finished first, her hands were busy, while she joined in the general conversation."—Birks, i. 3.

rector of Sapcote in Leicestershire; the third son, Henry, created Lord Langdale, was the Master of the Rolls, who died a few months ago; Edward, our present subject, was the fourth son, born 19th March, 1786; the fifth, Robert, is a surgeon of great eminence in Liverpool. They had two daughters; Mary-Anna, who became the wife of the Rev. John Cooper, rector of Coppenhall, and died in 1849; and Charlotte, married to the Rev. Robert Mayor, for many years a missionary in Ceylon, and afterwards beneficed in England, whom she has survived.

Edward received his education at the grammar school of his native place, but the demands of a numerous family upon his father's narrow income rendered him anxious to get his boys off his hands, and "out into the world," as it is termed, at as early an age as possible. A clerkship in the General Post Office, London, had been procured for John, and when Edward was fourteen his education was cut short by a similar appointment being obtained for him. His withdrawal from school-education at so early a period materially influenced his future life. A little more scholarship would probably have made him one of the brightest luminaries of our church; but it was not to be. The young Westmoreland lad was launched into the great world ere he had been advanced to the dignity of a tail-coat, and left home with a necessarily imperfect education, so far as mere school-learning was concerned, but with all the advantages of good home-training and a characteristic maternal warning deeply rooted in his heart, "Be sure, Edward, you never eat the bread of idleness."

On his arrival in London he went to board and lodge in a family known to his parents, and in which his brother John was already an inmate. Some little of the old domestic restraint was thus maintained over him, his brother John was an excellent companion and guide, and a constant correspondence upon all the minutest topics with his parents kept up home interests and affections, and was an admirable and much-needed check upon a country boy suddenly thrown into all the amusements and dissipa-

tions of the metropolis, and employed at first from half-past 9 till 4, and afterwards only from 10 till 3. These letters continued in unbroken series during thirty years, and were all religiously preserved by his careful mother. Of themselves they almost constitute, says Mr. Birks, an autobiography. We wish they had been used less sparingly. Amongst his earliest letters is one which contains rules laid down by him for the expenditure of his quarterly income. 1*l.* per quarter is set apart for a journey home in the summer time, 10*s.* because his father always taught him to live within his income, 7*s.* for books, and 7*s.* for amusements, which included an occasional visit to a theatre and an excursion out of town on Sundays, of all which he gave a report to his friends at home.

At first his letters, says Mr. Birks, are more childish than would be penned by many boys of the same age, but training in the business of the Post Office, and afterwards in the Bloomsbury or lawyers corps of volunteers, together with the influence of advancing years, soon developed better things in him. Both his brother and himself were, in fact, too good for the Post Office, and it was not long before they found it out. The difficulty and expense of transferring themselves to professions was almost insuperable; but where there is a will there is a way, and after a time John went to Cambridge with a view of entering the church, and even before that Edward had procured at first evening employment, and afterwards a constant occupation in the office of a Mr. Bleasdale, a solicitor, in London. This gentleman acted towards him for many years the part of a kind and liberal friend, taking him as an articulated clerk without fee, and at all times treating him with the most judicious and discriminating confidence.

During Edward Bickersteth's service in the Post Office that change came over his mind and heart upon religious subjects which was the real turning point of his life. Looking to the human aids in effecting this great change, the instruments, as it were, made use of by the Holy Spirit in bringing it about, we may especially reckon the pious care of his mother, and the re-

ligious companionship of his brother John; to these may also be added the perusal of Hervey's *Theron and Aspasio*. During the year 1806, when in the 20th year of his age, his heart became fixed. He then adopted once for all the principles which he held fast to the end. What those principles were may be gathered from a clear statement in a letter written by him to his brother John in 1808. Had he been writing on such a subject now, he would have mentioned a fourth class of ministers in the Church of England—those who hold Roman doctrine and desire to return to the superstitious vanities of the Middle Ages. In 1808 it was probably correct to say,

“There seem to me, in the Church of England, three classes of ministers. Those who are for a sober religion, *i. e.* a religion without Christianity, which the heathen discovered before us; those who partake in some measure of enthusiasm, and, I fear, encourage pride in their hearers, as if they were a people set apart and all others were reprobates; and the truly Christian ministers who make faith the foundation of holiness, but make holiness an essential evidence of faith; who deny the least merit in holiness, and ascribe our salvation altogether to a Redeemer.” (i. 44.)

From the tenour of his letters, the change soon became apparent to his parents, who were alarmed lest he should be hurried into some enthusiasm, or be induced to leave the Church. His answer seems to have allayed their anxiety, if not altogether to have removed it.

“Do not fear our attaching ourselves to any sect.* The Church of England is in such entire conformity to the Scriptures, that while we reverence them, we can never forsake it. But I will add this, that many of the ministers of our Church do not preach either the doctrines of the Church or of the Scriptures: if then by going to others of its regularly-ordained ministers (call them Methodists or anything else) we can hear those who really do teach doctrines in entire and far more strict conformity to the articles of the Church, I think it a duty to go there.” (i. 43.)

From this time his letters and journals betoken a vivid appreciation of

Christian truth, and an earnest striving after Christian excellence. The childish youth of 1801 had become not merely a man of business, steady, clever, active, but a man also in Christian knowledge and attainments, and was endeavouring assiduously, and day by day, not merely to store his mind with Christian knowledge, but to add to his faith virtue and all Christian graces. The contrast may not seem so great to persons better acquainted with the present condition of lawyers' offices than ourselves; but there is something in this part of Bickersteth's life, as laid open in his letters and journals, which appears to us to be very striking. We make no doubt that the offices of lawyers, like society generally, have partaken in the great improvement in decorum and outward morality which is observable within the last twenty years in all classes of the community; but, speaking of what such offices were, to our knowledge, some twelve years after Bickersteth became a lawyer's clerk, we can scarcely conceive a situation of greater difficulty and trial for a truly Christian youth. Bickersteth was no doubt to a certain degree favoured by the lateness at which he was articulated. At twenty years of age he was proof against many things which would have been difficult to combat at sixteen. And the circumstance of his being in the office first as a writing clerk, and being articulated without a fee, would throw him into an inferior grade in the estimation of many smart young articulated clerks and idlers sent from country offices to make a twelve months' trial of London dissipation. All this was much in his favour; but, after all allowances are made, his situation must have been one of great difficulty and temptation. For ten, twelve, and in case of necessity under pressure of business even thirteen hours and longer, was he daily occupied in his office. He seems to have been an invaluable clerk, zealous, active, and intelligent—“he does the work of three or four,” was the testimony of his master—competent after a little while to take the management of any branch of the business, and never wanting in exertion when

* He is apparently alluding to his brother as well as himself.

duty called. "I never had a clerk who got through so much business," again remarked Mr. Bleasdale, "nor one whose heart seemed so little in it." The business he had to attend to concerned "disputes and contentions, where," he says, "it is very often difficult to tell which is the right course, and still more difficult to follow it; and where it is very easy to be carried away by the passions of the moment beyond the bounds which cooler hours will show to be right." A part of it was "a very hurrying, bustling, business, and required continual attention to prevent serious omissions and mistakes;" an anxious business, in which it was necessary to be ever on the lookout against chicanery and sharp practice, and where there was much to do, a business which kept the blood at fever-heat and the mind in a constant turmoil of doubt and care.

"There is so much anxiety of mind," he wrote, "attending the multitude of causes I now have (I believe I have about 80), and so much bustling business in New Inn, that my mind is half distracted at times; and though I have, I think I may justly say, through the kind providence of God—escaped mistakes and errors of any importance hitherto, yet the fear of them is harassing."

Such was his business. Of his companions in the office, with whom he must perforce in some measure associate, no one will be surprised that he describes them as neglecting religion, careless, indifferent; nor will any one doubt that "a pious managing clerk" must have been to them an object of especial scoffing, ridicule, and jest. It marks Bickersteth's discretion in a very striking manner, that his letters do not dwell upon annoyances from this cause. We may feel assured they were sufficiently numerous.

But follow we now this solitary lad, who was at this time living a life of uncontrolled independence in chambers, from these scenes of daily bustle and vexation to his humble apartment in New Inn, or Hatton Court. What see we there? He rises before the sun to read the Bible and seek on his knees that spiritual strength which may carry him scatheless through the day; he outwatches the night in tears and penitence for his daily failings. His diary testifies to his agonising conscious-

ness of his own spiritual deficiencies, and his earnest striving after higher attainments in holiness. That his life was free from gross sin it is unnecessary to remark; but his private journals mark his rigid watchfulness over his conduct even in trifles, and his bitter penitence for the smallest deviations from the strict path of Christian vigilance—for the sharp answer in the midst of a tumult of business, the lost or misspent hour, the wandering of the thoughts in prayer, the uncharitable wish, or the coldness of the heart. This contrast between his hurried business-life and his solitary private life from about twenty to twenty-three, between the life of the admirable attorney's clerk and that of the humble seeker after righteousness, is to us most interesting. There is a Christian heroism in his conduct here which nothing but the predominance of principles the loftiest and the deepest could have maintained. And those principles were all-pervading. His letters to his parents, to his brother John, to his sisters, his private journals, his written prayers (one at p. 95 we should like to have quoted if we had had space), all tell the same tale—one which it is impossible to doubt, or to construe otherwise than that God had marked him for his own.

In 1809 he formed an acquaintance which very materially influenced his after life. Mr. Thomas Bignold, a young man of Bickersteth's own age, came up from Norwich to complete his legal studies in Mr. Bleasdale's office. Mr. Bleasdale introduced him to Bickersteth, of whom his fellow-clerks reported, "You will get a great deal out of him, but he is a terrible Methodist." The accusation was not one which alarmed Bignold, who was that way inclined himself. He thought Bickersteth "Not much of a gentleman," but he cultivated his acquaintance with a view to advantage in his professional studies, and after a while invited him to his lodgings. Bickersteth turned eagerly to his new friend's book-case, and at once found out his man. As heart answereth to heart so do books to books. On the shelves of his well-to-do young friend Bickersteth found the very books, and similar books to those which he had been slowly gathering together, not unfre-

quently cutting off a dinner to secure a book. Such an acquaintance soon ripened. During the following long vacation Bickersteth went into West-merland, which he generally did about every second year. In order that Bignold might accompany him, Bickersteth took Norwich in his way, and there found a sweetheart in his friend's eldest sister. At the end of his articles, that is in 1811, Mr. Bleasdale liberally released him from a promise to remain two years longer in his office, and he went to Norwich, married on 9th May, 1812, and entered into partnership with his friend Bignold.

He practised as a lawyer in Norwich from 1812 to 1815. The business with which he was connected flourished, and became one of the most influential businesses in that city. But there was other work for Bickersteth to do, and he was ordained to that other work by the hands of Bishop Bathurst at the end of the year 1815. The way in which this change was brought about is clearly detailed in the book before us. During the later years of Bickersteth's articles and residence in London he had become personally acquainted with Mr. Budd and Mr. Pratt, two zealous and well-known clergymen. Under their direction, he had entered warmly into the various societies and schemes of usefulness with which they were connected, and especially into the Spitalfields Benevolent Society, established by Mr. Pratt, and of which Bickersteth became secretary. The Bible Society and Missionary Society had also, and of course, engrossed a considerable share of his interest and zeal. In connection with such institutions nothing is so valuable as discreet lay assistance, and in Bickersteth the clergy with whom he came into co-operation found all that could be desired; business habits, sincere piety, and ardent zeal. On his removal to Norwich he entered upon a similar course. A Bible Society had been recently established there under the influence of the Gurneys. Bickersteth not only supported it warmly, but entered upon his career as an author, by publishing a little work in connection with it. "Friend Bickersteth," said John Joseph Gurney, at a meeting of the Norwich Society, "they have got new bibles, thee must tell

them how to read them." Bickersteth spoke a few simple practical sentences upon the subject. "Now, friend," added Mr. Gurney, "thee must put that into a little book, that they may have it to read again." Such was the origin of a book which has been translated into many of the languages of Europe, and of which probably hundreds of thousands of copies have been circulated.

As yet there was no Missionary Society at Norwich. "There shall be one," said Bickersteth, "if I stand alone on the Castle Hill to proclaim it, and my wife be secretary." He sounded the trumpet throughout the county, he engaged Mr. Pratt and the present Bishop of Calcutta to come down and help him. A noble meeting was got up, and 700*l.* subscribed on the spot. During all this time his heart was yearning to enter the Church. He had consulted his brother John upon the subject in 1810, but it was then laid aside. In 1815 "difficulties arose in carrying on business on the principles which he and his partner had determined to follow, and he doubted whether duty would not compel him to leave Norwich." He opened his mind to Mr. Pratt, who proposed to him that he should quit his present profession, seek ordination from the Bishop of Norwich, who, there was reason to hope, would dispense with the usual university course, come up to London to assist Mr. Pratt in his ministry and in the work of the Church Missionary Society, which he wholly conducted, reside in the missionary house, and superintend the missionaries there (i. 244-5.) This proposal with some modifications was carried through. Bickersteth was ordained on the 10th December, 1815, and on the afternoon of the same day a crowd flocked to St. Gregory's at Norwich "to hear the lawyer preach!"

One of the modifications before alluded to consisted in this. The committee of the Missionary Society was in need of some one to go out to Africa as authoritative visitor of their stations in that country. His duty would be to investigate on the spot a variety of indicated circumstances, to determine localities for stations, to hear complaints, to remedy imperfections, and generally to put the missionary

affairs into the best possible condition, with especial reference to the slave trade, and the feelings entertained towards the missionaries by the native chiefs. Bickersteth sailed on this important duty early in January, 1816, but was driven into Portsmouth by stress of weather and remained there for three weeks. Sailing again on the 24th, he landed at Goree on the 22nd February just in time to bury the chief medical man of that settlement. Visiting Sierra Leone and Rio Pongas, he remained in that land of death until the 7th June, when he sailed for Barbados on his return. On the 17th August he landed at Dover. These volumes contain many interesting particulars of his mission, but we have not space to give to them.

On his return from Africa Bickersteth entered at once on the office of Secretary to the Missionary Society. He resided in the Mission House, carried on the correspondence and travelled throughout the country, stirring up zeal on behalf of the Society by speeches at public meetings and sermons wherever he could obtain the use of a pulpit. On his first return his personal observations in Africa were his great theme. "He drew vivid pictures of the degradation and misery he had beheld," contrasting them with the blessings and benefits to which he had returned, and, although not in any sense "a finished orator," being defective in action and unfavoured in voice, his earnestness and evident sincerity, his practical judgment and his "ready tact in bringing forward those topics most likely to touch the hearts of his hearers, conspired to make him one of the most successful of missionary advocates." This course of life continued, with some changes, for fourteen years—from 1816 to 1830—during the latter part of which he added to his labours for the Society the ministry of Wheler Street Chapel, now St. Mary's Church in Spitalfields, which had been formerly served by Mr. Pratt. This last duty he of course performed very imperfectly, on account of his frequent absences from home.

In 1830 changes in the Missionary Society occasioned his resignation of his secretaryship, and in a few days afterwards Abel Smith, esq. offered him the rectory of Watton, in Hert-

fordshire, which had been lately filled by Dr. Dealtry.

Watton is one of the most delightful of village rectories. Situated in an agreeable country, it has an agricultural population of between 800 and 900; a pleasant and commodious rectory; a friendly and benevolent resident squire, of large fortune, and ever ready to join in any schemes for the benefit of the poor; a competent income, and a healthy, easily-accessible situation—advantages these seldom combined. There, in the possession of all these good things, Edward Bickersteth passed twenty years of his life. He remained there until called to render up his account on the 28th February, 1850; and there he rests from his labours, and innumerable, we doubt not, are the good works which follow him.

And yet we should not discharge our conscience if we did not state that it may be doubted whether Edward Bickersteth was a good parish clergyman. That he was a good man we rejoice to know; that he was an honoured and valuable servant of his Master we devoutly believe; but we deem it transparently clear that he erred in judgment when he left his flock and his family to the extent which he did, and went over the country advocating all kinds of societies, still keeping up when rector of Watton almost the same wandering, exciting, exhausting way of life which he led when secretary of the Missionary Society. This is a theme upon which we do not love to dwell. Would that it had not lain in our way to make the remark; but in our judgment the mistake is palpable, and it should be registered against a man whom every body will love in spite of it, in order that worse men may not justify themselves by his example.

It was very natural that he should fall into this error. In his travels all over the country as missionary secretary he had formed a very extensive and friendly acquaintance amongst the clergy. He was a discreet man, a safe man, a man whose judgment was sure to be sought, and as he went from house to house, from rectory to vicarage, he was consulted right and left, very much in preference to interested or prejudiced neighbours. A course

like this reiterated year by year, or oftener, and the acquaintance kept up by correspondence and occasional interviews in London, and by the rendering of those services which residents in the metropolis can render to inhabitants in the country, and kept up too for a period of fifteen years;—what was the result? Edward Bickersteth had become a power. His voice weighed with numbers, his example influenced that great host amongst both clergy and laity who follow a leader. When he was appointed to Watton what was to be done? Was this influence to be abandoned? We are told that Watton and the preservation of this influence were “rival duties.” We cannot think so. To say so is to argue that the power would have been lost if Bickersteth’s zeal had not consented still to supply in great part the duty he had relinquished. The argument is a faithless one. The influence might have been lost to Bickersteth; but if the power were good, and it was God’s will that it should have been continued, what is deemed a loss would have been merely a transfer. He would have provided without that loss to Watton which cried aloud, even after the new rector’s first missionary journey. Too often was he sent home to his parish, after these journeys and labours, a mere jaded, worn-out man, unable to give due attention to the little flock he had left in the wilderness.

It was at Watton that Bickersteth did most of his literary work. There he edited the *Christian Family Library*, *The Christian Psalmody* (of which more than 150,000 copies have been sent forth into all lands), a *Practical Guide to the Prophecies*, his *Family Prayers*, and many other books, all excellent, and extensively useful. Such of them as were books for the time, books which supplied wants and combated errors which were rife at the moment, will soon disappear; but his *Psalms and Prayers* will, we hope, rejoice Christian hearts for many generations yet to come. They speak of his own sincerity and zeal, they are the reflections of his warm-hearted piety.

Of the man himself, such as he lived, the book before us contains much interesting information. In the disposition of his time he was regular, me-

thodical, active, and energetic in a degree which can scarcely be estimated by ordinary people. His house was “a little hive of busy, happy workers.” He was a very early riser, and two or three of his most popular works were composed in these morning hours before the business of a laborious day began. He enjoyed a cold bath every morning, summer and winter, breaking the ice when necessary. Before breakfast he took a quiet walk, which was given up to devotion; at its close his family joined him, one by one, and, when they were young, it was his custom to hear them repeat, at this period of the day, passages of Scripture set them to be committed to memory. Breakfast was always a cheerful meal. The letters arrived. Conversation embraced every topic of the day, and never flagged. It was a time of great interest and enjoyment to the whole family, and Bickersteth’s principal ordinary opportunity of unrestricted intercourse with his children. At half-past eight there was a family morning service. A hymn was sung, accompanied on the harp and piano, or one of them. Bickersteth joined heartily, although often not musically. “Gifted himself neither with a good voice nor a very correct ear,” he yet took great delight in all family or congregational singing. Some of his expositions of Scripture, as delivered in these family services, have been published under the title of “*Family Expositions*.” These were taken down by his children. They were always “simple, earnest, homely, full of life and power.” His prayers were devout and fervent. In them “it was his custom to introduce the mention of each passing circumstance of domestic interest. No servant left or joined the family, no one set out on a journey, or returned from it, was laid aside with sickness or recovered, without a separate petition or thanksgiving in these morning devotions of the household.”

Prayers over, then followed his time of study, during which access to him was a privilege carefully limited. In this he owed very much, as he often used to say, to his beloved wife, who was accustomed to stand between him and all interruption. A quiet study was indispensable to him. He

read generally with a direct purpose, and with great rapidity. On his desk was fastened a little paper of the day's *agenda*, and it was generally got through.

About an hour before dinner he summoned his family for a walk, which, for his health's sake, he was careful to make a real relaxation, and not a continuation of study in the open air. After dinner a few minutes were given to conversation, and then a little time in the study to close up the day's *agenda* there. About four he went down to the village, visited the schools and his sick parishioners, and, after an early tea, passed the evening (if he had no curate) in giving a cottage or school-room lecture, or leading a prayer meeting, or, if at home, in study or composition. He must have written with great rapidity.

In recent politics and legislation in reference to ecclesiastical questions, and also in public discussions with respect to the state of the English Church since the appearance of the Tracts for the Times, Bickersteth took a prominent part. He opposed Roman Catholic emancipation, and the increase of the Maynooth grant; he was a leader in the Evangelical alliance, and a determined opponent to Tractarianism in all its phases. We have exhausted our space, and cannot give even a line to his mode of treating such subjects. Whoever wishes to consider them will find ample explanations in the book before us, but the time has not yet come for forming a proper estimate of his character in this view of it. What is important now to be known about him these interesting volumes establish conclusively;—that he was a pious, humble Christian, an

ardent thirster after righteousness, an affectionate and devoted servant of his Lord.

In 1841 he suffered from an attack of paralysis brought on by over-exertion. It was a warning, but did not act as such. In 1846 he was thrown out of a gig, and the wheel of a cart passed over him. Besides other injuries, he suffered a terrible fracture of one of his legs. Still he recovered, and was almost as active as ever. Early in 1850 he was attacked with congestion of the brain. It advanced gradually in spite of medical treatment, and, on the 28th February, he died in peace—the peace of that gospel which had ever been the joy of his heart.

We began with praise of the generation of Bickersteths of whom Edward Bickersteth was one. Several of them have now disappeared from amongst us, and those who remain cannot in the course of nature be far from the confines of that night when no man can work. But the race does not deteriorate. The history of the succeeding generation opens well. Edward Bickersteth has left a son in whom we see more than his father's talents improved by better academical training; less excitability, and yet with more imagination; equal zeal but not impeded in its display by any such early drawbacks as forced that of the father into one peculiar channel; if it pleases the great Head of the Church to endue him with the same ardent love of the Redeemer which ever lighted up his father's heart, the Church may yet owe deeper obligations to Edward Bickersteth than even those which are enumerated in this valuable and important work.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

BY J. G. WALLER.

THE SYMBOLS OF THE FOUR EVANGELISTS.

THE history of the EVANGELISTIC SYMBOLS, although so intimately connected in its origin with the subject last treated of, in fact identical with it, has nevertheless a portion so distinct as to warrant its being sepa-

rated. During the first centuries of Christianity, when the dread of idolatry made the infant community reject all direct representation as having a dangerous tendency, signs were adopted which might faintly shadow

forth peculiar Christian doctrines, until, as we have before shown, such was the extravagance of their use that the Church forbade them, and commended that which in earlier ages they had so strenuously condemned. It is during this period that we meet with the evangelists figured as springs of water issuing from a rock. This occurs on a very early monument representing the figure of Christ holding a scroll in his left hand, the other up-raised in the act of speaking, standing upon a rock, the mountain of paradise, and on his right side the lamb, with its head surmounted by a cross; thus we have the symbol and representation together: from the foot of the mountain four springs or jets of water are issuing. The various expressions that are met with in Scripture allusive to the doctrines of Christ, such as the "waters of life," the "fountains of living waters," would at once be suggestive of an interpretation of the above-described composition; but the passage from St. Paul's 1 Corinthians, chap. x. verse 4, "They did all drink the same spiritual drink, for they drank of that spiritual rock that followed them, and that rock was Christ," seems to give at once a key to the subject, and is quite in accord with the principle of endeavouring to convey a spiritual idea by sensible objects. St. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in the poetical description of the church which he erected and adorned with paintings, describes this subject in the following lines:—

Petram superstat ipse Petra ecclesiæ,
De qua sonori quatuor fontes meant,
Evangelistæ, viva Christi flumina.

Ep. xxxii.

Thus this subject, representing Christ teaching his apostles, figures him as the rock from which issue the springs of "living waters," i.e. his doctrines, flowing throughout the earth. Durandus, in his *Rationale*, enlarges still further upon the idea. He says, "The river which issues from Paradise, from the place of delight, waters all the face of the earth. This river is divided into four parts, which signify the four modes of interpreting the Holy Scripture. Thus Holy Scripture is well

compared everywhere to a river, for by its depth the Scripture is like puteus aquarum viventium, 'a well of living waters.'" The introduction of the four mystic animals occurs in some instances in combination with the earlier symbol of "the springs," and according to the poet Florus the apsis of the Church of St. John at Lyons was decorated with the four mystic animals and the four rivers of Paradise. There is a direct analogy between this representation and an Indian myth. "On the mountain of Merou lies the concealed power of God. On this mountain dwell four powerful animals, from whose mouths escape great rivers. These animals are the horse, the camel, the stag, and the ox."*

The received symbols, however, of the Evangelists were soon determined, and their analogy and connection with the mystic combinations of Ezekiel's vision acknowledged from the earliest times. The passage of Scripture which has particular reference to the origin of the symbols, as applied to the Evangelists, is that given in the book of the Revelations, chap. iv. verse 6, which describes the four beasts in the presence of the throne, thus:—

"And before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto a crystal; and in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne, were four beasts full of eyes before and behind. And the first beast was like a lion, and the second beast was like a calf, and the third beast had a face as a man, and the fourth beast was like a flying eagle. And the four beasts had each of them six wings about him, and they were full of eyes within."

It is remarkable, however, that the ascription of six wings to these mysterious forms is not in accordance with the received type that Christian art has handed down to us, nor do I remember, amongst all the variations, to have seen an example which directly illustrates this text in that particular, notwithstanding the numerous instances that are extant of the enthroned Deity and the attendant mystic symbols. It seems indeed probable that, although texts and passages of Scripture gave origin to many conventions, yet that there were others that

* Creuzer, *Relig. de l'Antiquité*, trad. Guigniaut, tom. i. p. 342.

arose from different sources, and must without doubt be looked for in the practice of art at the time when the conventions had their rise. The winged bull and lion of the Nineveh collection offer the most direct analogy that we possess of ancient remains with the mystic symbols; these are in principle precisely the same, with exception of the human head, which is adopted in both, but they have each one pair of wings displayed in the act of motion. Many other ancient symbolic combinations, such as the sphinx, and the harpy, are winged, and might have afforded a hint to the early Christian artist who as closely as possible adapted the pagan ideas in the application of art to the new religion. It is at any rate certain, that the passage from Revelations and the Vision of Ezekiel have both been considered, from the earliest times, as the authorities for the symbolic representations of the Evangelists, notwithstanding the very obvious variations from both these texts.

The received type under which the symbols appear, even from the earliest age, may be described in a few words: St. Matthew is represented by the figure of an angel, holding either a scroll or a book of the Gospel; St. John by the eagle; St. Mark by a winged lion; and St. Luke by a winged ox or bull. All have the scroll or book of the Gospel, like the emblem of St. Matthew. It does not appear, however, that a general consent was at all times given to this appropriation of the mystic animals; the early writers are, many of them, far from being in accord upon this point, and examples in art of a later date may be found where there is an equal want of consent with acknowledged conventions. St. Iræneus gives the angel to St. Matthew, the eagle to St. Mark, the ox to St. Luke, and the lion to St. John.* St. Augustine gives the lion to St. Matthew, the angel to St. Mark, the ox to St. Luke, and the eagle to St. John.† St. Jerome gives them according to the types since universally received; so that it would seem that the ox to St. Luke is the only one that has had no variation. Even this emblem in

the works of a Flemish painter at Antwerp, Gerard Seghers, is given to St. Matthew; but an artist of the seventeenth century is not of much authority, and it may therefore be concluded that the opinion of St. Jerome has been generally followed and acknowledged.

It cannot be said that the symbols of the evangelists have, like many other figures of Christian Iconography, exhibited marked changes or variations in their types, so as to indicate a particular period, for nearly all are to be found in the earlier ages. Among the mosaics in some of the early Christian churches, as in that of St. Vitalis at Ravenna, of the sixth century, we have the figures of the evangelists with their symbols distinct, but associated with them, in this case having no nimbus; and in the apse of the oratory of St. Venantius, which is annexed to the baptistry of Constantine at Rome, they are under the usual type, as followed down to the sixteenth century. It does not appear that the artist attended to any particular rule with regard to giving wings to the mystic animals when they are associated with the figures of the evangelists themselves, as they are found both with and without; but towards the period of the Reformation the wings are very frequently suppressed, and the symbols, losing altogether their mystic character, became mere emblems, the origin of which was probably unknown to those who used them.

The types under which the symbols appear may be reduced to two; one in which the animals are represented under their mystic form according to their primary derivation; and the other in which the heads only are adapted to a human figure, as it were combining the human form of the evangelists with their mystic emblems. The latter are not common, and do not at any time appear to have been popular. Nor do they seem to belong to any particular age. Examples are found in periods widely apart from each other. One of the earliest examples I have met with of the symbols represented under the human form, but with the heads of the

* *Adver. Hæres.*, iii. 1.

† *De Consensu Evangelior.*, lib. 1, c. 6.

mystic animals, occurs in a Latin Bible of the tenth century, preserved at Salzburg;* here they are represented as standing draped, in a similar manner to the figures of apostles, and holding the book of the Gospels in their hands. A treatment precisely similar is observed in the richly-worked silver-gilt binding of the *Liber Aureus*, the celebrated book of the Gospels preserved in the library at Treves, the workmanship of which is late in the fifteenth century; the four figures of the evangelists are represented by so many silver statues, about three or four inches in height, each having the heads of the mystic animals. One of the MS. copies of the Bible in the interesting collection of the Duke of Sussex, exhibited another instance of this type of representation, the execution of which was referred to the fourteenth century. It may be observed that the figures in these cases are either winged as angels, or without wings as men only.

The class of subjects in which the symbols are most frequently found are those in which the figure of the Almighty appears surrounded by an aureole of glory, or in representations of the Trinity, such as that by the brothers Thomas and Barnabas de Mutina, or Modena, about the fourteenth century;† it is usual in these instances, as well as in those of Christ coming to judgment, painted on the apses of early churches, to place the symbols of the evangelists in the four angles or corners. In the case above referred to of the Trinity, in which God the Father is represented with the figure of Christ upon the cross, within an acutely pointed aureole, the four symbols are placed in the manner above noticed, the two lower ones, consisting of St. Luke and St. Mark, being as it were kneeling upon the ground, whilst the two others are above in the air. These examples are of the mixed type, such as we are now treating of, and are distinguished by the symbolic head, and have no wings. The example of which a cut is here given must be considered to belong to this class. Although its extreme rudeness of execution makes its appropriation a matter of doubt, its



early date and peculiarities of treatment, as well as the country to which it owes its origin, all render it an interesting example for consideration. It is taken out of a MS. of an anonymous commentary on the Apocalypse, in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 11,695), which is of Spanish execution, of the ninth century, and shews in many portions its affinity with Arab design, at least in architecture, by the frequent occurrence of the horseshoe arch. The above instance is taken from that subject given in the Book of Revelations describing the four beasts around the Lamb, a text it may be noted which forms one of the authorities for the frequent arrangements of the symbols with the enthroned figure of Christ, or the Lamb, to which we have alluded. In this example we have a winged form with human hands, holding a book of the Gospels, and having the head of an ox as the symbol of St. Luke; the figure is more studded with eyes than any other instance I have met with, they literally cover it: but perhaps the most remarkable point is, that the *wheels* are adopted from the passage in Ezekiel, thus directly connecting the two texts with each other. In fact it is a convention differing from those ordinarily observed, and, although partaking of the descriptions in both passages of Scripture, not really following either: the text of the Apocalypse giving the four beasts six wings, here there are but two to each figure, and no mention is made of the wheels but in the description by the prophet. It is curious to note this in an instance of so rude and uninformed a character, because it proves that a law governed even the unskilful hand that traced these rude illuminations.

* Engraved in Agincourt, *Hist. de l'Art*, &c.

† Vid. Agincourt *ut supra*.

The received symbolic type of the evangelists, of such frequent occurrence in archæological remains, seems to have been perfected in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, before which period there are variations occasionally observed, such as we have above described; and there is nothing much to note in the numerous examples, excepting such trifling matters of detail as arise from the various degrees of skill possessed by the artists. Before, however, the periods referred to, there will occasionally be found some curious applications of the symbol, where it actually becomes a real companion and assistant of the saint, and this may be especially observed in the eagle of St. John, of which many examples are extant, holding an ink-horn in its beak when it accompanies the figure of the saint in the act of writing the Gospel. An excellent instance appears in the celebrated benedictional of St. Ethelwold, and in this even the symbolic and sacred character is also preserved by the addition of the nimbus. At a later period—the sixteenth century—the symbol becomes a mere distinctive emblem, and loses all its mystic character when associated with the figures of the evangelists. There is one point in connection with the symbols worthy of a passing notice—the Gospels with which they are all distinguished are sometimes represented as books, sometimes as scrolls; the latter are especially used in architectural decorations, on tombs and monumental brasses; the book is generally found in the earliest examples in manuscript illuminations, and particularly in those of Byzantine origin. The book was indeed sometimes altered in its character to suit the custom of a particular locality, as the example here given will illustrate. The drawing, here engraved, is taken from a carving made out of a species of cane, and is curious for its history no less than for its design. It was brought from China during the last war, being taken from a joss-house at Ching Kaing Foo, on the river Yaing ste Kaing, seventy miles below Nankin, and so strenuously defended, that it was wrested out of the hands of its possessor by an English soldier.* It will be at once perceived



that it is the symbol of St. John, and is very remarkable for the elegance of its composition and the absence of convention; it is richly gilded, and from a perforation at the bottom seems originally to have been fixed on the end of a staff. But the most remarkable feature is that which illustrates the point in discussion; here the Book of the Gospels is represented as a bundle of oblong leaves, tied together by a ribbon or cord about the centre, precisely as at this day manuscripts of the people of the Indian archipelago, and those of Birmah, Siam, and Ceylon, are accustomed to be arranged. These are composed of various materials, sometimes of metal, sometimes of thin leaves of wood, and enclosed within two pieces which form the covers, oftentimes of ivory very highly decorated and richly carved. An interesting collection of these *books* is preserved in the British Museum. One, a MS. in the Palî character, has been selected for illustration, and will be found to be so analogous to that in the beak of the eagle engraved, as to completely identify the intention of the carver, and also to fix the work to an artist of either Cochin China, or of some other people bordering on the Indian archi-



* It is now in the possession of W. Jordain de Gatwick, esq.

pelago. On a careful examination of the workmanship, one cannot assign to it a date earlier than the first part of the sixteenth century; it is just possible it might be at the end of the fifteenth. To account for its position, one can only suppose that it was executed under the direction of some of the Christian missionaries, perhaps of the Jesuits, for it may be as late as their time. That it should afterwards be preserved, and perhaps be venerated in a Chinese temple, is exceedingly curious, but not without explanation; the emblem might easily recall to the memory of a Buddhist worshipper the form of Garûda, an eagle-headed form attendant upon Vishnu; the eagle as a symbol, indeed, was so numerously applied in many oriental systems, that it would be more a matter of wonder that it should not have been confounded than otherwise.

Of the symbolism of these emblems much has been written, but so much

that is evidently the mere speculation of the writers that I shall touch but little on this portion of the subject, and confine myself to the earliest indications of endeavouring to impress upon them a recondite signification. St. Isidore of Seville in his allegories drawn from Scripture thus endeavours to explain them:

“Matthæus enim eundem redemptorem nostrum natum et passum annuncians, in similitudinem hominis comparat.

“Marcus, a solitudine exorsus, leonis figuram induit, et Christi regnum invictum potentiamque proclamat.

“Lucas quoque, per vituli mysticum vultum, Christum pro nobis prædicat immolatum.

“Johannes autem per figuram aquilæ eundem dominum post resurrectionem carnis demonstrat evolasse in cælum.”

The following Latin lines, often found in illuminated gospels, contain the same ideas in a briefer form:

Quatuor hæc Deum signant animalia Christum;
Est homo nascendo, vitulusque sacer moriendo,
Et leo surgendo, cœlos aquilaque petendo.
Nec minus hos scribas animalia et ipsa figurant.

The reason given by the symbolists for the adaptation of the attributes to each of the evangelists is in substance as follows: Saint Matthew develops the generation of the Saviour as announced by the prophets, and has the *man* for his emblem, as treating of the mysteries of Christ's humanity. St. Mark, demonstrating the power of the Son of Man, and his triumph over death and the grave, has the *lion* assigned to him, as an emblem of royalty and power. St. Luke represents the Messiah as the Saviour, the victim of expiatory sacrifice, and thus the *ox* is assigned to him as the type of the Judaical sacrifices, and by analogy of the Redeemer. St. John, the historian of the divinity of the word, from the mysterious grandeur of his subject, is distinguished by the *eagle*, a bird whose flight is among the clouds, and whose daring eye can look upon the sun. This is the main principle of thought upon this subject, which has been variously enlarged upon by the

ritualists. All these emblems are considered by them as emblems also of the Saviour; thus St. Bruno d'Asti says:

“The four forms specify our Redeemer; he is represented by man because Christ is true man, made in human resemblance, and human nature is in him. He is figured by the ox because he is the true victim immolated upon the cross for us, as the ox figuratively was of old by the High Priest. Jesus Christ has also his emblem in the lion, because he arose on the third day, his body retaking life by his own will, as the lion springs up again at the paternal roaring. Lastly, he is like the eagle, in his ascension to the height of heaven.”*

These instances will suffice as examples of the manner of treating and considering this subject by those who have entered into an examination of the symbolism of the mystic animals. A few words now upon the mode of arrangement, and we shall close our article. Those writers who see a mystic meaning in every thing pretend that the different order of placing

* In ascensione Domini. Serm. 1.

the animals has its intention, but this view must be given up by all who have with unprejudiced minds examined into facts.

It does not appear that there is any ground for an absolute arrangement of the symbols one above another, if the texts from which the authority for them is derived should decide the question; nevertheless, a certain custom did take place, and became a pretty general convention. According then to the received custom, the symbols were arranged in the following order: the angel, St. Matthew; the eagle, St. John; the lion, St. Mark; the ox, St. Luke. The reason for this arrangement given by M. Didron is the most natural, even if it appears somewhat fanciful. According to this idea, man or the angel takes the precedence according to his higher nature; the eagle next, as soaring above the clouds, suggestive of lofty inspiration; the lion for the nobility and royalty of which he was considered the type, among beasts; lastly, the ox,

because it has a nature more gross and heavy.

The sacred texts put the forms in order thus: the man, lion, ox, eagle, that of Ezekiel; lion, ox, man, eagle, that of the Revelations. The tetramorph of the Byzantine church is in accordance with the first arrangement; but in the Western church, previous to the thirteenth century, they are found thus: man, lion, ox, eagle. These variations are sufficient to show that there could be no absolute rule at all on the matter, and that custom alone, originating most probably without any express intention, gradually gave a law of which the originators themselves were unaware; and, although the law or rule above was pretty generally followed, yet there might be found a sufficient number of variations to prove that it was not considered of the least importance. Thus the symbolism which subsequent writers pretend to find, wants one of the first necessary conditions for its support, viz. universality.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF GIBBON THE HISTORIAN.

ROBERTSON, the historian, who held the office of Historiographer to the King for Scotland, died on the 11th June, 1793, after an illness in which he had lingered for many months. On his decease, Dr. Gillies, a friend of Robertson's, and best known as an author by his *History of Greece* (2 vols. 4to. 1786), was a candidate for the vacant office, which was a sinecure with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. It would seem that at this time malice set afloat some rumour which impugned the loyalty of Gillies, or charged him with sympathy for the French revolutionists. Such a rumour

was of course peculiarly likely at that time to be prejudicial to his aspirations after any office under the Crown. The precise nature of the rumour does not appear, but if it is alluded to in the letter from Stockdale, the bookseller, which we print below,* the accusation was connected in some way with the *Marseilloise Hymn*. To rebut such an accusation Gillies secured the all-powerful patronage of Dundas, and applied to his friends for certificates of loyalty. Amongst others he wrote to Gibbon, to whom he had been made known some years before by Robertson.† The following was Gibbon's

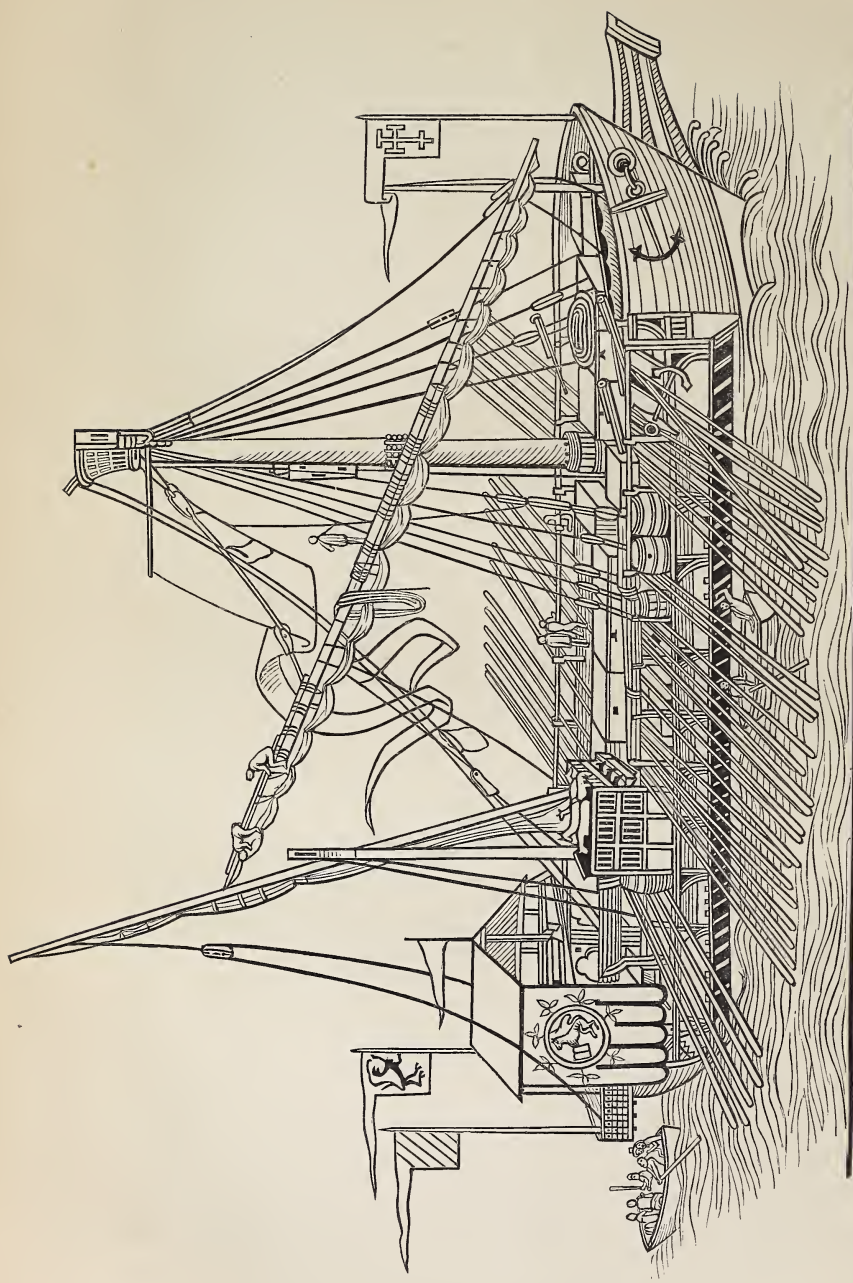
* "SIR,—Sir Joseph Andrews has just been with me at the desire of Dr. Gillies to repeat what he had heard in various parts of the town respecting the *Marsaellois*. He recollects mentioning the circumstance in my shop on the day on which Mr. Chiswell and Dr. Gillies had some conversation on the subject, and which made some noise at the time. Thus much I think it requisite to state in justice to Dr. Gillies.—I am, Sir, your much obliged and very humble servt.

"*Piccadilly, 20th June, 1793.*"

"JOHN STOCKDALE.

Address of this letter torn off.

† "Be so good as to present my sincere compliments to Mr. Smith, Mr. Ferguson, and, if he should be still with you, to Dr. Gillies, for whose acquaintance I esteem myself much indebted to you."—Gibbon to Robertson.—*Stewart's Life of Robertson*, p. 268.



Erhard Reuich, del.

THE PILGRIMS' GALLEY, LYING OFF RHODES, A.D. 1483.

R. B. Utting, sc.

answer, and will be found to be equally kind and characteristic. It is dated, it will be observed, from Sheffield Place, the seat of his friend Lord Sheffield, with whom he had just returned from Lausanne to condole on the loss of his wife. Gibbon himself died on the 16th January following.

The aversion of the historian to Christianity and the Christian Church did not in any degree predispose him to tolerate the excesses of French *sans-culotism*. His kindness and gentlemanly taste, as well as the bent and genius of his historical studies, alike revolted against the tyrannous barbarities of a wild democracy which seemed deluging the world with blood.

"DEAR SIR,—It would give me great pleasure to contribute my assistance towards removing any of the obstacles that may impede your fair and legitimate claim to the title or office of historiographer of your native country. But, except the present chancellor, I have scarcely any acquaintance with any of the ministers, and since Mr. Dundas is well disposed in your favour you cannot stand in need of any other patronage.

"Were I called upon to testify my sense of your literary merit the testimony would be as agreeable to myself as it would be superfluous to you. But my absence from England ever since the beginning of the French Revolution has deprived me of all means of knowing the political opinions

on that subject which you really entertain, or those which may have been falsely imputed to you. My own contempt for the wild and mischievous system of democracy will not suffer me to believe, without positive proof, that it can be adopted by any man of a sound understanding and historical experience. I acquiesce with implicit confidence in your disavowal of those sentiments, and I am persuaded that the same disavowal will produce a similar effect on all those persons who are acquainted with your character.—I am, with true regard, dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

"E. GIBBON.

"*Sheffield Place, June 24th, 1793.*"

The address of the letter has been torn off.

Gillies obtained the desired office, and held it for the long period of forty-three years. His subsequent publications gave no indication of any desire to prove himself a worthy successor to Robertson; but he was an amiable man who lived much respected, and was never, we believe, again suspected of Jacobinism. He died at Clapham at the age of 93, on the 15th February, 1836. See a memoir of him in our *Obituary for April 1836*, p. 436.

Gibbon's letter, as well as that of Stockdale, are now both among the autograph collections of Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. to whose kindness we are indebted for copies.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND.

(With two Plates.)

IN our former article upon this subject* we showed that the narrator of the *Pilgrimage* of Sir Richard Guyford is, in his descriptive portions, a mere copyist; and, having traced some of his passages to the work of Bernhard de Breydenbach, we expressed our opinion that he had translated directly from some Latin abridgement of that work. This conclusion will be allowed to be the more probable if we look further into the history of that book, and observe into how many editions it quickly passed. In so doing we shall

touch upon a chapter of bibliography which is not devoid of interest.

Breydenbach is the leader of our modern race of travellers who make their observations with a view to paper and print. There had been many during former ages who wrote the narratives of their long and painful travels, and whose narratives have from time to time—some at an early and some at a recent date—found their way to the press; but Breydenbach undertook his pilgrimage with that object in view, and he accomplished his undertaking

* June Magazine, p. 627.

in a style highly creditable to his perseverance and his liberality. He took with him a clever artist, who made views of the most remarkable places visited, and portraits of the various inhabitants of Palestine, which, transferred to wooden blocks, are printed in the book. They have considerable artistic merit and apparent accuracy, and form highly interesting memorials of the aspect presented by various important places nearly four centuries ago.*

These cuts are vastly superior to the monstrosities which contribute to render the pages of Mandeville merely amusing or absurd. Sir John Mandeville composed his travels about the year 1355; they were not printed until 1480, a few years before the first appearance of Breydenbach.

Breydenbach's book was printed at Mentz under the care of the artist Erhard Rewich; who as it seems engraved the wood-blocks from his own drawings. Editions both in Latin and German were in progress at the same time. The former was finished on the 15th Feb. 1486, and the latter on the 20th June in the same year—unless we ought to reckon for the year commencing in March, in which case the Latin would be the later edition, in 1486-7. Its title is

“Bernhardi de Breydenbach opus transmarinæ peregrinationis ad venerandum et gloriosum sepulchrum dominicum in Jherusalem.”

There is a copy of the German in the British Museum which belonged to King Henry VII. but it wants all the folding plates.

Of the Latin some copies were printed on vellum. Three such copies have become known to bibliographers; one of them is in the national library at Paris and two are now in the British Museum, one in the King's Library,

and the other in the Grenville collection. The former belonged to James West, esq. Pres. R. S. and was purchased at his sale by Mr. Nicol for the library of King George the Third for 15*l.* 15*s.* It contains the following memorandum in Mr. West's writing:

“J. WEST.

“This most rare book of the Travels of the Religious to the Holy Land printed on vellum contains the oldest views engraved that I have ever seen; they seem to have been taken upon the spot. The book was printed at Mentz 1486, which is seven years before the printing of the Nuremberg Chronicle, which has always been supposed to have been the oldest printed book with Charts or Maps. I bought this book at Osborn's sale of the Harleian printed books.”

Also the following references:—

V. Freytag, *Adparatus*, vol. i. p. 48.

Henning's *Bibl.* p. 396.

Debure, art. 4272.

Clement, vol. i. p. 223.

Pinellii, vol. i. no. 2217.

Panzer, 2, p. 131.

Maittaire, p. 472.

Wurdwein, p. 123.

Zapf, p. 94.

Seemiller, 3, p. 66.

Braun, 2, p. 134.

Bolong-Crev. 4, p. 20.”

Mr. Grenville's vellum copy was from the MacCarthy library, at the dispersion of which it was sold for 756 francs. In the Grenville Catalogue, p. 96, it is stated to have been the same which was formerly in the Harleian Library; but this is contradicted by Mr. West's statement above given.

Mons. Brunet, in his *Manuel du Libraire*, edit. 1842, notices several paper copies; and there is one in the British Museum (now marked C.20 e.)

“Maister Gerhaert Rewich van Utrecht” finished a Flemish edition at Mentz, on the 24th May, 1488.† A

* Among his views is a very large one of Venice, more than five feet long; others of Paren's, Corfu, Modon, Candia, and Rhodes, besides a large view of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Dr. Dibdin, in the third volume of his *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, has copied portions of several cuts: 1. The View of Parenza. 2. Modon. 3. Galley viewed from the stern in full sail. 4. Fort at Candia. 5. Group of Greeks. 6. Group of Syrians. 7. Ourang Outang. 8. The printer's device. The ourang outang is one of a page of animals thus inscribed:—“Hec animalia sunt veraciter depicta sicut vidimus in terra sancta. Seraffa. Cocodrillus. Capre de India. Vnicornus. Camelus. Salemandra. Non constat de noie.”—This last is the ourang outang.

† M. Brunet cites Hain for an edition printed at Haarlem in 1486; but this is probably a confusion with another book, mentioned by Mons. Ternaux-Compans, entitled

copy of this is bound up with the paper copy of the original Latin edition just mentioned.

In the same year the work was printed in French at Lyons, having been translated by Nicole le Huen, professor of theology in the house of Carmelites at Puteaux de Mer. This Frenchman had not the honesty to acknowledge it to be a translation, but in his colophon calls it a godsend (*ainsi que Dieu a voulu le donner à cognoistre*). One of the "honnestes hommes" the printers was Jacques Heremberck of Germany, who probably was the originator of the piracy. The copy in Mr. Grenville's library (7203) formerly belonged to the historian Jac. August. Thuanus, whose arms and monogram are impressed on the cover. It contains this MS. note in Mr. Grenville's writing:—

"Breydenbach, traduit par N. Huen, fol. Lyon, 1488. La Croix du Maine, ii. p. 190, together with Du Verdier, iii. 143, and Pinelo, Bib. Geog. p. 1462, and Richardeur, iv. 402, have all considered N. Huen as an original traveller; but Panzer, i. 528, together with La Vallière, iii. 30, and Crevenna, iv. 20, very truly concur in describing Huen as giving only a translation of Breydenbach, though not a literal one. This edition is most extremely rare, and sold at the Roxburgh sale, No. 7259, for 84*l*. It is the first French book with copper plates."

Notwithstanding this enormous price Mr. Hibbert's sold for only 11*l*. and Chaillou's in 1818 for 107 francs.

In this book all the folding plates of Breydenbach were copied on copper, and the smaller woodcuts on wood. The latter are not so correct as those of Drach hereafter mentioned.

The Lyons piracy was met in the following year (1489) by another French version, fairly acknowledging the author's name, and "translaté de Latin en Francois par frere Jean Hersin." There is no copy of this in the British Museum; but Mons. Brunet

states that the engravings are from wood, and appear to be the same as those of the edition of Mentz. It may therefore be presumed that this was the authorized French edition, put forth to contend with the pirated one of the preceding year.

It was in reference to Huen's edition that a difference arose between Mons. Brunet and Dr. Dibdin.* The latter, having only seen the woodcut editions, in his *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, and again in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, charged Mons. Brunet with having incorrectly stated that the larger views were engraved on copper. Mons. Brunet replied in the 1842 edition of his *Manuel*, and Dibdin apologised in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, ii. 88. Huen was reprinted at Paris by Francoys Regnault in 1517, and again in 1522.

In 1490 the second Latin edition was printed at Spires by Peter Drach, who had not the use of the original blocks, but copied them. The great popularity of the book is strongly shewn by these repeated piracies. Brunet states that this edition is more complete than the first: but he does not explain in what the greater completeness consists, and it is scarcely likely to have been the case. He mentions copies as occurring at the sales of the Soubise, Brienne, and Hanrott libraries; but there is none in the British Museum. But of another edition by Drach, printed at Spires in 1502, there is a copy in our national library, of which the ownership in English hands is to be traced for a long period. It belonged to Joh. Meredyth in the 16th or 17th century; afterwards to Ed. Alexander (price 2*s*. 8*d*.); in 1730 to Dr. Stukeley at Stamford; then to W. Baynton, Gray's Inn; and lastly to Dr. Farmer, at whose sale, in 1798, it was bought for 1*l*. It does not possess the great print of the Holy Land, and only half the view of Rhodes. Mr. Hanrott's copy sold for 4*l*. 16*s*.

"Dat boeck van der Pelgherin naar Jerusalem, fol. 1486." The like may be said of an edition assumed to be printed at Augsburg, by Anthony Sorger, 1488. See *Ternaux-Compans' Bibliothèque Asiatique*, 1841, 8vo. No. 37.

* Dr. Dibdin (*Bibl. Spencer*. iii. 219) committed a further egregious mistake, to the extent of depriving Breydenbach of the authorship of the work, merely upon the grounds of his statement that he had employed a learned man—probably some resident in Jerusalem—to write the names of places upon Rewich's drawing of the Holy Land. In support of this erroneous notion he quotes the bibliographer Clement.

In 1498 there was another Flemish edition printed at Delft; and in the same year the "Viege de la Tierra Santa" was printed at Saragossa, translated into Spanish by Martin Martinez d'Ampies. This Spanish edition is even rarer, says Mons. Brunet, than the Latin, German, and French; and he does not describe its plates.

The last edition we shall now mention, of which there is a copy in the Grenville collection, is a small abridgment in octavo, printed in Latin at Wittenberg in 1536.

We proceed to give a brief account of Breydenbach's voyage.

Bernhard de Breydenbach was chamberlain of the cathedral church of Mentz at the time when he made his pilgrimage to the Holy Land; when he published he was also its dean. His principal companions were John count of Solms, lord of Mintzenberg, the youngest of the party, but highest in rank, and a knight named Sir Philip de Bicken.* The party met at Oppenheim, in the diocese of Mentz, on the feast of Saint Mark the Evangelist (25th April), in the year 1483, and after fifteen days' journey arrived at Venice. They there found many honourable counts and barons, valiant knights and other noble men, including some ecclesiastics; from among whom two barons and three knights, with their servants, joined their party, the others forming themselves into another company. The barons who sailed in the same galley with them were Maximin von Roppensteyn and Vernand von Mernawe, and the knights Caspar von Bulach, George Marx, and Nicolas von Kurt the elder. By the advice of Peter Vgelheymer of Frankfurt, their host at Venice, they hired their galley, and this was the form of the contract which they made with master Augustinò contareni (that is, says Breydenbach, *comite reni*), the patron (*padrone*) of their galley.

The patron was to carry arms for

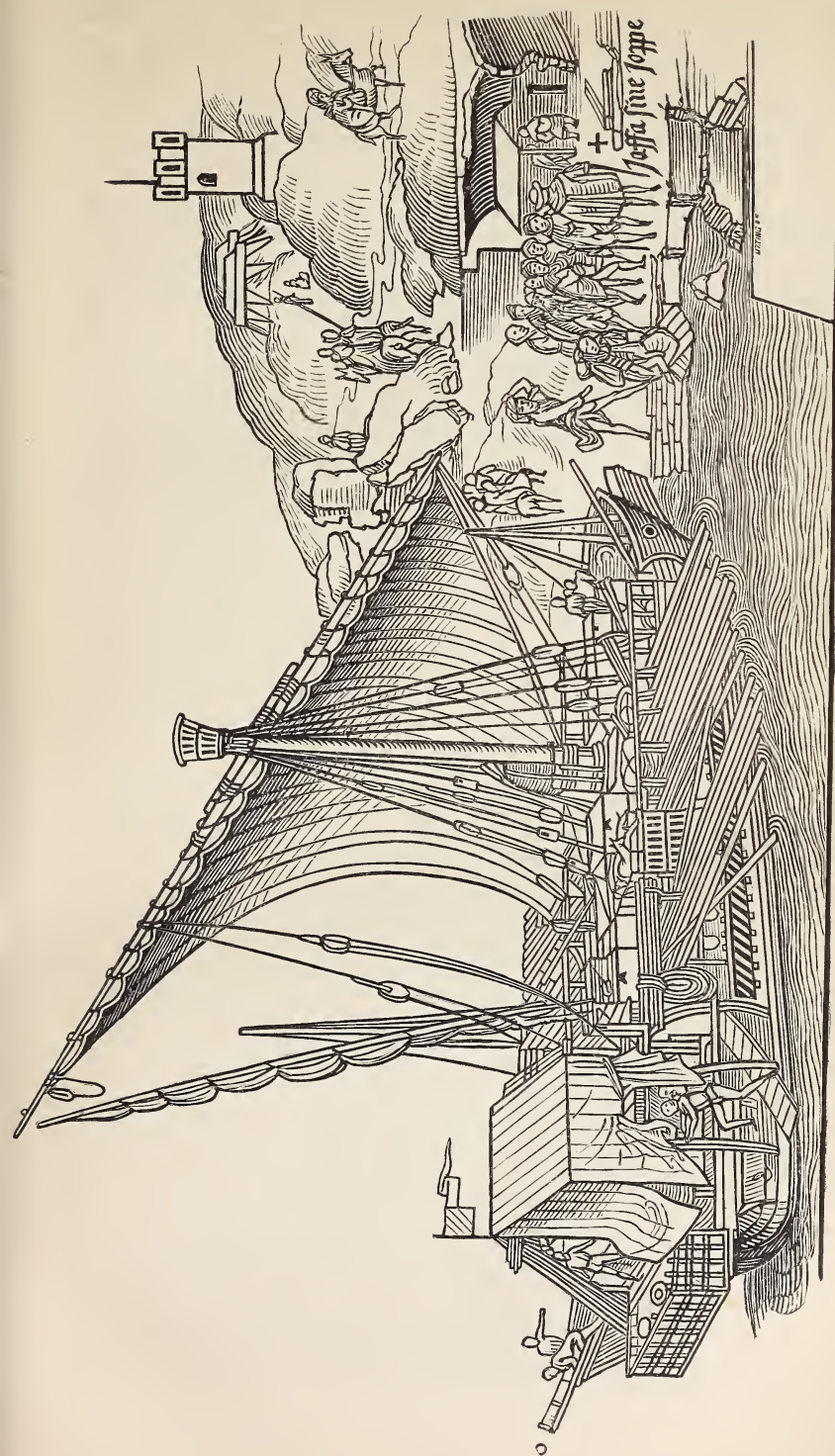
eighty men; he was to supply them with meat and drink twice a day; for which purpose he was to provide good wine, fresh flesh, eggs, &c.; further, to those pilgrims who asked it, a refectory in the morning and a collation in the evening, with malmesey and other things. Whenever the pilgrims, be they many or few, wished to go on shore to procure fresh water and other necessities, the patron was to furnish his boat and servants to take and bring them back. The goods of any one dying on the voyage were to be restored intact to his friends; and if any died before he reached the Holy Land one half of his passage money was to be returned. The pilgrims might take an interpreter with them, who was to have free passage on board. Each pilgrim was to pay 42 ducats.

The patron was to provide fit stowage in his galley for fowls, wood, water, salt, and other necessities.

After staying 22 days at Venice, the party embarked, on the 1st of June, singing, according to custom, *Salve regina*, and other anthems and collects, and on the 3rd they arrived at Parenza. They touched at several places on their way, and one of the cuts we have copied (Plate I.) represents their galley when lying off Rhodes.

Having left Cyprus on the 27th June, a favourable wind carried them in three days within sight of the Holy Land, whereupon, breaking forth into great joy and exultation, they saluted it from afar, singing *Te Deum laudamus*, with the anthem *Salve regina*, and other suitable collects and prayers. On the same day the galley cast anchor before Jaffa or Joppa (as represented in Plate II.) The patron, according to custom, immediately sent to Jerusalem for safe conduct, and for the warden of the friars minors of Mount Syon, and the conductor of the pilgrims called the trutzchelman, or drogoman. They remained expecting them for six days, during which the other galley which sailed with them

* "Johannes comes de Solms dns in Myntzenberg, Dns Bernhardus de Breydenbach tunc quidem camerarius nunc vero decanus sacræ metrop. ecclesiæ Moguntin. hujus operis auctor principalis. Dominus Philippus de Bicken miles. Cum hiis erat inter ceteros eorum familiares pictor ille artificiosus et subtilis Erhardus Rewich de Trajecto inferiori, qui omnia loca in hoc opere docta manu effigiavit." The author also names eight or ten other knights and men of rank who accompanied him in the pilgrimage to Mount Sinai.



Edvard Rewich, del.

THE PILGRIMS' GALLEY, ARRIVED AT JAFFA, A.D. 1483.

R. E. Utting, sc.

from Venice arrived, and cast anchor within bow-shot of them. During these days some of the galeots of each galley, going fishing, were apprehended by the infidels and received a condign thrashing for their rashness. (This is represented in the engraving.) The pilgrims, however, sometimes went on shore in a boat with their patron to buy raisins and currants (*botros et uvas pracoquas*) and other necessaries.

At length, on the fifth July, there came to Jaffa some horsemen of the Soldan, which they call mamelukes, having in their company the warden and two of the brethren of his order, and bringing with them letters of conduct from the lords of Jerusalem and Rama. The same day Peter Landawe, landing his pilgrims on the shore, brought them into a certain old cave, as it was customary to do; "but we, being warned by the foresight and kindness of our patron, preferred to wait in the galley. So it happened that whilst our fellow-pilgrims remained for three days and three nights shut up in the cave, we were only shut up for one night." For it was the custom with the pagans to take a list of all the pilgrims as they landed, and then shut them up in the cave until they had agreed with their patrons for the amount of their safe conduct, and the money had been duly paid. At the door of the cave the Christians of the girdle, that is, of the faith of Saint Paul, coming from Jerusalem and Rama, offered provisions for sale, as cooked flesh, chickens, eggs, bread, and fruit; of which the pilgrims bought as they pleased.

This miserable cave is described in most of the pilgrimages, including that of Sir Richard Guylford, whose party "lay in the same grotte or cave Fryday all day on the bare, stynking, stable ground, as well nyght as daye, right evyll entreated by the maures;" and so they did again for a night before their re-embarking. Jaffa had become the ordinary point of approach to the Holy Land, as it was the nearest port to the Holy City, and at a dis-

tance of only seven-and-twenty miles. It was, however, only a ruined town, as represented in the next portion of Rewich's picture, of which a fac-simile will be found accompanying the Rev. John Webb's paper in the XXIst volume of the *Archæologia*. Bertrand de la Brocquière, who made his pilgrimage in the year 1432, gives the following account of this place:

"At Jaffa the pardons commence for pilgrims to the Holy Land. It formerly belonged to the Christians, and was then strong; at present it is entirely destroyed, having only a few tents covered with reeds, whither pilgrims retire to shelter themselves from the heat of the sun. The sea enters the town, and forms a bad and shallow harbour; it is dangerous to remain there long, for fear of being driven on shore by a gale of wind. There are two springs of fresh water; but one is overflowed by the sea when the westerly wind blows a little strong. When any pilgrims disembark there, interpreters and other officers of the Sultan instantly hasten to ascertain their numbers, to serve them as guides, and to receive, in the name of their master, the customary tribute."

We should have been pleased if in further illustration of these curious representations of a Pilgrims' Galley we could have presented the reader with a complete description of its various parts and arrangements: but, though we have turned over the pages of Charnock's *Naval Architecture* and Jal's *Archéologie Navale*, we have met with scarcely anything immediately to the purpose. We must be contented with scrutinizing its external features, and by imagining how some 600 men* were bestowed according to the conditions prescribed in the following particulars.

The author of "*Informacyon for Pylgrymes unto the Holy Londe*," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1515, instructs his reader that when hiring his passage at Venice he should go to the galley betimes, "and chose a place in the overmost stage; for in the lower it is right evil and smouldering hot and stinking; and ye shall pay for your freight, and for meat and drink

* Breydenbach estimated that ten gallies which met at the isle of Milo in 1483 contained about 6,000 men. He mentions the result of two gallies being thrown together at sea; one wholly broke and destroyed *barcam collateralem* [Sic orig. *q. bancam?*] of that in which he sailed; but our vessel, he adds, "broke away their kitchen and every thing that was in it."

to port Jaffè and again to Venice fifty ducats, for to be in a good honest place, and to have your ease in the galley, and also to be cherished."

"The patron was to be bound to give hot meat twice a day; to provide good wine, fresh water, and biscuit. The pilgrim was recommended to provide himself with three barrels; two for wine and the third for water. One of the former was to be kept in store filled with red wine, for use in case of illness; the other with wine in ordinary use. "Also ye must buy you a chest to put your things in; and, if you have a fellow (*i. e.* a comrade) with you, two or three together may buy a chest as broad as the barrels are long; in which they may be placed, that intended for first use nearest the door." It is added that "at the one end ye need lock and key, and a little door; for if the shipmen or other pilgrims may come thereto, they will tame and drink of it." In the same chest were to be deposited bread, cheese, spices, &c. "for though ye shall be at table with the patron, yet notwithstanding ye shall full oft-times have need to your own victuals, as bread, cheese, eggs, wine, and others, to make your collation: for sometime ye shall have feeble bread and feeble wine, and stinking water, so that many times ye will be right faine to eat of your own. Also I counsel you to have with you out of Venice confectives, confortatives, laxatives, restrictives, green ginger, almonds, rice, figs, raisins great and small; which shall do you great ease by the way; and pepper, saffron, cloves and maces a few, as ye think need, and loaf sugar also. Also take with you a little caldron, a frying-pan, dishes, platters, saucers, of tree; cups of glass; a grater for bread, and such necessaries. Also ye shall buy you a bed beside saint Mark's

church in Venice; where ye shall have a feather-bed, a matrass, a pillow, two pair of sheets, and a quilt; and ye shall pay but three ducats. And when ye come again bring the same bed, and ye shall have a ducat and a half for it, though it be broke and worn. Also hire you a cage for half a dozen of hens or chickens to have with you in the ship or galley; for you shall have need to them many times; and buy you half a bushel of mill seed at Venice for them. Also take a barrel with you for a sege for your chamber in the ship: it is full necessary if ye were sick that ye come not in the air."

If this was the way the pilgrims generally provided themselves, we need not wonder at the crowded aspect of the galleys before us. The barrels, the chests, the hen-coops, and the stalls for live animals (ranged in two tiers, one above the other), seem to have pretty well burdened the decks. In the whole-length view of the galley (Plate I.) the double cross on the banner at its prow shows its destination for Jerusalem. On the hangings of the upper deck is the Lion of St. Mark, the arms of the city of Venice. The banner with a lion is probably intended for that of the Count of Solms, the principal passenger (whose coat was, Or, a lion rampant azure), and the other banner, with bendy stripes, as it neither belongs to Breydenbach nor Bicken, was probably that of the patron of the galley.

We have still to fulfil, on another opportunity, our proposal to give some account of the English pilgrimages of Wey and Torkington, which are preserved in manuscript.

ANSWER OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS RESPECTING LITERARY ADMISSION TO THE RECORDS.

THE Master of the Rolls has answered the Memorial upon the subject of granting literary men free access to the Records, which we printed in our Magazine for July last, (adding the complete list of signatures in our last Magazine,) in the following words:

*Rolls House, Chancery-lane,
31st July, 1851.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,—After consulting with Sir Francis Palgrave, and carefully considering your Memorial, with an anxious desire of meeting your wishes

as far as practicable, consistently with the proper protection of the Records under the existing circumstances of the Record establishment, I propose to comply with your request to some extent at once, with a view to the ultimate compliance with it entirely, if the measure with which I propose to commence shall be found to work satisfactorily.

For the present, therefore, I will assent to the following regulation. I will authorise Sir Francis Palgrave, the Deputy Keeper of Records, to grant to any literary inquirer permission to search for, examine,

and inspect, and to make notes, extracts, or copies in pencil, without payment of fees, of all such calendars or indexes of Records, and all Record papers and documents, or classes thereof, as in his judgment can be properly opened gratis to the literary inquirer, on his, the inquirer, explaining to the satisfaction of Sir Francis Palgrave that the application is for a bonâ fide literary purpose, upon his doing which an explanation will be given to the applicant of the extent and nature of the assistance which the officers of the establishment can render, and Sir Francis Palgrave will give the necessary directions to the assistant-keepers accordingly.

This regulation I have considered to be necessary in order to prevent any person under colour of literary inquiry gaining an unfair advantage over the business searchers, by making searches pretendedly for literary information, but in reality for legal or professional purposes, whether business or legal in the strict sense of the word, or such as are usually conducted by officers of the Heralds' College. I regret that, under present circumstances, it is impossible to extend the rule more generally, but, until the new repository for the Records shall be opened, both accommodation and attendance are insufficient.

The public Records and Archives cannot properly be considered exactly in the light of manuscripts deposited in the British Museum or any other library, for, besides the necessity of watching them with jealousy, lest they should be interpolated, mutilated, or stolen, the greatest caution is required to prevent their receiving detriment by rude or careless usage; and, although many of them are already bound in volumes (and it is intended ultimately so to treat all which are susceptible of this arrangement), many of the most important class of Records, including the ancient Enrolment Rolls of the Chancery, cannot be bound up, and their tenderness and friability from age or accident exposes them to the chance of injury on the mere rolling and unrolling, and, in consequence of their being written on both sides, their reparation is always difficult, and in many instances impracticable. Another difficulty arises from the forms and sizes of documents; many are not connected together, and are not susceptible of being connected, and this particularly with respect to charters to which seals are appendant, which might be easily abstracted or lost by fraud or negligence; and further, although by the office rule all the documents ought to be stamped with the office stamp, it has not, as to many of them, been possible to do so as yet. It is proper also to state that, in some instances, inquirers who have an inadequate

knowledge of the work of prosecuting their own inquiry, or of ancient modes of writing, are apt to require some person to be at hand to point out to them the matters required, or to decipher the writings, or interpret the words; and, by so doing, greatly interrupt the business of the office. The table of fees now in existence was settled, after great consideration, by Lord Langdale, and there has as yet been no complaint of their being onerous to the individuals who have occasion to use the Records; they were framed not for the purposes of revenue, but with a view merely to remunerate fairly the actual work and labour of Government officers, and to prevent indiscreet and ignorant inquirers from occupying the time of those officers.

I have stated these matters to explain why, with regret, I feel that it is not possible at present to do more than make the limited compliance with your request I have above stated; when, however, the new Record-buildings shall be sufficiently completed, these regulations shall be reconsidered with a view to granting every possible facility and encouragement to literary inquirers, and I shall direct Sir Francis Palgrave and the assistant-keepers to construe the permission I propose to grant as liberally as they possibly can consistently with their duty.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ROMILLY.

The Lord Mahon,

&c. &c.

Lord Mahon acknowledged the receipt of this reply in the following letter:

*Chevening, near Sevenoaks,
August 2, 1851.*

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ult. and I will take means without delay to communicate it to the other gentlemen who signed the Memorial that was laid before you.

Those gentlemen, I am sure, will concur with me in feeling both the courtesy which you have shown us, and the care with which you have considered our request. They will, I am sure, like myself, think you well entitled to the gratitude of every man of letters for the great and valuable concessions which you announce your intention to make forthwith, and for your further promise that, whenever the new Record-buildings are sufficiently completed, the regulations shall be reconsidered with a view to granting every possible facility and encouragement to historical inquirers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

MAHON.

Master of the Rolls,

&c. &c. &c.

A meeting of the subscribers was held at the Library of the Society of Antiquaries on the 18th Aug. 1851, to take the reply into consideration (John Payne Collier, esq. V.P.S.A. in the chair), when the following resolutions (amongst others) were unanimously adopted :—

"I. Moved by Lord Viscount Strangford and seconded by John Britton, esq. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls for the courtesy and care with which he has received and considered the memorial laid before him on the subject of the records, and especially for the partial compliance which he intends to make, and his promise that when the new record buildings shall be sufficiently completed the new regulations shall be reconsidered with a view to granting every possible facility and encouragement to literary inquirers.

II. Moved by James Spedding, esq. and seconded by Peter Cunningham, esq. "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the intended concessions entitle the Master of the Rolls to the gratitude of all men of letters."

III. Moved by Hepworth Dixon, esq. and seconded by Bolton Corney, esq. "That these resolutions be communicated to the Master of the Rolls by the chairman of this meeting."

We have thus arrived at the end of the first stage of this very important literary movement. A respectful statement, signed by names which were a guarantee for the weight and importance of the matter in hand, has received from a high official dignitary the courteous and careful attention which literary matters have as yet been little accustomed to receive in such quarters. This is of itself a sign of the times, and a good one. The subject seems to have been weighed with something like judicial anxiety, and the result is precisely that which would be arrived at if other literary grievances were examined with the same fairness—a conviction that the complaint is well founded, and a desire to do whatever is possible to remove it. We quite agree in the opinion expressed by Lord Mahon, and concurred in by the meeting, that the mode in which the memorial has been received fully entitles the Master of the Rolls to our thanks. He has set an example, which duly followed must be productive of extensive good.

As to the amount of relief intended to be given at this time, we presume the Master of the Rolls will make it known more precisely by some Rule or General Order. The authority is for the present to rest entirely with Sir Francis Palgrave. No man is more competent, no man more

judicious, and we are happy to know that Sir Francis is altogether friendly to the concession, and looks forward to it as opening a door to improvements of the most important character in English history in all its branches.

Literary men will, we are confident, shew themselves worthy of the privilege they are about to obtain by discretion and temper in the use of it. It is their right, and it is a right which has been withheld, but it is now graciously conceded, and we doubt not they will use it in such manner as to afford no possible pretext for its withdrawal. For our own part we value the right so highly that no one will be more severe against any attempt to abuse it than ourselves. But we have no fear upon this subject. It was the fashion, years ago, to represent Englishmen as animals so wild and rough in nature that it was not possible to give them the same degree of liberty in reference to works of art or literature as the people of other nations have long enjoyed. Every successive privilege which has been given to the public has tended to prove the fallacy of that opinion, and so it will be with respect to the Records. The conceded liberty will be highly valued; the ignorance which is hinted at in the answer of the Master of the Rolls (and which is the natural and necessary consequence of exclusion) will soon disappear; there will be considerable increase in the official revenue in consequence of the greater demand for transcripts; and general history, topography, and biography—our whole historical literature—will soon begin to exhibit the difference between Truth and Romance.

As to any danger to the Records from the admission of literary men to inspect them: with all respect to the Master of the Rolls, we must be allowed to remark that our past experience proves too clearly that danger is rather to be apprehended from their exclusion. When that exclusion was the most entire, when the Records were treated by their keepers as if they were their own property, and large incomes were derived from private indexes and other shameless contrivances for making the Record Keepers the sole conduits through which knowledge of the contents of these documents could flow—how were the Records kept? Do we not know, does not all the world know, that they were exposed to every possible destructive agency with which man is acquainted; that they were allowed to rot in damp, dark holes, the prey of vermin, dust, and changes of atmosphere; that when occasionally fished up out of their villainous repositories they were ignorantly sponged

over with galls, and thus for a moment's gratification destroyed for ever; that they were taken away out of the repositories by their Keepers, and after their deaths were sold as part of their private estates? We do not wish to keep these things in remembrance; but when dangers are suggested as likely to arise from the admission of literary men—dangers which we cannot for a moment admit—we should bear in mind, that even if they were real, there is danger also on the other side, and that the facts which we have alluded to could not have occurred if literary men had been freely admitted in past times. There is a rectifying power in the public eye which, if it had been brought to bear upon the records years ago, would have preserved them from much of the loss they have sustained, would have saved us from the national discredit which they have been to us, and would by this time have leavened our literature with that historical truth and the love of it which the records alone can impart.

Our present race of Keepers are all admirable men, and the records have recently passed through the purifying furnace of a parliamentary inquiry; but there may arise future Keepers who know not Charles Buller, and who will be none the worse for being kept to their duties by those occasional inquiries—here, there, and every where—which will be the result of a free admission of literary men. At the worst, and supposing there be danger (which we repeat we do not admit), all that can be said is that there are disadvantages on both sides. Admit literary men, and it is said to be possible that some rude hand may do damage to a tender parchment, or some wicked hand may, some day or other, in-

terpolate, or mutilate, or steal a record. Such has not been the result elsewhere, where literary men have been admitted freely, and is all but impossible amongst ourselves; but, for the nonce, admit it, allow its remote possibility. What then? Exclude literary men, and you have the evidence of actual fact before you, that the damage which you fear, and which may possibly arise, to a solitary record, or to one here and there, in the course of years, will certainly come with ten thousand force from the laziness, the carelessness, and the ignorance of keepers, unrestricted, unchecked, and unobserved.

What is the case all over the kingdom with public documents? our series of public registers, for example? How comes it that they are full of lacunæ and hiatuses; that, perhaps, out of eight or ten thousand not one of them is absolutely complete? What has that arisen from? From literary curiosity or roguery, or from the neglect of keepers? Does any one doubt? So long as human nature is what it is, public officials will be all the better for occasional looking after; and we may feel assured, on the one hand, that if literary inspection had been freely allowed some years ago, we should not have mutilated our records, nor have sold them to the buttermen, nor after they had been filched by gentlemen facetiously called "keepers," have paid large sums to buy them back again for the public use; and, on the other, that if literary inspection be not henceforth allowed all these incidents will in due course of time come round again. With a view, therefore, to the safety and proper keeping of the Records themselves, not less than to their literary use, we rejoice heartily at the decision of the Master of the Rolls.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

News from Heidelberg (The English Garden and other Relics of Elizabeth of Bohemia—Olympia Morata—The double church—Papal activity—State of the vines, and general aspect of the country)—Mr. Roche's comments on the communication in our last Magazine of Bossuet's Letter on the Death of Henrietta Duchess of Orleans—Reply of the Communicator of the same—Historical Questions relating to persons and events of the eleventh century—Notes upon Nicotina—Suggested Society for Improvement of the English Language.

NEWS FROM HEIDELBERG.

MR. URBAN,—We thank you every hour for your advice that we should spend our autumn-holiday this year at Heidelberg. We doubt whether any other place would have so exactly supplied what we wanted; objects of interest of such various kinds attainable with moderate exertion;

distance enough from home to give rest from much of our usual correspondence and the daily demands on thought and feeling which a London life presents; scenery ever attractive, with historical and antiquarian associations enough to occupy us, if our time were counted by months

rather than by weeks ; and, moreover, manners in many respects quite different from those of England, offering ground for untiring speculation on the good and the ill of life in different countries, with not a little to excite one's lively sympathy in the political and religious aspect of affairs around us. All this we have found in abundance. I don't know whether you partake in my notions of English rambles in autumn. As they are often pursued, I confess I hold them in absolute horror, and think them among the grossest instances we have of the "follies" of many "of the wise." Just picture to yourself a family not particularly robust in health, who have been running the round of a London season—and what a season ! It is clear that what such people want and should have is rest, combined with all sorts of pleasant, but still not exciting, images : they should enjoy the perfect luxury of laziness. Let them saunter over meadows, or be rowed on rivers, or lounge over a pleasant book in a garden. Let them be transported to quite a new scene, and have plenty of new objects before them—new manners to watch, new people to see, new views to sketch,—only for pity's sake do not follow up a season of laborious dissipation by a season of as laborious travel ; do not call them morning after morning to undertake another long day's riding and walking—to be hurried, if in the cities, from one museum or church to another : if in the country, to climb the hills and explore the glens for hours together : to take no heed of burning suns or chilling dews, but to pursue, as the one grand business of the autumn, the laborious work of crowding as many sights as possible into their given allotment of time. We have seen too much of this. Travellers are unwilling, when in a foreign land, to omit anything which people say they ought to see. The robust traveller may do what he pleases ; but it is a cruel mistake to follow up a time of great fatigue and exhaustion by laborious travel under the misnomer of recreation.

Again, I say, you were right about Heidelberg ; we think you would also have been right had you stayed our steps at an earlier point. We should have been well content with at least twenty of the Rhine localities,—with Boppard, or St. Goar, or Bingen, or the neighbourhood of Coblenz. Still there is here an object which elsewhere we could not find. To have seen this glorious old castle is the very pride of our lives. Oh Paxtons ! oh Crystal Palaces ! what are ye to this ?

Since we have been here, and since I have wandered about these ruins, and sat under the shade of the trees planted by the Elector Frederick for his English bride,* and seen the sun set and rise from the lofty terrace, I wonder not that it has been called another and scarcely less striking Alhambra. Desolate and broken-down as it is, there are portions of the building which present a façade of most graceful beauty. The rough red-stone has been wrought into rich arabesque patterns, very delicate and fanciful, and even the massy figures standing so calmly in their several niches have often considerable merit as works of art. There is one in particular—that mentioned by Longfellow in his "Hyperion"—of Louis the Elector, in the tower in Elizabeth's garden, which has drawn me towards it again and again in admiration of its "mild majestic countenance looking forth into the silent night as one reading the stars." It is really startling to come suddenly upon this grave phantom, shrouded with ivy and robed in coat of mail. It is quite perfect, while all immediately around is in ruins. There is a moral fitness in this preservation of the image of him who reared the noble terrace and triumphal arch at the entrance of Elizabeth's garden. The glimpse one has of the delicious scene within—the green sward—the stately linden trees, so picturesquely disposed in groups and singly—some bent, some upright—then the ivy-crowned tower and the terrace-walk, with its parapet commanding so lovely a view towards the west. Thither, I rejoice to say, steals up many a hard-working poor man and woman of Heidelberg, as well as the busy or dreamy student, to be refreshed by a view of the setting sun. It is pleasant to watch them as they come, plainly for nothing but the pleasure of feasting their eyes and gratifying their feelings of just pride in the beauty around them. You will observe an old decent-looking man, or a servantly woman, toiling up from the town below, and just appearing on the summit at the proper moment to see the great sun go down behind the Alsatian hills. You will see them stand with folded arms, or silently leaning on the barrier, for perhaps five minutes, and then as quietly stealing down again. I could fancy it was to breathe out a prayer there, rather than in the dingy church below, where the vesper bell is calling.

But Heidelberg is not, as a town, obedient to Romish calls—and that very church of the Holy Ghost on which I am looking is as a city divided against itself.

* Elizabeth, daughter of James I. ; the Queen of Hearts.

The church is separated into two parts, though outwardly it appears but one; Catholic service being performed in the choir, while the nave is devoted to the service of the Protestants. This arrangement has subsisted ever since the peace of Westphalia in 1648, with the exception of an interval of about five months in the years 1719-20, when the Elector, Charles Philip, himself a Catholic, conceiving that the members of his church were defrauded of their just share in the religious edifices of Heidelberg by the appropriation of this nave to Protestant worship, offered to build the Protestants another church near the old one, larger and more convenient, if they would allow him to pull down the wall of partition in the church of the Holy Ghost and appropriate the whole to Catholic worship. But in this matter the townspeople were immovable. They declined the Elector's offers. Charles Philip, much aggrieved, endeavoured to attain his end by violence. The church windows were scaled, the wall beaten down, and the whole fabric received anew the papal blessing. The lord of the castle soon found out his mistake. The sturdy Heidelberg Protestants, descendants of men who had heard John Huss preach in the neighbouring church of St. Peter's, appealed to the leaders of the Protestant cause in Europe. England, Holland, Prussia, Hesse Cassel loudly remonstrated with the Elector, and so vigorous were the threatenings, and so prompt the reprisals, that he was obliged to concede. He restored the half of the church to the townspeople, but in anger at their obstinacy chose to remove the electoral court to Manheim. At the present moment there is a fresh infusion of dogmatic zeal. The Protestant part of the church below is filled to overflowing twice on the Sunday by a congregation which listens with intense interest and sympathy to the discourses of a popular minister who delivers with great power and eloquence a series of historical attacks upon or answers to the Jesuits, who have been recently making the most desperate efforts to obtain a strong hold in Heidelberg. Day after day some learned or powerful preacher of this order is occupying the pulpit of the Jesuits' church. Twice, sometimes three times, a day they are at their work, while the Protestants reserve all their fire for Sundays. I do not pretend to enter into politics, but it seems to me pretty clear that the contest is far more that of freedom of opinion in general against arbitrary power, than that of one set of religious views against another. At the University church it is the same. The University preacher, spoken of as a

learned and able man, fixes the attention of the students I suspect more by the political bearings of the questions in dispute than by the sort of preaching on religion which would be admired in England. The word Reformation is synonymous with what they love—with liberty; and the real battle is between freedom and coercion. And who coming from a free land can stand by and listen to these renewed charges and rejoinders without an earnest sympathy? From first to last, it is the cause of humanity, of improvement, of hope, and of spirituality, *versus* Romanism. Say as much as you please about the good that may have grown up with the latter, and the evils that have come out of the former, still, the fact remains that in one there is not free agency—in the other, the deep and serious questions of religion are, or should be, settled between man and his Maker. The worshippers "in spirit and in truth" *must* be free-men.

I am travelling far, you will say, from the Electoral gardens. Not so. How can I forget that there, to the left of the church I have been looking at, stands an older church, to whose ancient door Huss affixed his theses—in whose churchyard he preached? And there too, under a plain stone, and with a simple monumental inscription, rest the remains of the young, the beautiful, and learned, Olympia Morata; she whose earthly work was over at the early age of 29, but who in that short period had been compelled to quit her native Italy, charged with heresy, and at length, settling in Heidelberg with her husband, became the remarkable exception to all German rule, past and present, by herself occupying a Professor's chair. Of this singular person no manuscript, no trace whatever, is to be found in the university library. Her works indeed are there, as well as elsewhere, but one would like to see some small personal relic, an autograph if possible, bringing before the eye a more vivid image of the woman.

In that library are still, spite of the devastations of war and of fire, some very valuable manuscripts. Luther is there with his laborious annotations and translations; and to us, as English, it is interesting to look upon a Selection from the Psalms, in the handwriting of Elizabeth the Queen of Bohemia, the daughter of our James the First. I find this book in general described as the *Prayer Book* of Elizabeth, which is surely an incorrect designation. It is in German, and seems to contain merely such portions of the Psalms as she conceived suitable either for meditation or devotion. The book has no title-page, neither can it be identified by any name or autographical testimony.

It stands in the University Catalogue as an accredited original, and there does not seem any cause for doubt on the subject. There is likewise another manuscript in connexion with the Electress, a small collection of poems, called the Tears of Time, by an English attendant of Elizabeth, Thomas Kybell, a sorrowful lament over the woes of the Palatinate.

I could hardly have believed it possible to make the past present, as I have felt myself hourly compelled to do while in the castle at Heidelberg. In the Museum of Antiquities, gathered together in certain rooms of the castle, which have been set apart and repaired for the purpose, amid much trumpery, there are certainly some valuable things—some valuable as memorials—some for the merit of the workmanship—and some for the more accurate ascertainment of historical facts. There you have portraits, mostly rather hideous ones, of Electors, and their wives and wives' relations. You have a fair collection of electoral coins, medals, and seals—there are cups, keys, lamps, armour, and some beautiful china of the Frankenthal fabric. There are also views of many of the German cities in the middle-age period, and among the drawings many of Heidelberg castle itself, in its multifarious stages of erection, destruction, and renovation. You have the tempting view of that lovely English garden planned for the pleasure of Elizabeth, and sent over to show her what was in store for her. When one stands before that picture of calm, and peaceful, and stately beauty, it is difficult not to wish to put back the hand of time, just to give the ambitious princess, "who *would* be a queen," as Mrs. Jameson says, the chance of a better choice and a happier life. Why could she not be content with almost the proudest palace Europe could then boast? Why could not those lovely gardens, those rich prospects, that gallant husband, and that adoring people suffice for the English maiden? Well, she had her choice, she ate her dry bread, and "begged it before she ate it," and she *was* Queen of Bohemia.

How beautiful is our "green Neckar" this autumn evening! At first we had much ado to like the river. The brown clayey water swelling and surging beyond its legitimate boundaries seemed to soil instead of purify whatever it touched. Violent rains some miles up among the hills had swelled every brook, and Neckar had got a great deal more than his share of debris, sand, and gravel,—and there came more serious signs of mischief than these—planks, uprooted trees, portions of broken bridges, bodies of drowned animals, even, it was said, of men. After this, quickly

arrived sad histories of disaster and ruin: how the waterspout had carried away the property of a whole village, demolished the little branch railway to Baden Baden; how wine cellars had been inundated, wine casks set floating and fished up not without difficulty and damage—and all this while our pretty Neckar was more and more of a swaggerer, talking loudly by day and by night, straying into places where he had no business to be, in dwellings, in warehouses, in the lower streets of the town. Not a single one of his little green islands could now be seen—only here and there a feeble branch of a shrub which grew upon them struggling with the stream. Many curious townspeople went up on those days to the castle terrace to mark the state of things; and truly it was a remarkable sight to watch the windings of the river till it joined the far broader Rhine at Mannheim, for the Rhine too had overflowed its banks and risen twelve feet in a night. There was no alarm, none at least visible on the slow, stolid faces of the Germans, but it was clear that a continuance of the rains would be of serious consequence to the crops on the plain, as well as to roads and bridges.

The rain did not continue however, but, on the contrary, a fortnight of cloudless sunshine, almost too bright and powerful for our island-eyes and heads to bear, but not in the slightest degree interfering with the habits even of the woman-kind in our vicinity. Seldom do we see a bonnet or cap, or any sort of protection used to guard them from this intense sunlight. They walk to and fro past our door through the handsome Heilbronn gate, morning, noon, and night, with their long hair neatly put up behind. On Sundays they dearly love a smart shawl, but still the head is bare,—not in the field work, however, unless indeed the errand be merely to cut a little grass for the cow. When they reap the corn, a species of work mostly left to the women, they have hats with broad brims; but perhaps to an English eye nothing seems so strange as the cocked hat of the ploughman and waggoner. In our minds it is associated with military costume, and when we come suddenly upon a rather clumsy rustic, guiding his horses or cows along the furrow, his head covered with a huge fierce-looking cocked hat, such as you may now and then still see on a sign post in a retired English village, surmounting a figure called the King of Prussia, the effect is in the first instance irresistibly comic. All who have been long enough here to know anything of the people, will I think bear testimony to their general civility and kindness, and still more to their industry. The

present is not indeed their busiest time; the corn harvest is nearly gathered in, and they must patiently wait for their grapes—for what grapes they will have this year. They are plentiful enough indeed, but the lateness of the spring and summer has thrown them very backward, and I am told there is little chance of their having now time to ripen well, and, if not, the loss to many a small proprietor is a serious one. The wine indeed will be made, but there will be less in quantity, and it will be little esteemed. Having always been warned to expect no beauty in vine-covered hills, I found myself agreeably disappointed here. It is true that there is a good deal of mere training to poles like the hop, but a large portion is made to cover a kind of rough trellice-work, which has a pretty effect, and to those who take their walks at this season on the hill-sides affords a most refreshing shelter from the sun. The time has not arrived for closing the vineyards to the public. By and by, as the grapes ripen, a visp of straw will be put upon a pole denoting that you are not to enter where it appears; but just now we circulate freely along the paths and little flights of steps that intersect the vines, and very interesting it is to have a near view of the careful culture on these hills.

It is, indeed, not without reason that Mr. Howitt in his interesting and, I really think, most accurate account of this neighbourhood, speaks of the absence of any thing like absolute solitude in the wide-spread woods and hills. Nowhere can you go without coming upon some proof of the economy and care with which everything which can be converted to use is sought for and collected here, in its due season. The withered leaves, the fir cones, the sere boughs, the patches of coarse grass or weeds, of all these and many more woodland treasures there are sure to be collectors in the most silent woods. Even there, too, are often well kept and well managed pathways; sometimes the traveller's comfort is attended to by a simple bench in a pretty spot; and now and then an opening made and a little table surrounded by rustic seats show that it is customary for some of the neighbouring

people to spend a holiday evening under the pleasant shade.

Before we came hither friends warned us of the frequency of the interruptions occasioned by rain. It may be so, though in our case it certainly has not proved true; but, as a counterpoise, we cannot but remark on the extreme dryness of the soil, on the Heilbronn side at least, of Heidelberg. After the hardest rain we have found the roads and paths quickly fit for pedestrians. In this respect, as in some others, I am often reminded of the Malvern hills.

In going up the river towards Neckar Steinach, the red rock has been quarried out in large masses; and from this source I conclude has the material for the new railway buildings beyond the Mannheim gate been drawn. I find myself fancying continually that I am transported to Lancashire or Cheshire, when I see these rich red stone buildings, and am apt to associate them in my mind with much that I have there loved and admired; but it strikes me that the grain of the stone here is much finer and more durable, and not porous. Indeed, when one sees what violent efforts have been used, with very partial success, to break up the solid fragments of the castle, one cannot help having a high opinion of the quality of the stone itself. Much remains for us yet, we find, to see and do; the Bergstrasse tempts us every day; the river offers to lead us among most bewitching hills; and as we look out from the Elizabeth-terrace, how strongly are our fondest historical memories called forth. Clearly visible are the two towers of old Spire's cathedral; there, where Rodolph of Hapsburgh lies, and where many a noble German deed has been done. Further on is Worms, and all around is the fatherland of the Minnesingers, and there did Siegfried kill the dragon, and a hundred of the marvels related in the *Nibelungenlied* take place. Can you wonder that we like Heidelberg?

Yours, &c. T.

P.S.—News has just reached us of the death of the aged Professor Paulus: of this remarkable man I feel how much there is to say; some few details I may be able to give you in my next.

COMMENTS UPON THE COMMUNICATION OF BOSSUET'S LETTER ON THE DEATH OF HENRIETTA DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

Cork, August, 1851.

MR. URBAN,—Among the articles of this month's Magazine, that containing Bossuet's most interesting letter on the death of the young Duchess of Orleans, our Princess Henrietta-Anne, at once commanded my attention, both from its purpose, and the writer's eminent charac-

ter, when some inaccuracies in the translator's introductory observations and the English version struck me as demanding correction.

In the former he states "that the British ambassador, Montagu, afterwards *the duke of that name*, writing home to Charles II. says, I asked her if she be-

lieved herself poisoned, &c.” Such, from the suddenness of the fatal attack, was generally credited, though here clearly disproved; but I must remark, that the ambassador (a Montagu) was certainly not he who was afterwards the Duke of that name, and who could then, in 1670, have been only a child; for his father, Robert the third Earl, born in 1634, was not above six-and-thirty, and his grandfather too still lived, and, born early in 1602, had not completed his sixty-eighth year, while neither had prematurely married. The dukedom, we know, was not conferred till nearly half-a-century subsequent to the English princess's death, in 1719, on Charles the fourth Earl, who died the following year. He had, indeed, been ambassador to the court of France in 1699, rather a remote period from 1670, but never before.

“Avant hier,” writes Bossuet, “Roze me dit que cette bonne Princesse ne s'estoit souvenue que de moi seul, et quelle avoit commandé qu'on me donnât une bague. J'ai depuis sceu qu'elle en avoit donné l'ordre durant un moment de temps que je me retirai auprès d'elle, m'ayant demandé un peu de repos,” &c. This last sentence is thus rendered: “I have since learned that she gave the order during an instant that I left her bedside, having requested permission to retire for a little rest.” Here the bishop is represented as demanding for himself a little rest, but in the original it is the Duchess, who desires his withdrawal for her own repose. So any one familiar with the language will at once perceive. As he was quickly recalled, she probably wished his retirement from some natural necessity thus delicately veiled. At all events, it was not *he* who pleaded or felt fatigue in the performance of his duty. As the translation is otherwise substantially, though not always strictly faithful, I need only add, that the original is not obsolete in any way, as stated in the article, except in the orthography. Not a word or form of phrase is antiquated, and the great writer's style must ever continue a model of excellence.

The M. Roze (or Rose)* referred to in the letter, was “President à la Chambre des Comptes,” corresponding in some degree to our Exchequer Office, and the regular repository of all high official documents, where of course was deposited the

princess's will. Rose (whose baptismal name was Toussaint) was likewise private secretary to the King (*secrétaire du cabinet du Roi*) for which influential office he had been recommended by Mazarin, as his rapid penmanship equalled in velocity that of the most voluble speaker.† He also could so exactly imitate the royal signature, that Louis was glad, except on special occasions, to transfer the trouble to him. As a member of the French Academy, d'Alembert included his name in his *Éloges* of that distinguished body, then holding the supreme rank in the literary and scientific institutions, and of which d'Alembert was secretary.

Bossuet says that he communicated Henrietta's so unexpected death to *M. le Prince*, whom the translator obviously understood to be her husband, which is an error, for he was emphatically called *Monsieur* alone; but *Monsieur le Prince* was the Prince de Condé, le Grand Condé, first prince of the blood at that time, and as such Bossuet was charged with the communication, as well as to the other branches of the royal family, who were much edified by the recited details of the sorrowful event. Monsieur, the King's brother, Philip of Orleans, was the patriarch of the late reigning dynasty, by a second wife, a Princess Palatine. He was a most depraved man, if truly represented.

Of all the eloquent funeral orations pronounced by Bossuet, the most impressive was doubtless that here referred to. He had rendered the same homage only seven months previously to Henrietta-Maria, the Princess's widowed mother; but the subject was less affecting, and the great orator realised the assertion of Tacitus (*Dialogus de Orator. cap. 32*), “*Crescit cum amplitudine rerum vis ingenii*,” for Cardinal Bausset, his biographer, emphatically says, “que Bossuet prononça sur le cercueil de la Princesse les paroles les plus touchantes qui soient peut-être jamais sorties de la bouche des hommes.” On the earliest sensation of her alarming condition she committed her spiritual direction to Bossuet, “déclarant,” adds the Cardinal, “qu'elle vouloit absolument mourir entre ses maines.” Though then named Bishop of Condom he had not been consecrated. More than a century after, I heard the citizens of that town (in 1789) express their deeply-felt pride in

* See Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1840, where the ingenious mystification practised by this gentleman on Molière is related, and may be worth recurring to. He died in 1701, aged 90.

† Currant verba licet, manus est velocior illis;

Nondum lingua, suum dextra peregit opus.”

Martial, *Epigr. lib. xiv. 208.*

the distinction of his great name in their episcopal list. In 1681 he was removed to Meaux. "Parlons d'avance le langage de la posterité, c'étoit un père de l'église," are the words of La Bruyère, little wont to eulogise. "L'aigle de Meaux," and "le sublime Bossuet," were his characteristic designations, and continue to be so.

Yours, &c. JAMES ROCHE.

Having communicated these comments to the correspondent who sent us the paper published in our last Magazine, we have received the following

REPLY.

MR. URBAN.—I feel extremely flattered by the notice taken of my communication by Mr. Roche. A good deal of his comment is of the kind which belongs to that period when antiquaries hung illustrative notes upon every name or fact which came in their way, too often burying in this manner their main subject under a heavy weight of irrelevant and wasted learning. Such in my judgment is Mr. Roche's information about "Roze" and "Philip of Orleans," and the "Eagle of Meaux." If I had thought it worth while to draw upon very common works, I should have found no difficulty in telling you about the rapid penmanship of Roze, the depravity of Philip of Orleans, or the sublimity of the Eagle of Meaux, but I should have doubted whether even the youngest of your readers had not been already sufficiently instructed at any event upon two of those topics. Such gossip drops pleasantly from aged lips. One listens to it with respect and interest when it comes to us intermingled with the recollections of more than sixty years; but, as I cannot tell you what I heard at Condom in 1789, I have no such excuse.

In reference to the special faults in my little communication which Mr. Roche esteems to demand correction, I will take them in order, beginning with his last.

Mr. Roche will I hope accept my assurance that he is mistaken in supposing that I understood "M. le Prince" to be the princess's husband. Why he should imagine so I cannot divine. I should not have thought it possible that anybody could have so misunderstood either me or the obvious context.

He says I am wrong in asserting that the letter of Bossuet is obsolete, for that it is "not obsolete . . . except in the orthography." I said it was "*partly* obsolete"

I am obliged to him for correcting the obvious mistranslation of "m'ayant demandé un peu de repos." If such a slip proves me not to be familiar with the

language from which I was translating, I must submit to the inference.

But the first point is my chief offence. I have said that "the British ambassador Montagu, *afterwards* the Duke of that name, wrote" home certain things. Here I am very ignorant. The ambassador, Mr. Roche tells you, certainly could never have been the Duke of that name, because in 1670 he was only a child, his father Robert the third earl having been born in 1634, and his grand-father in 1602. The dukedom, "we know," says Mr. Roche, "was not conferred until 1719 on Charles the fourth earl who died the following year. He had indeed been ambassador in France in 1699, but never before." Now, Mr. Urban, this is all a dream of your worthy correspondent. There is not a single word in it that is accurate. Turn to any peerage which gives an account of the Dukes of Montagu, and you will find that Ralph Montagu was the ambassador in question; that his father's name was Edward, not Robert; that he (the father) was not the third earl, nor any earl at all, but simply the second Baron Montagu of Boughton; that we may presume that he was not born in 1634, because he died in 1683, aged 67 (Collect. Topog. ii. 221); and that his father (the ambassador's grandfather) was probably not born in 1602, because he was created a baron in 1621, and died at a very advanced age a prisoner in the Savoy in 1644; the dukedom could not have been conferred as "we know" in 1719 because the first Duke died, not in 1729, but in 1709; and he was not "Charles the fourth earl" but Ralph, the ambassador of 1670, created Viscount Monthermer and Earl of Montagu 9th April, 1689 (in reward for his services in the Revolution of 1688), and Duke of Montagu by Queen Anne on the 12th April, 1705. What or whom Mr. Roche may have been thinking about I cannot imagine.

I will not retort upon your venerable correspondent that this little slip proves him not to be familiar with such subjects. I make no doubt that he is much more so than I am. Nor will I suppose that his devotion to the persecutor of Fenelon, the aspiring Eagle of Meaux, is either so blind, or so superstitious, as that of the unhappy lady whose death is our subject. It is probably only a devotion so eager that in his anxiety to make it manifest his accustomed accuracy has been put to sleep. He would have escaped this oversight and would give additional value to what he writes if he would accustom himself to quote authorities.

B.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO PERSONS AND EVENTS OF THE 11TH CENTURY.

MR. URBAN,—I shall be much obliged if you or any of your correspondents can give me information as to any of the subjoined difficulties which have occurred to me in studying the history of the eleventh century.

1st. In the "Chronicle of the Princes of Wales" (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 855) the following entry occurs under A.D. 1056.

"Two years after that, and then Magnus, son of Harold, King of Germany, came to England, and ravaged the dominions of the Saxons; Grufudd, King of the Britons, being conductor, and auxiliary to him."

What can be the event here referred to? That it must be a strange disguise or confusion of something else is plain, as it is certain that no such person as "Magnus, son of Harold, King of Germany," existed in 1056. But what can the story be on which it is built? I can find nothing at all like it in the other chronicles. Certainly in the same year Earl Harold received the homage of King Gruffydd, in the name of Edward the Confessor, and the same Harold had a son Magnus; but I do not see how these facts could be distorted into the strange form of the event in the Welsh Chronicle.

2nd. Who is the "Ælfgyva" who appears in the Bayeux Tapestry? I may add, what on earth is the "Unus Clericus" doing to her? I find in Mrs. Green's *English Princesses*, i. 15, a reference to *Archæologia*, xvii. 101, note p. (which unfortunately I have not at hand to refer to), for an opinion that the person intended is Duke William's daughter Adeliza. Mrs. Green adds, "This conjecture is rendered improbable by the fact that the figure in question is that of a woman, whereas Adeliza was a mere child at the time." Moreover, why should a Norman Princess be described by an English name in a Norman record, even supposing (for which I know not of any authority) that it was stipulated that in the event of her marriage with Harold she should assume an English name, as in the case of Ælfgifu—Emma.*

3rd. In a paper by Mr. Wright in the *Archæological Journal*, i. 35, he mentions "the two most authentic accounts of the

early history of Waltham Abbey, both written apparently late in the reign of Henry II. the *Vita Haroldi* and the tract *De Inventione Sanctæ Crucis Walthamensis*." Have these ever been printed? and, if not, is there any chance of any of our publishing societies taking them in hand?

4th. Who was "Harding, mayor of Bristol" (see Fosbroke's *History of Berkeley*, p. 70, and Godwin's *Catalogue of Bishops*, p. 411), father of the well-known Robert Fitzharding, ancestor of the Berkeley family and founder of Bristol Abbey? He is called "second son of the King of Denmark," and Harding is explained "son of Harold or Hardicanute." I do not see how Harding (unless quasi Haraldring) could come from either of those names: moreover there does not seem to have been any Harold of Denmark in the eleventh century. Harthacnut is always said to have died childless; a son of his also would hardly be thus vaguely described as son of the King of Denmark, as Harthacnut reigned also in England. Svend Estrithson filled the Danish throne at the time of the Conquest, but as he constantly took the English side, one would not look for a son of his entering England in the train of William, as is said to have been the case with this Harding.

5thly. What does Saxo Grammaticus (*Lib. x. p. 202*, ed. 1664) mean by a narrative in which he attributes, not to Godwin, but to his son Harold, a treacherous massacre of the Danes in England on the accession of Edward the Confessor? Is there any confusion with the massacre in the time of Æthelred? It is very remarkable that Saxo always speaks of our Harold with the greatest bitterness, which is strange, as he was the ally and kinsman of Svend. On the other hand one would expect the victor of Stamford-bridge to have been an object of dislike to Norwegian writers; yet the following extract seems to give us a *Saint* Harold, which, considering the part taken by the Holy See in the business, would seem, like the miracles of Simon de Montfort, to be a very sufficient argument that "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England."

"Regi Jatvardo in imperio, omnium subditorum voluntate, Haraldus Gudini

* Our correspondent may be referred, upon this second query, to *Archæologia*, xix. 200-1, where Mr. Amyot collected all that was then conjectured about Ælfgyva. We know that he continued his interest in the subject down to a much later period of his life, but was never able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion respecting the lady. The Clericus is thought to be bringing intelligence or bestowing a benediction.—Ed.

filius successit : quem quidam inter sanctos jam referunt : Rex coronatus is existit, unctus sancto chrismate : Pugnam autem habuit cum Rege Haraldo Sigurdi filio, quem et superavit : sed paulo post venit Vilhialmus Bastardus, comes Rudensis ex Nordmandia Angliæ provincia. Hic prælio Haraldum Gudini filium adortus, illum superavit, quo facto Vilhialmus regno potitus est." &c. [The author proceeds to give one of the stories of Harold surviving the fight of Hastings.]

The above is found at p. 263 of "Addimenta, ut videtur, ejusdem auctoris," appended to the Life of Olaf Tryggweson, by Oddas the Monk, published at Upsal in 1691, in the original Norse, with a Latin and a modern Swedish translation. Unfortunately I am not capable of judging of it in either the old or the new Scandinavian form, but I transcribe the Norse as well as I can, in hopes of some information whether the Latin version is accurate or not. In the latter I do not see how "quem quidam" &c. can be re-

ferred to "Jatvardo." The Norse is as follows, as well as I can copy words of which I can only guess at the meaning.

"Eptir Jatvard Kong toc riki af vild alz landfolksins, Haraldur Gudina son, er sumir kalla helgan vera : Hann var víqdr kongr ocsmurdr helgum chrisma : hann-bardist vit Harald Kong Sigurd son oc felldi hann : oc litlu sidar kom Vilialmur Bastardur Rudu Jarl, oc atti hann Rijki i Nordmandihan bardist vit Harald Kong Gudina son oc felldi hann, enn Vilialmur tok rijket."

We may remark that the whole passage seems as if written expressly to deny the Norman statements with regard to Harold's election and coronation. In a former paragraph the writer gives Edward the Confessor, his Jatvards, the comparatively faint praise of "princeps optimus in multis."

Any information on any of these heads will be most acceptable to

Yours, &c. E. A. F.

NOTES UPON NICOTINA.

Cork, July 28.

MR. URBAN,—The recent mournful scene in Belgium, during the trial of the late Count de Bocarmé, which disclosed to the public what was previously familiar only to the chymist or medical practitioner—the fatally active power of the poison *Nicotina*—furnished for seventeen days a theme of deep interest to the European press ; but as in the organs of general information I have not discovered any allusion to the name and origin of this fearful poison, of which a single drop will destroy a dog, or, only brought in contact with the human tongue, will cause convulsions and lethargy, a few words explicative of the circumstances to which we owe our knowledge of it may not be unacceptable—of course, a scientific discussion is not my purpose.

The "*Nicotiana Tabacum*," of which the empyreumatic oil forms the *Nicotina*, is the well-known tobacco-plant, now of such universal use, but, like the potato, coffee, and tea, a stranger to Europe until a recent period. Its first introduction was to Portugal, from Brasil, in the middle of the sixteenth century, when (that is, in 1559 or 1560) the French ambassador, M. Jean Nicot, Seigneur de Villemain, becoming informed of its sedative enjoyments and comforting effect in its undeleterious or undistilled state, transmitted some of the seed to Catherine de Medicis, and subsequently brought over the plant itself, as a present to that Queen, by whose name he, or more probably herself, wished to have it called ; and so it was for awhile

"Herba Medicea," or Herbe à la Reine ; but his own name ultimately prevailed, and has been adopted by botanists. Indignant at its being disgraced by the hated one of Catherine, Buchanan thus repelled it with bitterest and characteristic sarcasm, not much misapplied indeed.

Doctus ab Hesperiiis rediens Nicotius oris,
Nicotianam retulit ; [bam
Nempe salutiferam cunctis languoribus her-
Prodesse cupidus patriæ,
At Medice Catharina, καθάρμα, luesque
Medea sæculi sui, [suorum,
Ambitione ardens, Medicæ nomine plantam
Nicotianam adulterat :
Utque bonis cives prius exuit, exuere herbæ
Honore vult Nicotium.
At vos auxilium membris qui quæritis ægris,
Abominandi nominis
A planta colibete manus, os claudite, et aures
A peste tetra occludite.
Nectar enim virus fiet, panacea venenum,
Medicea si vocabitur.

Buchanan's favorable opinion of the plant was not, it would appear, participated by his royal pupil, who published a quarto volume under the title of "A Counterblast to Tobacco," which he represents as alike injurious to men's morals and health, although his pecuniary exigencies forced him to allow its culture in Virginia, then in progress of plantation, under a heavy import duty. The original or indigenous appellation of the plant was *Petun*. Its introduction into France, whence it rapidly spread over Europe, was also claimed by Andrew Thevet, a Franciscan friar, who asserted that he had brought it from

Brasil, its native soil, where he had been a missionary; but Nicot's priority seems established, though his competitor's pretensions were rather favoured by the Queen Catherine, to whom he was almoner.

Nicot left at his death a work published in 1606, 4to. "*Trésor de la Langue Française*," &c. which, like our Palgrave's, Florio's, Minsheu's, and other old vocabularies or dictionaries, proves so useful in explanation of now obsolete language; but no event of his public life, except his embassy to Portugal, rendered, as above

stated, memorable, is entitled to notice. One of the earliest works on tobacco after his decease, "*J. Neandri Tabacologia, hoc est, Tabaci, seu Nicotianæ, Descriptio*," (Leyden, 1622, 4to.) is rare and curious, shewing its extensive and varied use even then, and the opinions held on its influence, direct or gradual, on the human health and feelings, a subject still of controverted discussion, though, I much fear, not of favourable solution.

I remain, &c. JAMES ROCHE.

SUGGESTED SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MR. URBAN,—I beg leave to strengthen, by one small voice, the call of your correspondent "*Philologus*" for the formation of a new "*Society for the Improvement of the English Language*," or the little of it which we have still left us.

The corruptions of our tongue are increasing at so fast a rate, that at no great

length of time it will be hardly understood without a knowledge of at least three languages, Latin, Greek, and French; and will be wholly unfit for the teaching of the lower ranks of the nation either by sermons or books, which very few, if any, of them could understand.

SAXON.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Meeting of the Scientific Congress of France—Archæological Association at Derby—Catalogue of Mr. Roach Smith's Museum—Proposed application of the Crystal Palace—Bust of Charles Buller—Recent discoveries in Assyrian History by Col. Rawlinson—Diary of Edmund Bohun—Vaudey Abbey—Prospects of the Publishing Season—Notices of miscellaneous Works.

It may be interesting to such of our antiquarian friends as are about to visit the continent to be reminded that the 18th session of the SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS OF FRANCE will be held at ORLEANS on the 12th September. The meeting will last for about ten days. Any fellow of our learned societies would be sure of a good reception there, and, judging from the proceedings of past years, we may undertake to assure any English antiquary that he would derive both amusement and pleasure from being present.

The ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION has had a prosperous and pleasant meeting at DERBY. We hope to give a report in our next.

It is intended to publish by subscription a Catalogue of the extensive Collection of ROMAN and MEDÆVAL ANTIQUITIES discovered within the precincts of the CITY OF LONDON which is in the possession of Mr. C. Roach Smith. The casualties attending such collections, and particularly the recent dispersion by public auction of a very large quantity of London antiquities of great value and interest, render a published record of the contents of this curious and valuable museum, compiled by the proprietor, extremely desirable. The work will be copiously illustrated

with woodcuts, and be arranged so as to render it of service to the archæologist as a work of reference. Pecuniary remuneration is out of the question; but with a view to assist towards defraying the expense of engraving and printing, a subscription of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. (not to exceed the latter sum), is proposed.

The Destiny of THE CRYSTAL PALACE remains still in doubt. Many people think that a portion of it might be applied with good effect towards the reception of a *collection of casts of the most admired sculptures of all ages and nations*. They who think so should begin to hestir themselves upon the subject. At one of the sectional meetings of the Archæological Institute at Bristol Mr. Yates procured the following resolutions, to be referred to the consideration of the Central Committee in London:

"1.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, great assistance might be afforded to persons engaged in archæological studies by the formation of a complete collection of copies of the most admired and instructive sculptures of all ages and nations.

"2.—That such a collection ought to consist of copies made in metal, plaster, terracotta, or any other material, and principally taken from statues, busts, urns,

vases, candelabra, bas-reliefs, cameos, and intaglios.

"3.—That although such a collection might be made with great ease, and at a comparatively small expense, and could not fail to be highly attractive to all speculators; although it would afford the most important aid, not only to scholars and artists, but to many classes of manufacturers, and would tend greatly to the refinement and elevation of the public taste; and although similar collections have for these reasons been made in many of the great capitals of the continent, yet this country is without any collection which deserves mention in reference to this question, and that great deficiency in our national institutions has probably arisen from the want of a building large enough to receive such a collection.

"4.—That the erection of the Crystal Palace in London, and the accumulation of a large sum of money by the profits of the Industrial Exhibition, afford a most favourable opportunity of realising the project here suggested, more especially as

this scheme would be to a great extent in perfect harmony with the original design of the Exhibition.

"5.—That in order that a sufficient portion of the Crystal Palace, whether maintained on its present or any other site, and of the surplus funds arising from the Industrial Exhibition, may be appropriated in the manner aforesaid, the Central Committee of this Institute be hereby authorised and requested to prosecute this important object, either by Petitions to Parliament, by memorials addressed to the Commissioners of the Industrial Exhibition, to the Lords of the Treasury, or to the Board of Woods and Forests, or in such other way as they may deem expedient."

A bust by Weekes of the late RT. HON. CHARLES BULLER (a memoir of whom was given in our Magazine for Jan. 1849) has been placed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey near the statue of Francis Horner. The following inscription on the tablet under the bust is from the pen of Mr. Monckton Milnes.

"Here, amidst the memorials of maturer greatness,
This tribute of private affection and public honour
Records the talents, virtues, and early death of
THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES BULLER:
Who, as an independent Member of Parliament,
And in the discharge of important offices of State,
United the deepest human sympathies
With wide and philosophic views of government and mankind,
And pursued the noblest political and social objects
Above party spirit and without an enemy.
His character was distinguished by sincerity and resolution,
His mind by vivacity, and clearness of comprehension;
While the vigour of expression and singular wit
That made him eminent in debate and delightful in society
Were tempered by a most gentle and generous disposition:
Earnest in friendship, and benevolent to all.
The British Colonies will not forget the statesman
Who so well appreciated their desires and their destinies;
And his country, recalling what he was, deploras
The vanished hope of all he might have become.
He was born August —, 1806. He died November 29, 1848."

The number of *The Athenæum* for 23 August contains a letter from COLONEL RAWLINSON, announcing some very important DISCOVERIES just made by him in connection with the recently excavated ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES. He has succeeded in determinately identifying the king who built the palace of Khorsabad with the Shalmaneser of Holy Writ, and has found in his annals statements of his wars against Samarina (*Samarita*), Pirlu (Pharaoh), and Jamnai (the Jabneh or Jamneh of the Bible). He has also found annals of the first seven years of the reign of Sennachi riba (Sennacherib), the son and successor of Shalmaneser. This king built the palace of Koyunjik, which Mr.

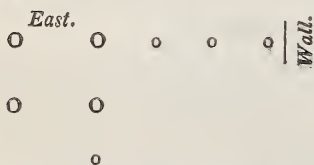
Layard has been recently excavating. His annals contain accounts of the expedition against Hezekiah, related in 2 Kings, xviii. 13—17, and agree with the scripture narrative, even to the number of talents of silver and gold which the Assyrian monarch exacted as tribute. The only copy of the annals of Sennacherib which has yet been found extends only to his seventh year. The miraculous destruction of his army occurred some nine or ten years later. There is also in the British Museum a copy of the annals of Esar-Haddon, the son of Sennacherib, in which there occurs an explanation of the deportation of the Israelites, mentioned in Ezra, iv. 2. Esar-Haddon was suc-

ceeded by his son, who is named by the Greeks Saracus, or Sardanapalus, during whose reign Nineveh was destroyed.

We heartily congratulate Colonel Rawlinson upon these most valuable discoveries. They will no doubt lead, as he anticipates, to results of the greatest curiosity and importance. The reigns of the Assyrian kings thus identified extend from about B.C. 740 to 600, and the earliest marbles now in the Museum are thus fixed to about B.C. 1000.

A curious **DIARY OF EDMUND BOHUN**, a voluminous writer of the seventeenth century, has turned up in Suffolk, his native county, and is about to be published under the editorship of Mr. S. W. Rix of Beccles, the author of the Fauconberge Memorial.

We received, too late to be available last month, a ground plan of the recently discovered foundations of the church of *Vaudey Abbey*. We were wrong in stating (p. 157) that any of the excavated piers belonged to the chancel. Their position is thus—



The four larger piers, which measure eleven feet in diameter, are those of a central tower, for it is clear that it was a cross church; the three to the south belong to the transept, and one to the west to the nave. The whole of these measure 9 feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$. In the transept the intervening spaces are $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in the nave $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The piers of the tower are 25 feet apart, as we stated last month. A plain wall was found, running east and west, and built up to the last pier towards the south. From its position and rough work it could not be an original part of the church; it stood seven feet high. Large quantities of highly-wrought stone have been won from the ruins. The bell mentioned to have been found in our former statement was not the Sanctus bell usually so called, which was commonly suspended at the east end of the nave, outside, but a hand bell for use within the church.

The publishing trade has almost gone to sleep during the last month, but we hear rumours of great doings when the season comes round again and the town fills. The number of works in progress of all kinds is unusually large. Of books not strictly in our way we have received the following:—

Two Sermons on the duty of keeping

the Lord's Day, and the manner in which it should be kept. By Richard Harvey, M.A. Rector of Hornsey. 12mo. Groombridge.—Earnest, practical, sober, well-considered discourses, calculated to be peculiarly beneficial in a neighbourhood which partakes in that disregard of the Sabbath which is shamefully general in our suburban parishes.

The Second Reformation, or Christianity developed. By A. Alison, esq. 8vo. 1851.—The author proposes that we should move on from Protestantism to Infidelity by the way of revolution.

Lays and Legends, or Ballads of the New World. By G. W. Thornbury. 12mo. Saunders, 1851.—This gentleman addresses his critics thus—"When you next slay, like sons of Cain, a bantling of the meanest brain, remunerate the unhappy wight, even if he be a black, by paying his publisher, and repaying his expenses for paper, pens, ink, and the midnight oil, or beware my vengeance; for by the nine gods I swear it—let Pluto record it in his ledger—the next time I meet you, whether in public or private, lane or street, highway or byway, or any other way, I will then and there seize you, as a condor would a chicken, and grasping you incontinently in the place aforesaid, I will brand with a hot steel pen upon your narrow forehead the letter C, which the world knows stands for critic, craven, coward, cuckold, and a thousand other distasteful names." Certainly this is a new style of address to critics. The book is not so bad as such nonsense would seem to foretell, but it is useless to say anything about it. If we praise it, every one will believe that we do so in fear of branding. If we dispraise it, woe betide us!—"as a condor would a chicken." Heaven help us!

A Selection from the Poems and Dramatic Works of Theodor Körner. By the translator of the "*Nibelungen-Treasure*." 8vo. Williams. 1851.—Spirited and faithful translations of poems full of genius.

A Plea for Archbishop Tenison's Library, addressed to the Clergy and Studious Persons of the City of Westminster. By the Rev. Philip Hale, B.A. Curator of the Library. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—An able and sensible appeal. Tenison's Library should be the Sion College of the West End of London, and a very little assistance on the part of the wealthy clergy would enable the trustees to make it so. The necessity for a library of defensive learning in Westminster at this time, to assist the clergy in withstanding the aggressions of Romanism, is obvious. Is there no successor to Tenison on the episcopal bench? The public would aid wil-

lingly if the clergy themselves would take up the matter in a liberal spirit.

The Convict Ship, and England's Exiles. By John Arnott Browning, M.D. Royal Navy. 5th edition, 12mo. Hamilton and Co. 1851.—Dr. Browning's efforts are well known, and the fact that we have here a fifth edition of his work is evidence sufficient that they are so. In this volume he sets before us his experience of mere simple Christian teaching upon 2,420 convict prisoners intrusted to his charge in ten voyages, eight from Great Britain and two from Norfolk Island to the Australian colonies. The details are most instructive, and should be deeply pondered by all persons who are engaged in the instruction of the masses of our population, whether already convict or only in the way to become so through ignorance and neglect.

Philosophie Proverbiale; par Martin F. Tupper. Traduite en Français d'après

la dixième édition par George Melivier. 8vo. Hatchard, 1851.—An excellent translation of a work too well known to need commendation. Admirably adapted for a French lesson-book.

Somnolism and Psycheism; or, the Science of the Soul and the Phenomena of Nervation as revealed by vital Magnetism or Mesmerism, considered physiologically and philosophically: with Notes of Mesmeric and Practical Experience. By Joseph W. Haddock, M.D. 8vo. Hodson, 1851.—Dr. Haddock is the mesmeriser whose chief experiments have been made upon a girl in his employ as a domestic servant named Emma, the same who is thought to have aided in the recovery of 650*l.* accidentally mislaid at a banker's in Bolton, and has made various reports of the condition of Sir John Franklin. These cases are related "from authority" in the book before us, together with many other wonders.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature. A Discourse by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, sm. 8vo. 1851.—This is a book for a summer's day. It may be read any where, but the place for its especial enjoyment is a flowery bank with a mountain stream dancing along by your side, birds carolling joyously in the blue heaven, zephyrs playing around, and the world and its cares left far away in the dusty over-crowded town. It is a classification, after the manner of D^rIsraeli, of anecdotes and pretty sayings relating to literature supplied by diligent and discursive reading. They are related gracefully and with poetic feeling, and are strung together with scholar-like taste and cleverness. No one ought to think of going out of town without taking this book in his hand. It may be read over and over again, for ever and ever, and will always impart some new delight. The hard world disappears from one's memory as we pass along under the guidance of the author, from picture to picture, each calling up a train of thought which leads one away from self. Listen to the author only for a moment:—

"It is a happy feature of English teaching that the child is fed so largely with poetical fruit. A love of the good and the beautiful is thus entwined with the growing mind, and becomes a part of it. Sometimes the muscular ivy does not clasp the oak with a stronger embrace. A remembered verse is pleasing for its own

sake, and for the associations it revives. When Sir Joshua Reynolds, with other English visitors to the Opera in Venice, heard a ballad which was played in every street of London before they left it, the tears rushed to their eyes, and home with all its endearments and friends rose before them. Most affectingly has a living historian expressed the feeling of unnumbered hearts:—'They who have known what it is, when afar from books, in solitude, or in travelling, or in intervals of worldly care, to feed on poetical recollections, to recall the sentiments and images which retain by association the charm that early years once gave them,—they will feel the inestimable value of committing to the memory, in the prime of its power, what it will easily receive, and indelibly retain.'"^{*}

There, the book is all like that. Go and buy it. It will just suit you.

Observations on Heraldry. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. 8vo. pp. 96.—We have, on former occasions, remarked the violence done to the term "heraldry" in limiting its meaning to that department of the occupation of the ancient heralds which consisted in the art of marshalling and blazoning coat-armour. This acceptance of the term is, however, in ordinary use, and is perfectly well understood by

^{*} Hallam's *Introd. to Lit. Europe*, iv. 425.

those who know little or nothing of the art itself. "Heraldry" has always many students who go a little way in it and no further. From its use in many ornamental purposes, and still more from the personal application which the pupils are disposed to make of its emblems, it offers attractions which are sufficient to render it popular to that limited extent; and in the mastery of its first simple elements there is no great difficulty. But at that point the student usually stops, for his immediate objects are already satisfied. Mr. Hamerton can scarcely be said to have entertained a higher ambition than to write an elementary book, for it is professedly intended for beginners; but, instead of proceeding in the ordinary arrangement of technical rules, exceptions, and examples, he has thought to make his treatise at once more agreeable and more useful by casting his materials into a series of "observations," which he has arranged under the following heads: 1. The right to arms; 2. inheritance of arms; 3. quarterings; 4. distinctions of honour; 5. courtesy; 6. the shield; 7. the crest; 8. the motto; 9. the field; 10. charges; 11. blazoning; 12. differences; 13. pride of lineage; 14. colleges of arms; 15. heralds; 16. hieroglyphical heraldry; 17. religious symbolism; and 18. knighthood. The book has at least this merit, that, whilst the author ventures to think for himself, he will teach his reader to do the same. His views of the historical and genealogical uses of armorial blazon are correct, but we think him quite wrong in regarding armorial distinctions as entirely of retrospective value, and only of use in connection with antiquity. He concludes with declaring that his "great object has been to shew the real value of heraldry in the present day, and to render it, if possible, rather an antiquarian pursuit than a fashionable vehicle of pride. I see (he adds) no objection to ancient houses still bearing the emblems which knightly ancestors wore upon their armour; but for a new family to adopt or purchase heraldic ensigns is, I think, superlative folly." In this declaration Mr. Hamerton can scarcely mean to proffer his aid to render heraldry a pursuit with antiquaries: it would be unfair to view his expressions as making so presumptuous or so gratuitous an offer. What he must intend is that he desires to induce those who now entertain heraldry merely as an expression of their gentilitical pretensions, to pursue it further, so as to make its assistance available in their historical studies. But Mr. Hamerton carries his argument too far when he would limit heraldry to its connection with genealogy; and when he

asserts (p. 73) that "modern heraldry is simply absurd," and that "a new coat of arms is a mere modern antique, for which there is no earthly necessity." This is not true, because armorial insignia are as much used as ever, particularly on carriages, on seals, on plate, and on sepulchral monuments; and to set any limits to the era of genuine coat-armour, such as the reign of our Plantagenet kings, or the era of the heralds' visitations, or the like, is as much as to say that those ages only have any history worth caring for. Coat-armour, like architecture, and other arts, has had its various styles; and some of them have been less pure and less beautiful than others. In architecture there have been some optimists who have been inclined to ignore every style but that which they deemed the most perfect: but wiser heads have found advantages in the historical study of Jacobean Gothic and the debased classical orders. In like manner, though we may justly censure the bad taste of much modern heraldry, we cannot deny it its historical place. The industrial coat of Sir Robert Peel, and the naval coat of Earl Nelson,—already, be it remarked, in each instance, descended to a third generation, are intensely historical. And so it is with hundreds of others. Therefore Mr. Hamerton is mistaken when he views new heraldry as "a modern antique," like made-up ancient furniture, or a fictitious suit of armour. The art of blazonry is not quite so extinct as that. It has still some vital breath, and may yet revive in its ancient vigour, and in pure taste, as architecture has done. In his views of the assumption of arms in ancient times, there is no doubt that Mr. Hamerton is historically correct. He remarks (p. 16) that "It is highly probable that the majority of our ancient coats were originally arms of assumption. The author's paternal bearings, as well as several of his quarterings, were borne by his family long before the incorporation of the Heralds' College by King Richard the Third." "New bearings were continually assumed. It was not until the reign of Henry the Fifth that this system was expressly discountenanced by the Crown; that monarch prohibited the use of arms to all who could not show a valid right to them, legalizing at the same time all ensigns used at Agincourt. But the royal proclamation was disregarded, and assumption still continued." (p. 26.) Mr. Hamerton further asserts that "Though assumption was usual in the middle ages, usurpation has ever been held dishonourable." (p. 23.) This does not exactly describe the state of things, which may be more correctly represented thus: armorial

insignia were essentially distinctive, and were therefore regarded as personal property, the honour of which the owner felt bound to maintain not only by his own conduct, but by defending it from usurpation by others. Such usurpation was dishonourable exactly in the sense in which the taking of another's property must always be so: but this was probably never intentionally done in the case of coat-armour. In all disputes of the kind there were counter-claims; an original identity not discovered for some time, and only brought into conflict by fortuitous circumstances. But we quite agree with our author that usurpation, as it has been continually committed since the heralds lost their control, is a dishonourable practice. It has generally proceeded upon the silly delusion that a *nouveau riche* is the distant offshoot of some ancient race, rather than a vigorous sapling from the mass of the people; and as Mr. Hamerton has remarked (p. 13) it has been encouraged by a prevalent error that arms attach to a name, rather than to individual families. If the *assumption* of arms had not been so strictly prohibited, old coats would have been less subject to *usurpation*. The College of Heralds have long lost the power of preventing the latter practice: they would find it to their interest to relax their (equally futile) prohibitions of the former, and on the contrary to encourage it. If, instead of a very costly *grant*, the College supplied only a *registry* at a moderate expense, their business would increase perhaps a hundred-fold. Parties would then be at liberty to design and invent their own armorial insignia, as of old, and the College would give its sanction as now, with this legitimate proviso, that no party should be allowed to register a coat exactly similar to any already entered—unless, indeed, he could shew authentic evidence of ancestral title to it. Such a reform in the policy of the College would surely increase the professional business of its members.

We have fallen upon a subject on which at another time we may express our views at greater length; but for the present we must conclude with pointing out two or three passages in which our essayist is not, we think, supported by substantial authority: 1. "King Edward the Confessor is supposed to have been the first English monarch who bore arms" (p. 16)—arms have been assigned posthumously to Edward the Confessor and to other Anglo-Saxon kings, but most certainly that Edward the Confessor never bore them. 2. "It was considered legal for a yeoman to adopt and use the ensigns of a foreign gentleman whom he had killed in battle,"

(p. 19)—this would be a very interesting fact if true; but can the author give proofs and examples? 3. Of the Heralds' College it is said that "The rule of succession is that when an officer dies, the next in dignity fills his place." (p. 70.) Such is the ordinary and the equitable practice, presuming the existence of honourable conduct and professional talent; but it is frequently interfered with by the family arrangements or personal predilections of the Earl Marshal, whose patronage we believe is uncontrolled. 4. In p. 74 the author advocates the transfer of the archives of the College of Arms to the library of the British Museum; but this is not desirable, because to a great extent they are the duplicates of the heraldic manuscripts in the national collection, and to expose them to the risks of a single place of deposit would unquestionably be less politic than to keep them apart.

The English in America. By the author of Sam Slick. 2 vols. 18mo. Lond. 1851.

—The object of this work is to show where, when, and how the republican principle first made its appearance in America, and to trace its gradual developement on that continent, with some glances at its influence on the nations of the Old World. The design is an admirable one; but the author, although a clever sketcher and satirist, is far too full of provincial or more properly of colonial and party prejudices to deal with an historical subject properly. His pen is too bitter, his sight too one-sided. He is too fond of delineating the ridiculous to be able even to discover the true. A little wit and a great deal of prejudice go a long way towards furnishing a man with the qualities necessary to enable him to write such books as those which Sam Slick has made popular, but such qualities must be laid aside when a writer puts on the rigid character of a truth-telling historian. In the instance before us, only one of those qualities has been laid aside, and, in our judgment, it is the more pleasant, and not the more harmful of the two.

Notes on the Antiquities of Treves, Mayence, Wiesbaden, Niederbieber, Bonn, and Cologne. By Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. 2vo. J. R. Smith. 1851.—Mr. Roach Smith is most laudably anxious to promote a good understanding between British and foreign antiquaries, and has published these notes with a view to the instruction of English tourists likely to visit the interesting places mentioned on the title-page, the intention being to teach them what special objects of antiquity they should inquire for and observe. Our own

pages, it will be remembered, were enriched (Gent. Mag. for January, 1851, p. 42), with various particulars respecting a journey which Mr. Smith made last year in company with Mr. Waller into these highly-favoured antiquarian regions. The same journey has given occasion to these further valuable "Notes."

At Treves the attention of the inquirer is specially directed to the Porta Nigra or Porta Martis. For nearly eight centuries this vast building was used as a church. A certain hermit took possession of it in the early part of the eleventh century, and after his death it was altered so as to be made applicable for service, and was dedicated to the hermit under the title of St. Simeon. The ecclesiastical additions suffered great damage in the wars of Napoleon, and in 1817 the Prussian government cleared out the building, removing at the same time certain mounds or large accumulations of earth which had gathered round it. The building thus brought to light is a Roman gateway, massy and towering in its proportions, and of a hue which may be inferred from its name of the Schwartz Thor or Black Gate. Its exact object has been very much doubted. Mr. Smith is of opinion that "it was constituted probably to serve as a fortress or *propugnaculum* and armoury, while in time of peace its spacious rooms may have been adapted to various public services." Mr. Smith attributes it to about the third century of the Christian æra.

From this vast work Mr. Smith leads us to the *Igel Säule*, or Pillar at Igel, about six miles from Treves, of which he gives an etching and description. This is an elegant Roman work, perhaps of the fourth century, about 72 feet in

height, and tapering upwards gradually from a width of 15 feet at the base. It is a family monument erected to various persons of the name of *Secundinus*, thought by Mr. Smith from the bas-reliefs to have been engaged in the carriage of merchandise—some Pickfords or Sheramans of their day.

From Igel we return to Treves, and are taken to the Palace of Constantine, the Thermæ, and the amphitheatre, and finally to the cathedral. In the account of the last we have a notice of a mural painting of the fifteenth or sixteenth century recently discovered there. It represents the Judgment Day, with the devil *blowing his horn*, and various attendant demons dragging off condemned bishops, priests, and laity.

The account of Treves is closed by various Christian inscriptions of a very early date and a very simple character, valuable as giving no sanction to the doctrine of prayers for the dead. The only one that Mr. Smith can directly fix to a date is a Greek inscription of about A.D. 407.

From Treves we pass to Mayence, the museum of which furnishes a number of interesting inscriptions of various kinds, on which Mr. Smith comments *con amore*. Niederbieber, Bonn, and Cologne follow, that is, a few sensible pages about each.

We hope that many of our antiquarian friends will take this little book as a companion on their continental trips. Mr. Smith will shew them to what good account a fortnight's ramble may be put, and how they may unite relaxation and delight with solid and serviceable instruction.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual meeting of this Institute, for 1851, was opened in the city of Bristol on Tuesday the 29th of July. The members were received at the Guildhall by the mayor and civic authorities; and John Scandrett Harford, esq. F.R.S. of Blaise Castle, was introduced as President, by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who has occupied that office since the death of the Marquess of Northampton. Mr. Harford delivered an excellent inaugural address, and was followed in speeches made by the Chev. Bunsen and Dr. Whewell. A paper was then read which had been communicated anonymously, but which was understood to have

been compiled by Thomas Garrard, esq. the Chamberlain of the old, and Treasurer of the new Corporation. It contained notices of, 1. the office of Mayor or proposer; 2. that of High Steward; 3. the Recorder; 4. Honorary Freemen, including the names of Rodney, Nelson, Collingwood, Howe, Hood, Duncan, Eldon, and Wellington; 5. the City Muniments; 6. the Seals; 7. the Plate; and 8. the Swords. The regalia and muniments of the Corporation were afterwards exhibited to the company.

The temporary museum formed at the Bishop's College presented as usual one of the most generally attractive features of the week. It was disposed, as far as pos-

sible, in chronological arrangement, commencing from the earliest period, and presenting examples of nearly all the known vestiges of England's first inhabitants. The series of weapons and implements of flint and stone was unusually complete. Many good specimens were from Somerset and Wiltshire, many contributed by Lord Talbot, with an extensive collection from Ireland, and a series, not uninteresting for the purpose of comparison, from a distinguished antiquary of Denmark, sent through Dr. Thurnam of Devizes. Several curious remains of this age were also contributed by the Bristol Philosophical Institution, which placed all their collections at the disposal of the Institute. The antiquities of the succeeding age, when bronze was the chief, if not the only, metal employed, were still more extensive, and presented a remarkable variety of forms, shewing great skill in the operations of working in metal. The Board of Ordnance, Lord Talbot, Mr. Brackstone, Mr. Stradling, of Bridgwater, and other collectors, contributed to render this part of the museum more complete, probably, than any similar assemblage in England; whilst the valuable drawings sent by the Royal Irish Academy, and exhibiting the whole of their collections, afforded occasion, rarely permitted, of examining the vestiges of these obscure times, by comparison of examples discovered in various districts of the British islands. The great changes produced by the arrival of the Romans, and the increase of civilization or luxury, were next brought under review, in the multiplicity of elegant personal ornaments or appliances, and the decoration of dwellings by elaborate mosaic pavements, such as those brought to light at Keynsham and Cirencester. Several portions of the former were exhibited in the museum by the Directors of the Great Western Railway; and the full-size drawings brought by Professor Buckman, from Cirencester, excited much attention. The relics of the times of the Saxons were less numerous, being of much rarer occurrence; but several ornaments of this age evinced the singular skill of the goldsmiths and metal workers of times of so-called barbarism, and suggested traces of communication both with the east and Scandinavian nations. The President of Trinity College produced a remarkable circular fibula, enriched with filigree work, resembling those found in Kentish tumuli, and represented in Douglas's *Nenia*. It was found early in the present year near Abingdon. Another highly curious fibula, of the cruciform type, ornamented with incrustations of vitreous paste, was brought by Mr. Staunton. It had been found not many days

before the meeting, at Emscote, Warwickshire, with a large perforated knob of quartz, a silver ring, and other relics, which will be deposited in the museum of the Warwickshire Archæological Society.

Mr. Henry C. Harford, of Frenchay, contributed several remarkable relics found in Somersetshire, part of those discovered on the Polden Hills, now deposited in the British Museum; they are some of the earliest evidences of the practice of working in enamel. Mr. Coathupe produced an object of almost unique character, a collar of bronze, found at Wraxall, and once highly enriched, probably with gems. Mrs. Phippen, of Badgworth Court, exhibited some curious neck ornaments of metal, remarkable for the skill shewn in their fabrication; and several rare objects were shewn by Dr. White, of Slymbridge, Mr. Stradling, Mr. Loscombe, and other antiquaries. Dr. Ormerod contributed to the series of Roman remains the altar discovered in a tumulus on Tidenham Chase, near the banks of the Severn, east of Chepstow, at a spot where he thinks it probable there had been a summer camp. See his memoir, *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. p. 14.

The Museum was not deficient in the exquisite productions of the sculptor in ivory and wood, the glass painter, the medallist, and the enameller. Mr. Loscombe, of Clifton, whose large collection augmented every department of the Museum, contributed some remarkable carvings in ivory, one of them a mirror, of the time of the Edwards, enriched with subjects of romance. An engraving of this fine specimen may be seen in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. pl. 49. It was formerly in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Cooke of Tortworth, who sent it for exhibition to the Society of Antiquaries through S. Lysons. Mr. Loscombe also produced miniatures by Cooper, Oliver, and Zinck, and two portraits, attributed to Van Eyck, of Philippe le Bon, Count of Flanders 1419—1467, and his third consort, Isabella of Portugal, whom he espoused in 1429. Two fine ivory horns, produced by Mr. Henry Bush and Mr. Harford of Frenchay were much admired; as were a beautiful carving in ivory, the property of Mr. Wasbrough, one leaf of a diptych found in Cornwall; also a knight, a chess-piece of the time of Edward III. the property of the Rev. John Eagles, and a statuette in the same material, from Mr. Jere Hill's collection, representing Saturn. Mr. Harford, of Blaise Castle, sent several choice pieces of the *Majolica* of Urbino and other parts of Italy, and some fine Italian medals. Of antique plate several curious pieces were displayed. An ostrich's egg,

mounted in silver, often regarded by our untravelling forefathers as the egg of the fabulous griffin, was sent by Mr. Elsted, of Dover; and near it were to be seen the brown maple mazer, the property of Mr. Cunningham of Devizes, with grey-beards, or "Bellarmine" jugs, mounted in silver, and other relics of ancient convivialities. Among the jewellery and ancient ornaments of the rarest kind were some of much historical interest: the enamelled signet ring of Mary of Scotland, once in the royal collection; the betrothal ring of Sir Thomas Gresham, engraved in Burgon's memoir of that eminent merchant; and the ring once worn by the Duchess of Buckingham, found at Thornbury Castle. Several rare and curious golden ornaments were displayed by Lady Fellows; and some Etruscan and several antique Irish ornaments of gold from Mr. Loscombe's collection. The fine seal of John Earl of Huntingdon, High Admiral in the reign of Henry VI. exhibited by Mr. Garrard, was viewed with much interest; as also the ancient seal of Droitwich, and other similar objects. The former was engraved for the *Archæologia*, vol. XVIII. p. 434, and the latter in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1795, p. 13. Some beautiful ancient embroideries and productions of the needle, family relics, were contributed by Mr. Elsted. Mr. Octavius Morgan had arranged his unique collection of watches, the most complete series ever formed, illustrating the progress of the craft from the Nuremberg egg, as the earliest watches were termed, to the masterpieces of modern skill. In another part of the spacious rooms might be examined curious manuscripts, with brilliant illuminations; ancient documents, connected with the History of Bristol and neighbouring counties, especially some of much interest brought by Mr. W. Salt, especially one relating to the manor of Walton in Gordano, Somerset, to which was appended the seal of Joan widow of Sir Edward Bensted, surrounded by the twisted rush, which has been a subject of recent discussion in Notes and Queries. There was a collection also produced by Mr. Knapp, and other records of olden times. The Rev. William Staunton brought for exhibition the unique collection of matrices of monastic seals formerly in the possession of Tyssen, at whose sale they were acquired by the late William Staunton, esq. of Longbridge, well known through his extensive Warwickshire collections.

It has always been a special object of these museums to illustrate the progress of any local manufacture from its earliest origin, even though of times which might seem too recent for the notice of antiquaries. Many

were gratified to see in this collection examples of the earliest manufactures of pottery and porcelain at Bristol, of which, although dated only from the last century, scarcely any precise information had been recorded. Miss Smith produced some porcelain of considerable beauty of fabrication, and of additional local interest, as being associated with the memory of Burke, by whom it had been presented to her family. Mr. Taylor sent also a variety of choice pieces of porcelain, with one, regarded by many with special interest, as having belonged to Colston, the Bristol philanthropist, whose arms it bears. Much curiosity was occasioned by the production of several vases and large dishes of earthenware, decorated with glaze of a remarkable red metallic lustre; this fabrication had usually been attributed to the northern coast of Africa, or some part of southern Europe, where a Moorish influence prevailed; but it appeared, by some fine pieces collected in this museum, that these curious wares were actually produced at Brislington, near Bristol.

In such a collection every illustration of local topography, views of buildings, maps, paintings, &c. necessarily found a place. It was a cause of general regret that no contributions had been afforded from the rich collections of drawings formed by Mr. Braikenridge, whose absence from Bristol was frequently a subject of regret. The display of drawings was, however, extensive, and of much value: a singular painting, produced by Mr. Lunell, represents the High-street of Bristol, with its shops and street signs, the old Council House and High Cross, with other structures long since demolished. A profusion of drawings, exhibiting the churches, monuments, and interesting scenes in Bristol or its vicinity, were displayed by Mr. Tovey, Mr. Stockdale, Mr. Hansom, Mr. Norton, &c. as also from the collections of Mr. Britton and the Rev. H. Ellacombe. Besides the examples of ancient arms and armour, sent by permission of the Board of Ordnance from the Tower Armory, that department of the collection received many interesting contributions from Mr. Paget, Dr. Dalton, Mr. Jere Hill, Mr. H. C. Harford, Mr. Loscombe, &c. The lovers of ancient architecture examined many curious fragments and sculptured ornaments produced by Mr. Pope and Mr. Bindon, and there were numerous rubbings from sepulchral brasses in the churches of Bristol and the counties of Somerset and Gloucester, sent by Mr. T. Clark and by the Somersetshire Archæological Society.

In the evening a conversazione took place at the Philosophical Institution in

Park-street, at which a paper was read by Edward A. Freeman, esq. of Oaklands, Dursley, on the illustration and preservation of ancient monuments. In the course of a long argument, Mr. Freeman maintained that every monument of antiquity, whether architectural or other, should be preserved as much as possible, but none either restored or renewed; except such as continued to be applied to some present purpose of practical utility. The castles of mediæval times he would especially preserve from the insidious assaults of the restorer; and he instanced the castle of Oystermouth, in Glamorganshire, as one where the illusion of antiquity has been destroyed. He discountenanced the renewal of the external features of churches, unless absolutely necessary for structural reasons. And he afterwards proceeded so far as to censure the removal of the Elgin marbles from the Parthenon, and the Assyrian sculptures from Nineveh; asserting that they ought to have been allowed, at whatever risk, to repose in their native land, while our curiosity in this distant country had been gratified by drawings and models alone.—Mr. Hawkins (Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum) defended Lord Elgin on the ground that he had dug up nearly the whole of the Parthenon sculptures from the ruins, and had removed only two or three fragments from their original places; and Dr. Layard, because, after the Assyrian sculptures had been exposed to the air, the stone of which they are formed would have crumbled to speedy decay unless they had been removed.—Lord Talbot de Malahide observed that Dr. Layard could scarcely have done otherwise than remove the sculptures he had discovered: but he decidedly thought that the wanton mutilation which had been committed on some of the Egyptian monuments by cutting out portions of their sculptures, was perfectly unjustifiable.

Wednesday, July 30.—This day was wholly occupied in a visit to Wells, which place could only be approached by crossing the Mendip hills in carriages. Upon the gathering of his audience in the Grand Jury Room, Professor Willis delivered a lecture on the architectural history of the Cathedral and ecclesiastical buildings. He commenced by remarking that they were distinguished by their great variety and number of parts, as also by the extreme beauty of their sculptural decorations. The cloisters (of which only three sides are perfect) occupy a much larger space than usual on the south side of the church; while the chapter-house is on the north, as at Lincoln and some other places. Generally cloisters were found

confined within the square formed by the transept, and they led to the chapter-house; and such he had reason to think was originally the case at Wells, but the first chapter-house was converted into a chapel. With respect to the other ecclesiastical buildings—instead of the see being attached, as in most cases, to a Benedictine monastery, it was here placed in a church occupied by a body of Canons presided over by a Dean, each of whom had distinct residences. The Deanery is a magnificent specimen of domestic architecture, built by Dean Gunthorp in 1472. The canons' houses were inclosed within a circuit wall in the reign of Edward I. There was also attached to this cathedral a body of Vicars Choral, who in old time used to reside in the town as they best might, but for whom there was provided in the fourteenth century an oblong court of houses or college, which was one of the most charming specimens of architecture, half domestic and half ecclesiastical, that could be conceived. It had an entrance gateway, a covered gallery communicating with the church, and, at the upper end of the court, a chapel, refectory, library, and other offices. There was also another similar college for the chantry priests, which is now wholly removed; and a house and school for the singing boys. The episcopal palace remains in an unusually original state. It had a strong military gateway, an immense hall, a chapel, and every necessary appurtenance. It was walled round with bastions, and surrounded by a magnificent moat, the water of which afterwards turned several neighbouring mills. Besides all these, there was formerly a magnificent barn, a beautiful specimen of that description of architecture, but which is now unfortunately destroyed. There were several gateways to the precinct; and one of them, built by Bishop Beckington, has the peculiarity of the pathway turning at right angles beneath it, to enter the cemetery. The row of houses to the north of the market-place was also of Beckington's building, though they now retain little of their original features except some buttresses and portions of string-courses.

He proceeded to the examination of the Church. It would in some measure tell its own story. It consists of an early-English nave, front, transepts, a portion of the choir, which had been elongated in the Decorated style, and a tower, which was also carried up in the late Decorated style, with a mixture of the Perpendicular. The Chapter-house is of the Decorated style; and the upper parts of the western towers are Perpendicular. Such was a general outline of the structure,

From historical record it is known that the present church was commenced during the episcopate of Bishop Josceline, who presided from 1206 to 1242; the earlier Norman church being then exceedingly ruinous, according to the narrative known as "The History of the Canon of Wells." He had recently gleaned some further dates from a perusal of the records of the church, to which he had been admitted by the Dean and Chapter, and in which he had discovered several particulars not previously known. The principal of these records were contained in three books: 1. the *liber albus*, or great white book; 2. the *liber ruber*, or red book; and 3. another white book which bore no particular name. He came to the conclusion that Josceline completed the church in all the parts necessary for service, but did not touch the nave. The choir for three arches eastward is identical in its masonry with the transept. Looking at the existence of an early-English wall on the outside, and comparing the character of the buttresses, he was of opinion that the choir was originally square-ended, with an aisle that went round it, and a Lady-chapel at the end. Subsequently the choir was elongated. He had next to direct their attention to one of the most extraordinary points in the architecture of Wells cathedral. It was called an early-English structure; but in most of our early-English cathedrals, such as Lincoln, Ely, and Salisbury, there was a pervading resemblance of workmanship, showing that they were all of one school of art, erected by masons who worked together, and who only understood one style. But any person well versed in those buildings, on looking at the church of Wells, would at once see that it had been the work of a different set of people altogether. Wells must certainly have been begun five or ten years after Lincoln, and yet Wells was very little removed from the Norman style; it was evidently only an improved Norman. The early-English style was originally French, or Burgundian, as he had remarked at Lincoln; but here in Somersetshire there must have been a distinct school of masons, who went on working after their old fashion long after the early-English style had been introduced in other parts of the country. When we came to the west front, it was found to be of the ordinary style of early-English, like Salisbury and Ely; from which he inferred that before the completion of the building the original architect and his pupils were dead and gone. This was a curious fact in mediæval architecture, inasmuch as it disturbed the notion which people entertained that changes in architectural style were simultaneous. It was not unnatural

that in a district abounding in stone a style peculiar to itself should spring up among masons who were always working together. The Professor then proceeded to explain the construction of the central tower. Its early-English portion terminated shortly above the roofs of the church, being built no higher than was necessary to receive them. By his researches in the records he had discovered that in 1318 the Canons taxed themselves for a new campanile or bell-tower; and in 1321 the clergy of the deanery of Taunton transmitted a tenth of their income to put a roof upon the same. These documents therefore showed the date of the upper part of the tower. But not more than fifteen years had elapsed when convocations were summoned in great haste, on account of some imminent emergencies; the tower had begun to settle, and cracked down, as was not uncommon; because the mediæval builders, notwithstanding all that was said of them, were the most rash and unskilful that ever were. They went on piling up their building, mass after mass, like the tower of Babel; and when the building began to settle, they had recourse to all kinds of expedients to bolster it up. The learned Professor proceeded to describe, by reference to particular portions of the masonry, that the tower of Wells cathedral must evidently have settled in this way, and then the singular double arches were inserted, which, though in itself an excellent piece of architectural engineering, has been unjustly lauded as an "admirable piece of foresight;" instead of its being in fact the remedy of a serious failure. At the same time the two arches of the nave next the tower piers were filled in with stone to strengthen the wall, and the tower was stiffened by stone panels put into the windows from behind. At these great buildings the central tower was always found to be the weak point; in some places, as at Ely and Carlisle, it is known to have actually fallen; at Exeter none was ever built. Of the east end of the church, the presbytery, and the Lady-chapel, he had little more to tell; but he believed he had ascertained the date of the last from a deed of Bishop Droknesford, dated 1326, by which he assigned to one of the canons residentiary a portion of his garden, extending 200 or 300 feet from the east end of St. Mary's chapel, recently completed. (The same document mentions a medlar tree.) The Chapter-house was built, so far as its crypt, in the year 1286, and probably carried up shortly after; the south-western tower was built by Bishop Harewell in 1366-86, and the north-western tower finished by Bishop Bubwith 1408-24.

C. R. Cockerell, esq. R.A. then proceeded to deliver a lecture on the sculptures of the west front of the Cathedral. Their quantity is surprising. There were as many as six hundred statues, great and small, and he had estimated their cost at not less than 20,000*l*. They are arranged in nine tiers; the lowest consisting of the early preachers of the gospel in this country, many of which are fallen or removed; the second, a smaller series, of angels rejoicing; the third, eighteen subjects in alto-relievo, of the history of the Old and New Testaments; the fourth and fifth, large statues representing kings, queens, and princes on the northern half of the front, and archbishops, bishops, and founders towards the south, those placed in the projecting buttresses being seated, and the others standing; the sixth tier represents the general resurrection, in ninety-two niches; in the seventh tier are the nine orders of angels; in the eighth, the twelve apostles, not of equal art to the others, but still very fine; and in the ninth, the Almighty seated in Judgment, between two niches now empty. Professor Cockerell proceeded from this general enumeration to a detailed discussion of every single statue, and assigned to each of them their probable names; appropriating many of the kings and princes to the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, and attributing the merit of high patriotic courage to Bishop Josceline in thus venturing, under the Norman rule, to commemorate the heroes of the ancient race. The Professor admitted, however, that what he had heard from Prof. Willis of the later date of the front, interfered with this theory. He is about to publish a quarto volume on "*The Iconography of the West Front of Wells Cathedral.*"

The party afterwards accompanied Professor Willis round the cathedral and the other buildings he had described. In the ruins of the hall of the episcopal palace, which was built by Bishop Burnell (Lord Chancellor) in 1274—1292, he remarked that the roof was formerly supported by two rows of columns, as described by William of Wyrcestre; and it therefore consisted of a nave and aisles, to which form our ancestors attached no sacred import.

A select number of the company were entertained at the Deanery, and others partook of a public ordinary provided at the Judges' Lodgings. It was past 11 o'clock before they had returned to Bristol.

Thursday, July 31.—The HISTORICAL SECTION was opened in the theatre of the Bristol Institution shortly after ten o'clock, Henry Hallam, esq. in the chair.

The first paper read was an account of the first octavo edition of Tyndale's New

Testament, by the Rev. James Lee Warner. The Rev. author entered fully into the literary history of this work. It was long supposed that it had been printed by Endhoven at Antwerp, and from Foxe to Hartwell Horne this conclusion had been maintained in the face of many difficulties. The research and acumen of the Rev. Christ. Anderson of Edinburgh had ascertained that Endhoven's was in fact the third edition by Tyndale, and that the octavo was previously printed, partly (as far as sheet K) by Quentell at Cologne, and the rest by Peter Schöffer at Worms, after Tyndale had been driven from the former city. Mr. Warner knew of only two copies of this book; one in an imperfect state in the library of St. Paul's cathedral, the other which he had now before him, and which belonged to the library of the Baptists' college in Bristol. —Mr. Hawkins stated that another (imperfect) copy was in the hands of the Bishop of Lichfield, who had expressed his intention to present it to the British Museum.

His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen read the next paper, the subject of which was the situation of the Lake Moeris in Egypt, noticed both by Herodotus and Strabo: but described by one as a natural lake and by the other as the work of man. It is now ascertained to have been one of the vastest engineering works ever accomplished in any age of the world; and intended for the purpose of artificial irrigation. After its locality and dimensions have formed the subject of a great variety of conjectures, it has been ascertained by M. Linant to have occupied a vast area in the now fertile plain of Fayoum, where that gentleman has discovered part of the dykes which inclosed it. Chev. Bunsen assigns the date of this work to a monarch named Moeris, the successor of the great Sesostris, who was pharaoh when Jacob and the children of Israel settled as shepherds in the land of Goshen. This very interesting lecture and the consequent discussion occupied the period of this Section; and was followed by the SECTION OF ANTIQUITIES, in which three papers were read, 1. by its President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Observations on the Flint Weapons of the early Irish people; and 2. A memoir on recent discoveries of Roman Remains at Cirencester, with observations on the chemical analysis of the beads of coloured glass frequently found with remains of the early British and Roman periods, by James Buckman, esq. F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Geology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

The ARCHITECTURAL SECTION met the same morning in the Chapter-house of

the Cathedral; and was opened by James H. Markland, esq. F.R.S. the President, reading an introductory address on the antiquities and historical associations of the city. Mr. Godwin then read some remarks on the topography and archæology of Bristol and its vicinity, by John Britton, esq. F.S.A.; in which he reviewed the labours of Barrett, Seyer, Dallaway, and other local historians.

Mr. Freeman offered some remarks upon the towers of Somersetshire and Bristol, which he was engaged in investigating, and of which there were two great classes: St. Cuthbert's at Wells was a type of the one, and Chewton Mendip of the other. In the tower of Chewton, as at Taunton, there was an accumulation of stages, one over another, terminating in a rich parapet, which had no connection with anything beneath. At St. Cuthbert's the arrangement was different. Instead of an accumulation of stages, they had, when they got above the church, only one stage. There were two enormous windows running up the tower, and turrets passing up the height, out of which two pinnacles rose. It was matter of taste, but he considered the arrangement of St. Cuthbert's very superior. In the Somersetshire towers, they had two types; in Bristol, they had another. In the tower of Chewton Mendip, there was an octagon turret put near, if not at the side, and brought up among the pinnacles in a very confused way. At St. Cuthbert's the belfry turret was not carried up, but terminated above the larger stage of the tower. In Bristol, they found the octagonal turret carried up the whole way, but not mixed in with the pinnacles in the same confused way. It was more boldly carried out, and the pinnacles were usually higher than the others. St. Stephen's stood by itself. He would not give it a high class, but it was completely *sui generis*. The other towers in the neighbouring counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Dorset, would be found with resemblances, particularly in the beautifully worked belfry windows, so common in the West of England, and so rarely met with elsewhere. There was a tower at North Petherton which presented a style somewhat intermediate. The subject of the towers of Somersetshire was one full of interest, which he proposed to investigate, and he should be glad to receive any historical particulars. —The Rev. J. M. Traherne said he had met with a statement in the books of a Welsh antiquary, printed from a private press, that the towers of Cardiff were built by one Hart, a mason, who built the tower of St. Stephen's, Bristol. This was the statement of a Welsh antiquary of the

date 1570.—Mr. Pope said he had examined St. Stephen's tower rather minutely, and was decidedly of opinion that it was erected at two different times, the period of the lower stage being earlier than that of the upper.

Mr. John Norton, architect, then read a paper on the restoration of the Bristol High Cross. He had to state that the contract for the erection of the cross had been entered into with a native artist, Mr. Thomas, for 300*l*. The steps (already built on the College Green) are of Cornish granite, from Penryn, and cost 100*l*. The figures were not yet contracted for, but he hoped when the shell was up that the love of archæology and architecture awakened would induce the citizens to enrich the vacant niches with their appropriate effigies.

At two o'clock divine service commenced at St. Mary Redcliffe, in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Canynges Society, established for the repairs of that edifice. (See our Magazine for Aug. 1848, p. 183.) A sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Gilbert Elliott, D.D. Dean of Bristol. After which an historical memoir on the church was read in the school-house by George Godwin, esq. F.R.S. the architect engaged in the repairs. (This has been published in *The Builder* of the 2d. Aug.) In the evening a conjoint dinner of the members of the Institute, and those of the Canynges Society, was held at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Mr. Harford, the president of both societies, was in the chair; and about 220 ladies and gentlemen were present. Speeches were made by the Bishop of Oxford, Chev. Bunsen, Mr. Hallam, Dr. Whewell, Dr. Harrington, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and others.

Friday, August 1.—In the SECTION OF ANTIQUITIES, James Yates, esq. F.R.S. read a memoir on the statue in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, commonly known as the Dying Gladiator. The object of the paper was to offer reasons in favour of the retention of this name as expressive of the real intention of the sculptor. In reply to those who say that this statue cannot have represented a gladiator, because as a work of art it must be referred to Greece, and to a period long anterior to the introduction of gladiatorial combats, Mr. Yates thought that, at the time when these combats were most in fashion, sculpture also was still encouraged and cultivated in a very high degree, more especially under the patronage of the Emperor Hadrian, and in those forms, allied to portrait-painting and exhibiting real life, to which this statue appears to belong. Assuming, therefore, that notwithstanding its great excellence it may have

been made under the empire, the author proceeded to show that the attitude, the expression of the countenance, and the various symbols or accessories, all conspire to vindicate the common and popular appellation. He showed that the individual represented must have belonged to one of those northern nations, which were engaged in long and strenuous conflicts with the Romans, but considered it impossible to determine whether he was a Gaul, a Briton, a Frank, a German, a Batavian, or a Dacian. He had, however, been a brave soldier, his rank and merit being indicated by his torque; and, on the principle recorded by the courtly orator Eumenius, in his panegyric addressed to the Emperor Constantine, he had been selected to be trained as a gladiator, because he was too patriotic to be trusted as a Roman soldier, and not sufficiently mild and tractable for domestic slavery. Mr. Yates then directed attention to the long horn, broken into two pieces, which must have been meant for a bronze horn, and which lies with the shield and broken sword beneath the wounded and dying man. It was proved that such horns were used in battle by many of the northern nations. Examples of them are preserved in the museums of Schwerin, Copenhagen, and Dublin. As therefore the torque indicated the rank of the individual, his horn was regarded as a proof that he had been the *cornicen* of his native army, who gave the signal for battle, and for other movements, at the command of the general.

Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P., F.S.A. read a short paper upon the assay and year-marks of English goldsmiths. The principal marks upon plate are the royal mark, the maker's mark, and the year mark. The royal mark has always been a leopard's head. The maker's mark was introduced about the year 1300, and is supposed to have been derived from the shop-signs of the goldsmiths. But the most interesting from its historical value is the annual mark; which was introduced early in the 14th century, to protect the people and crown against fraud, and consisted of a succession of alphabets of various forms, each embracing a period of twenty years; so that by obtaining a table of these alphabets, which after much research he had been able to complete with one exception, he was able to determine the exact date of every piece of plate he met with.

The Rev. Mr. Gunner, chaplain and tutor of Winchester College, next exhibited a roll of the household expenses of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1394, and read some interesting extracts from it. In comparing the

relative value of money at that period and the present, Mr. Gunner had adopted the multiple of 15, which the President, Mr. Hallam, remarked was too small, but he afterwards agreed with the opinion expressed by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, that it is most difficult to fix upon any general standard, as it varied so much in different articles. Mr. Hunter remarked that Dr. Beke, a former Dean of Bristol, had commenced a work on this subject, of which he printed about 400 or 500 pages and then broke off, and not more than twenty copies of it are now in existence.

Mr. Hallam took the chair for the HISTORICAL SECTION, when Edwin Guest, esq. M.A., F.R.S. proceeded to deliver a discourse upon the conquest of the West Saxon kingdom. He commenced by reminding his hearers that he was guided in his researches by certain lines of earth-work of which traces remain in various places: they are of different characters, but when they consist of a mound with a ditch on one side, they may be regarded as boundary lines. He had last year at Oxford traced the boundary lines of the Belgæ: (see our report in Aug. 1850, p. 184, and the substance of the same discourse recently published in the Archæological Journal for July, 1851. The latter also contains a map, which will assist in the elucidation of what follows.) He now proposed to trace the progress of the conquests of the Saxon invaders in the same territory. Their first landing under Cynric took place, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 495, at Cerdices Ora. This locality Mr. Guest places at the mouth of the Itchen river.*

About six years after there was another large arrival of the Saxons, who landed at Portsmouth, and after this period the whole of the plain country about Winchester, the *gwent* or *venta* Belgarum, was occupied by the invaders; but the Britons retained the fortress of Old Sarum. In 519 the contending races had a battle at

* Was it not—at no great distance, but on the other side of the Southampton Water, in the immediate vicinity of *Cauldshore* (now Calshot) Castle, as it was called by Leland, where there is still a village named Ower Green? in which case it would be, as Brompton says, near Yarmouth,—*i. e.* Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, (not the Norfolk Yarmouth, as Spelman, Camden, and their followers widely mistook,) and at the very spot where there was a *trajectus* to the Roman road in the Isle of Wight. See the late Mr. Hatcher's Account of Salisbury, 1834, p. 7; and an article in our Magazine for Sept. 1842, p. 253.—*Edit.*

Cerdicesford, now Charford, on the Wiltshire Avon. Shortly after, in 520, was made the great treaty of the Mons Badonicus, *i.e.* Badbury Rings, in Dorsetshire, not Bath, as our old historians have imagined. It was after this treaty, as Mr. Guest concludes, that the Grimsdike south of Salisbury was constructed by the Britons as their boundary. There then ensued a period of comparative peace for 50 years, though we read of a battle at Cerdicesleah* in 527; one in 552 at Seorobyrig, *i.e.* Old Sarum; and one in 556 at Beranbyrig, *i.e.* Banbury near Marlborough, not Banbury in Oxfordshire, as heretofore interpreted. But in 571 another great irruption of the English took place, and they had a victory at Bedicanford or Bedford, by which they became possessed of the country as far as Eynesham in Oxfordshire, Bensington, Aylesbury, and Lenbury. Six years after, in 576, Ceaulin obtained another great victory at Deorham, now Dyrham, in Gloucestershire, and this gave him possession, as the Saxon Chronicle expressly states, of the three cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. This opened to the English the whole of the vale of the Severn as far as Cank forest, the ancient boundary of the Dobuni. In 584 another battle took place at Fethanleag, a locality which it has been usual to identify with Freethorn, near Gloucester, the letter *r* having been erroneously inserted by Wendeover, and retained in all editions down

to the last in the Monumenta Britannica. Mr. Guest has traced the name to a more distant locality. The West Saxons had now advanced as far as Fadeley, near Chester. After this victory they became lords of the country as far as Shropshire, though, after the lapse of about seventy or eighty years, much of the northern portion of their territory was conquered by the Mercians. Such is an imperfect outline of the historical events illustrated in Mr. Guest's discourse; following which, he pointed out on his map the successive changes of territory supposed to have taken place, supporting them throughout by reference to the natural and artificial features of the country, and to numerous names of places still existing which mark the vicinity of the boundary lines of the two races, such as Britford, Englefield, Inglewood, English Combe, &c. &c. Mr. Guest's paper on a part of the present subject, the "Early English Settlements in North Britain," is on the eve of publication in the Salisbury volume of the Institute.

(To be continued.)

In our next Magazine we propose, besides completing our report of the Archæological Meeting at Bristol, to give an account of that subsequently held by the Archæological Association at Derby, and also of others that have recently taken place at Tenby, at Leicester, and in Sussex.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 11. Lord Redesdale presented some petitions praying for a restoration of the system of CONVOCATION, and contended at some length that the restoration of convocations might be productive of great benefit both to the Church and the nation.—The Archbishop of Canterbury thought the revival of convocations calculated to increase rather than heal the divisions in the Church. From the time of the Revolution down, the history of convocations presented little pleasant to remember, or wise to imitate.—Lord Lytton was of opinion that the time was not ripe for the revival of convocations, but thought that provincial meet-

ings of the clergy for discussion and mutual support might be useful and beneficial. The Archbishop of Dublin commented on the anomaly which the Church presented in being governed by a body of persons who did not necessarily belong to it. He believed that the arguments were all in favour of convocation.—The Duke of Argyll said it would be very difficult to re-organise the convocation and still more dangerous.—The Bishop of London claimed for the Church the right to meet in convocation.—Earl Nelson also supported the restoration of convocation, as giving a check to the eccentricities of private clergymen.—The Marquess of Lansdowne said the revival of convocation would in reality be a total change in the government of the Church, and he called upon the House

* Shirley, near Southampton?—*Edit.*

to pause before introducing a new element into our ecclesiastical system.—The Bishop of *Oxford* thought that convocation was far less dangerous than the existing system.

July 14. The Marquess of *Lansdowne* having moved the first reading of the COURT OF CHANCERY AND JUDICIAL COMMITTEE Bill, Lord *Brougham* apologised to the House for addressing the House on this stage of the Bill, but the state of his health was such that, if he did not speak now, he should not have an opportunity of doing so again this session. He approved the present measure as a step, though not a stride, in the right direction.—Read 1^o.

July 15. The Earl of *Derby* moved that the papers laid before the House during the present and the last session of Parliament, relative to the granting representative institutions to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, be referred to a Select Committee.—The motion was seconded by Lord *Lyndhurst*.—Earl *Grey* defended the policy of Government; and the motion was negatived by 74 to 68.

July 17. The second reading of the OATH OF ABJURATION (Jews) Bill was moved by the Lord Chancellor, supported by the Archbishop of *Dublin* and the Earl of *Carlisle*, and resisted by Lord *Wodehouse*, the Earl of *Shaftesbury*, and others.—On a division it was negatived by 144 to 108.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 15. A motion by Lord *Naas* for the House in Committee to take into consideration the state of the MILLING INTEREST in Ireland, was lost by 93 to 128.

July 17. A motion by Mr. *Bankes*, for an investigation into the conduct of Government touching the late election for *HARWICH*, was carried by a majority of 82 to 80.

July 18. Mr. Alderman *Salomons* presented himself to take his seat for the borough of *Greenwich*, and having taken the three oaths, with the exception of the words in the oath of abjuration, "on the true faith of a Christian," was ordered to withdraw, and the proceedings in the case were adjourned to the 21st. On that day the Alderman passed the bar, and took his seat on the ministerial side of the House. The Speaker appealed for support in ordering the Member to withdraw. Lord *John Russell*, responding to this appeal, moved a resolution ordering Alderman *Salomons* to withdraw in the name of the House.—Mr. *Osborne* moved that Alderman *Salomons*, having taken the oaths in the manner most binding on his conscience, was entitled to his seat.—Mr.

Anstey moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by 192; 257 to 65. Alderman *Salomons* voted in this division, resumed his seat, and subsequently addressed the House. After several divisions the resolution of Lord *John Russell* was affirmed by 230 to 80; and Alderman *Salomons* quitted the House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 21. The second reading of the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill was moved by the Marquess of *Lansdowne*.—The Earl of *Aberdeen* contended that an hierarchy was an essential element in the ecclesiastical organization of the Catholic church, and would occasion no injury to the Protestant establishment. He maintained that the present measure was both inefficient and persecuting, and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The debate was adjourned till the next day, when their Lordships divided.—Contents, 265; non-contents, 38.

July 25. On the motion for going into Committee on the same Bill, Lord *Monteagle* moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to introduce a clause exempting Ireland from its operation.—This motion was negatived by a majority of 82 to 17.—Their Lordships then went into Committee, when Lord *Kinnaird* moved an amendment rejecting the first clause.—Their Lordships divided.—For the amendment, 26; against, 77; majority, 51; and the clause was adopted.—On clause 2, the Duke of *Argyle* moved an amendment to omit the words giving to common informers the power of initiating proceedings under the Act.—A division took place.—Contents, 26; non-contents, 61; majority, 35.—The clause was adopted, as were the 3rd and 4th clauses and preamble, and the Bill went through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 22. Lord *J. Russell* moved that ALDERMAN SALOMONS was not entitled to vote or sit in Parliament during any debate until he had first taken the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law.—Mr. *Bethell* moved, as an amendment, that Baron *Rothschild* and Alderman *Salomons*, having taken the oath of abjuration in the form in which the House was bound by law to administer it, were entitled to take their seats. This amendment was lost by 47; 118 to 71—and the debate was adjourned to the 28th.

July 24. Mr. *Herries* moved an address to the Crown, praying that proper steps might be taken to give effect to the provisions of the Act for the repeal of the NAVIGATION LAWS, by which her Ma-

jesty was empowered to adopt towards any country that refused reciprocity such measures as might seem calculated to counterbalance the disadvantages to which British trade and navigation might be thereby subjected. After a long discussion the motion was withdrawn.

July 25. The *Attorney-General* moved the second reading of the *PATENT LAW AMENDMENT Bill*. In securing a patent, no less than seven successive processes had now to be completed in the several offices, all of which involved heavy fees, although five out of the number were wholly useless. The cost of a patent for England alone was 94*l.* 6*s.* even when unopposed, and if it were extended to Scotland and Ireland, the expense amounts to 200*l.* or 300*l.* By the *Bill* now introduced, it was proposed to cheapen the cost of a patent, to abolish the supererogatory legal proceedings, and facilitate the operation of enrolment. The expense was to be divided as well as lessened. Patents were to be granted for three years at a cost of 20*l.* with 5*l.* additional for stamps. At the three years' end the term would be extended to seven years on a further payment of 40*l.* with 10*l.* for stamps; and when this prolonged period had expired the patent could be continued for another seven years, making fourteen in all, at an additional outlay of 80*l.* with 20*l.* for stamps.—Read 2^o.

July 28. The *Speaker* read a letter from *ALDERMAN SALOMONS*, stating that two actions had been commenced against him for the recovery of penalties alleged to have been incurred by his having sat and voted in Parliament.—Sir *B. Hall* moved; that the prayer be granted of a petition from the Electors of Greenwich, to be heard at the bar by counsel in defence of the right of their elected member to perform the functions of a legislator, which was negatived by 135 to 75.—Mr. *Anstey* moved, that the prayer of a similar petition from the electors of the city of London be granted in the case of Baron Rothschild, which was negatived by 77 to 44; and the resolution of Lord *J. Russell* was affirmed by 123 to 68.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 28. The report of the committee on the *SMITHFIELD-MARKET REMOVAL Bill* having being brought up, Earl *Granville* moved the expunction of the clause introduced into the bill in the Commons, by which compensation was granted to the City of London corporation for the loss of Smithfield.—Their Lordships divided—Contents, 59; non-contents, 15.—The clause was consequently struck out.

July 29. The Marquess of *Lansdowne*

moved the third reading of the *ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill*; which after some discussion was agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 29. Mr. *Frewen* moved a resolution declaring that the *Excise DUTY ON HOPS* was impolitic and unjust, and ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment. The motion was seconded by Mr. *Fuller*.—Mr. *L. Hodges* moved an amendment setting forth the expediency of accompanying any reduction in the duty on hops home-grown, with a corresponding diminution in the import duty on the article. This was afterwards withdrawn; and the main question negatived by 59 to 30.

Mr. *Heywood* moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to issue directions that the *CRYSTAL PALACE* might be retained in its present position until the 1st of May next. This was carried by 78 to 47.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 7. The Commons' amendments on the *PATENT LAW AMENDMENT Bill* being brought up for consideration, Lord *Monteagle* offered some opposition to the measure in its new form, and their Lordships having consented to disagree with the amendments made in the Lower House, the bill was lost.

Aug. 8. The Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person, when her Majesty read the following most gracious Speech:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament; and I thank you for the diligence with which you have performed your laborious duties.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with Foreign Powers.

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the very considerable diminution which has taken place in the African and Brazilian Slave Trade. The exertions of my squadrons on the coasts of Africa and Brazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruisers of France and of the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government, have mainly contributed to this result.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the service of the year.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding very large reduction of taxes, the revenue for the past year considerably exceeded the public expenditure for the same period.—I am rejoiced to find that you have thereby been enabled to relieve my people from an impost which restricted the enjoyment of light and air in their dwellings. I trust that this enactment, with others to which your attention has been and will be directed, will contribute to the health and comfort of my subjects.

"I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of a measure framed for the purpose of

checking the undue assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles conferred by a Foreign Power. It gives me the highest satisfaction to find that, while repelling unfounded claims, you have maintained inviolate the great principles of religious liberty, so happily established among us.

"The attention you have bestowed on the administration of justice in the courts of law and equity will, I trust, prove beneficial, and lead to further improvements.

"I have willingly given my consent to a bill relating to the administration of the land revenues of the Crown, which will, I hope, conduce to the better management of that department, and at the same time tend to the promotion of works of public utility.

"It has been very gratifying to me, on an occasion which has brought many foreigners to this country, to observe the spirit of kindness and good will which so generally prevailed.

"It is my anxious desire to promote among nations the cultivation of all those arts which are fostered by peace, and which in their turn contribute to maintain the peace of the world.

"In closing the present session, it is with feelings of gratitude to Almighty God that I acknowledge the general spirit of loyalty and willing obedience to the law which animates my people. Such a spirit is the best security at once for the progress and the stability of our free and happy institutions."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 19th July the Assembly proceeded to vote on the proposition in favour of the revision of the Constitution. The total number of votes was 724. The votes in favour of the revision were 446; against it, 278; majority in favour of revision, 168. Nevertheless, the votes in favour not amounting to three-fourths of the whole, or 543, the proposition was pronounced rejected. Any triumph which the President may have felt in the actual numbers of the majority has been dashed by the subsequent proceedings of the Assembly. A vote of censure was passed, by a large majority, upon the ministry for using unconstitutional means to obtain signatures to petitions for revision. In this majority are found the names of twenty-eight members who actually voted for the revision itself. The Chambers have subsequently been prolonged to November.

On the 1st August a large party of the Corporation of London, and of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition repaired to Paris by invitation of the Prefect of the Seine. They were entertained, on the way, at Boulogne, by the directors of the Amiens and Boulogne Railway. On Saturday, August 2, a magnificent banquet was given at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, followed by a comedy and a concert. The total number of persons present was exactly 4,000. The Prefect of the Seine took his seat in the centre of the hall, under the bust of the President, having on his right the Pope's Nuncio, and on his left the Marquess of Normanby. At the centre of the second table appointed to the Prefect of the Seine, was seated the Lord Mayor of London, having on his left M. Lanquetin, President of the Municipal Council. On Sunday the wonders of Versailles and the *grandes*

eaux were exhibited, and it is supposed that 100,000 persons were present. On Monday, the Lord Mayor and his suite, with the other distinguished visitors, inspected some of the most remarkable prisons in Paris, and in the afternoon left for St. Cloud, where they were met by the President. His Excellency the Marquess of Normanby presented the Lord Mayor, Sir John Musgrove, when the President expressed to him the extreme happiness he derived from the visit of the chief magistrate of the city of London, and his warm sense of the kind feeling towards France manifested by the English nation. On Tuesday, a splendid *déjeuner* was given at the English Embassy, in honour of the English visitors; and in the evening, a grand ball took place at the Hotel de Ville, which was attended by 6000 persons, among whom was Lord Gough. On Wednesday a mimic fight took place in the Champ de Mars; and in the evening at the Grand Opera, an operatic entertainment was produced called *Les Nations*, written expressly in honour of Great Britain, by M. Adolphe Adam. It was a tasteful and well-imagined trifle, of two scenes, the principal being one of the Crystal Palace. Besides the Lord Mayor, not less than sixteen aldermen visited the French metropolis on this occasion.

CALIFORNIA.

Terence Bellew M'Manus, one of the Irish convicts, succeeded in escaping from Launceston, Australia, and arrived in San Francisco on the 5th of June. About the same time Smith O'Brien, O'Donoghue, and Doherty attempted to escape. The sum of 600*l.* had been put in the hands of an Englishman to purchase a brig, which was done. The Government officers, however, were informed of the project during the day, and as soon as the

signal was given for the boat, the convicts were secured by the officers and carried back.

CHINA.

The rebellion which has been for some time prevailing in the south-western provinces of China is now thought to be more serious than was supposed. Letters from Hong Kong of the 23rd of June announce that not only has the rebellion been hitherto successful, but that the leader has been proclaimed Emperor, in opposition to the Tartar Emperor at Peking; that he claims all the attributes and exercises all

the prerogatives of Imperial sovereignty, coining money, appointing ministers, generals, and governors, and, more important still, receiving the allegiance of the inhabitants of various provinces; that the insurgents were advancing in great force upon Canton. The financial embarrassments of the Peking Government were so great that the Mantchow Emperor was unable to send the reinforcements which his generals demanded, or to pay the troops which he had already in the field. This appears to be a national movement on the part of the native Chinese against the Tartar dynasty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 10. Downhill Castle, co. Antrim, the residence of Sir Hervey Bruce, and one of the finest private mansions in the province of Ulster, was reduced by fire to a pile of smoking ruins. A great part of the furniture, statues, &c. was saved, but the library is destroyed, and amongst other valuable pictures the "Boar Hunt," by Raffaele. The magistrates having decided that the fire was of an incendiary character, the sum of 50,000*l.* will be levied off the barony of Londonderry as compensation.

July 2. The erection of a new Corn Exchange at *Worksoy* was celebrated by a public dinner, at which the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Scarborough, and other principal landholders of the neighbourhood were present. It has been built on the site of the old Crown inn, and adjoining the post-office connected with the exchange is a general market, and on the upper floor a handsome assembly-room.

Aug. 8. This morning, a little before 4 o'clock, the ancient tower of St. Cuthbert's church at *Thetford* fell to the ground, carrying with it about ten feet of the roof of the church, and wholly destroying the organ. The tower had long borne a dangerous appearance, and its age was unknown. A buttress which had been erected to check its failure bore the date 1618.

The next day a brick pier gave way in the church of St. Martin's at Palace in *Norwich*, carrying with it one third of the roof, to the estimated damage of 400*l.*

Aug. 20. A meeting was held at the Rotundo in *Dublin* "to establish a Catholic Defence Association," at which Dr. Cullen, calling himself "Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland," took the chair. Mr. Sadleir, M.P. for Carlow, stated that the requisition convening the

meeting had been signed by 35 prelates, 31 peers and sons of peers, 10 baronets, 33 members of Parliament, 150 justices of the peace, and several thousands of influential clergymen and laymen of the United Kingdom. Dr. Slatery, the titular "Archbishop of Cashel," then moved the first resolution:—"That we declare an Act lately passed by the Imperial Parliament, commonly called the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, to be a violation of the compact contained in the Catholic Relief Act of 1829, and subversive of the great principle of religious liberty as established in this empire." Sir P. Mostyn, Bart. of Lancashire, seconded the resolution. Dr. M'Hale, "Archbishop of Tuam," moved the next resolution:—"That we unhesitatingly declare that the present ministers have betrayed the cause of civil and religious freedom, and forfeited the confidence of the Catholics of the United Kingdom." Mr. Keogh, M.P. seconded the resolution. Dr. Gillis, "Bishop of Edinburgh," moved the third,—"That we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means within the constitution to obtain a total repeal of that Act, and every other statute which imposes upon the Catholics of this empire any civil or religious disability whatever, or precludes them from the enjoyment of their religion." One of the subsequent resolutions was,—"That we cordially tender the grateful thanks of this meeting to the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Monteagle, to Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Roundell Palmer, and those other distinguished Protestant members who so ably sustained in the legislature the cause of religious liberty."

The Dowager Lady Farquhar, Sir Walter Farquhar, and Mr. Harvie Farquhar

have caused a memorial window to be placed in the college chapel of *Eton* to the memory of Mr. Farquhar, who was educated at Eton, and at the age of 19 killed at the battle of Allival. The subject of the window is the story of King David. There are five compartments—the centre one represents King David, and in each of the other divisions are groups of figures illustrative of the narrative. Between the groups are angels bearing scrolls on which scriptural passages are inscribed. The tracery is also filled up with angels bearing similar scrolls and inscriptions. The detail is composed of rich foliage, of the most harmonious colours. This beautiful window, which has just been completed, was executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. An adjoining window to the above, subscribed for by old Etonians, and executed by Mr. Connor, of London, has recently been presented to the college. These windows are at the western entrance to the chapel.

The fine old abbatial Church of St. Mary's, *Sherborne*, has been again opened for divine worship, after having been under repair two years. It was on the 30th Aug. 1847, that the first decisive step towards restoring it was taken in a meeting of the ratepayers and gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood, at which it was announced that Earl Digby would double the other donations that might be given. In Oct. 1848, when the inhabitants met to receive the report of Mr. Carpenter, the architect, the required sum of 5000*l.* had been subscribed. Mr. Carpenter's estimate, however, involved an expenditure of 13,000*l.* After much deliberation it was agreed to expend the subscriptions in the restoration of the nave—a work which the dangerous state of the tower, and the necessity of at once expending a large sum of money upon the piers, considerably delayed. For some time during the reparation of the nave, the east end of the chancel was kept open for divine service, but fissures began to show alarmingly in the roof of this part of the Church, and it was at length thought advisable to screen it off. Divine service was then performed in the transept, the space for the worshippers growing continually more and more circumscribed, until at length the dangerous state of the tower compelled the entire closing of the Church, and the inhabitants worshipped at the adjoining Church of Castleton, and in the town-hall. After an unlooked for delay, occasioned by the alarming state of the tower, which has been trussed up with an enormous quantity of timber, the nave has at length been entirely restored, and rendered fitting for divine worship. The

glory of the nave is the great west window, which has been glazed with ornamental glass in imitation of the stained glass in use at the period when the greater portion of the present Church was erected. The subjects are twenty-seven in number, and are representations of Old Testament Kings and Prophets. Stained glass is likewise introduced into the four restored, Decorated, or middle-pointed windows of the north aisle. Three of these windows, of four lights each, contain representations of the Apostles, and the easternmost window of the circle contains glass depicting four scenes from the Gospel narratives. The sum spent on the nave has been 7,000*l.*, and 5,000*l.* more have been expended upon the central part of the Church and the north and south transepts. To this total amount of 12,000*l.* already expended, Earl Digby has contributed 6,500*l.* The parish, by rate, have given 2,000*l.*, and upwards of 4,000*l.* have been subscribed by the public. These amounts, added to Mrs. Toogood's legacy of 500*l.*, with interest, leave a balance of about 1,000*l.* to the credit of the works. The total additional expense to be incurred in the completion of the edifice is 8,000*l.*, leaving about 7,000*l.* more to be raised.

A memorial window to the late Dean Merewether has just been placed in the central one of the five lancet windows at the east end of *Hereford Cathedral*. The pictorial subjects are in circles surrounded with tracery, and represent scenes from the life of our Saviour, the upper one being the Last Supper. The sum already expended in improving and rebuilding different parts of this cathedral is 24,299*l.*

An Order in Council, founded on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, provides for the severance of the Vicarage of *Almondsbury* from the See of Bristol, the sum to be granted to the Bishop in lieu thereof being 450*l.* per annum. It is understood that the Rev. Henry Gray (son of the late Bishop), who has been Curate of the parish for nearly 20 years, will succeed to the vicarage under this regulation.

The select committee appointed to inquire into and report on the present state of the *Ordnance Survey of Scotland*, and on the works which will be required for its completion, have issued their report, together with an account of the proceedings of the committee. It appears that the sum of 750,000*l.* has been spent in the survey of England, 820,000*l.* in twenty-two years on the survey of Ireland, exclusive of 200,000*l.* the estimated expense of revising and contouring the map of Ireland, which is now in progress, while in

Scotland only 1-60th of the whole country has been surveyed and published, and the average annual expenditure in the survey, since its commencement in 1849, has been only 2,418*l*. The committee recommend that the six-inch scale be abandoned; that the system of contouring be also abandoned; that the survey and plotting on the two-inch scale be proceeded with as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, with a view to the publication within ten years of a one-inch map, shaded and engraved in a manner similar to the Ordnance one-inch map of England, with as many elevations as possible given in figures; and that the survey be proceeded with steadily from south to north, as was the original intention. If these recommendations are adopted, a saving to the nation of no less than 500,000*l*. will be effected; the committee, therefore, confidently recommend such an increase of the annual grant as will complete the publication of the survey of Scotland, as proposed, within a period of ten years; so that some at least of the

present generation may hope to live to see it finished.

The Statue of her Majesty, for which subscriptions were commenced among the citizens of *Edinburgh* immediately after the royal visit last year, has been elevated on its pedestal in the quadrangle in front of Holyrood Palace. The work was entrusted to Mr. Handyside Ritchie, and commenced only four months ago. The dignified attitude, the admirable likeness, and the just proportions of the figure, will be readily recognised. It is characterised by great simplicity, the regal insignia of crown and sceptre being exchanged for a diadem and branch of palm. The flowing mantle bears the decoration of the Scottish thistle. The pedestal represents the Four Seasons. The height of the whole is about twenty feet, the figure being 9½ feet high, or, including the base, which is a part of the block, and which the robe overlaps behind, 10½ feet. The stone both of the statue and of the pedestal is from the fine bed of liver rock in Redhall Quarry.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

July 10. William Spencer Harris Braham, M.A. Rector of Peldon, Essex, and Minor Canon of Canterbury, and Martha his wife, younger dau. and coheir expectant of Edward Martin, esq. of Godmanchester, by Elizabeth, only child of John Meadows, of Kettering, Gent. to take the name of Meadows instead of Braham.

July 23. The Earl of Mulgrave to be Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.

July 25. 20th Foot, Captain Lord Mark Kerr to be Major.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. A. Brown to be Colonel; Capt. M. Williams to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. Hawkshaw to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 29. Henry Samuel Chapman, esq. to be Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land.—Thomas Falconer, esq. to be Colonial Secretary of Western Australia.

Aug. 1. 36th Foot, Major-Gen. Lord F. Fitzclarence to be Colonel.

Aug. 5. Richard Gater Roach, esq. to be one of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Aug. 6. Lord Colville of Culross elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.

Aug. 8. 24th Foot, Major C. H. Ellice to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. Wodehouse to be Major.—83d Foot, brevet Major H. F. Ainslie to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. W. H. Bradford to be Major.—Oxfordshire Militia, J. H. W. Jones, esq. to be Major.

Aug. 12. Joseph Cuffe, esq. to be Registrar of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Aug. 19. 17th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. D. Brett to be Major.

Aug. 20. Coldstream Guards, Major and brevet-Col. H. J. W. Bentinck to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Aug. 22. Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Upton to be Major (with the rank of Colonel in the Army); Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. T. V. Dawson to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—

52d Foot, Major C. W. Forester to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. J. C. Mills to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. T. G. Brown, C.B. on half-pay 44th Foot, to have the local rank of Colonel at St. Helena.

H. R. H. Prince Albert to be President of the Zoological Society.

Lewis Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, esq. of the Inner Temple, is appointed a police magistrate for the metropolis, *vice* Mr. Burrell, of the Westminster Court.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Downpatrick.—Hon. C. S. Hardinge.
Limerick.—Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

July 28. On the reserved half-pay list:—Commanders to be Captains: Nicholas Alexander, J. G. Gordon, J. R. Walker, George Bignell, Samuel Wrixford, E. H. Delafosse, R. H. Fleming, William Grint, T. L. Robins, Richard Douglas, Thomas Furber, John Pearce, Francis Ormond, John Cornwall, Spencer Smythe, T. P. Robinson, Joseph Cammilleri, John Reeve.—Lieutenants to be Captains: George Williamson, Richard Bastard, John Pickthorn, Thos. Jackson (a), Thomas Clack, Thomas Archer, J. W. Crabb, Henry Garrett, J. S. Lean, Chas. Haydon, John M'Gladery, E. B. Addis, Henry Parry, Redmond Moriarty, Charles Friend, H. G. Etough, Henry Lancaster, James Carter (b), Thomas Woods, and William Lory.

Aug. 5. J. G. Phillips, to Retired Captain, 1840; Hon. M. Stopford, to Waterloo; Capt. Greville, to Trafalgar; Comm. H. Stewart, to Virago; Comm. Hon. G. D. Keane, to Grecian; Comm. C. F. Hillgar, to Penelope.

Aug. 8. C. Knight, esq. K.H. to the rank of Captain on the reserved half-pay list.

Aug. 12. Commanders: G. Randolph, to Rodney; G. Hancock, to Waterloo.

Aug. 15. To be retired Captain, William Edward Hughes Allen, esq.

Aug. 21. Vice-Adm. Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir W. A. Montagu, G.B., K.C.H. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admiral, Captain G. Brine.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Allen, Kensworth V. Herts.
 Rev. G. Andrews, Castor R. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. R. Atthill, Canony in the Collegiate Church of Middleham.
 Rev. H. Ayling, Frampton-Cotterell R. Glouc.
 Rev. W. R. Bain, Flempton R. w. Hengrave R. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Battersby, St. Thomas P.C. Leeds.
 Rev. W. Baxter, Fyfield R. Hants.
 Rev. W. C. Bishop, Upton C. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. A. N. Bredin, Taney R. Dublin.
 Rev. T. Clarke, Wood-Eaton R. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. D. C. Courtenay, to Glenarm, Ireland.
 Rev. J. P. Cox, St. Ervan R. Cornwall.
 Rev. H. d'Arcy, Umma, Moyrus, and Ballindown R. and V. Tuam.
 Rev. T. Davies, Trawsnyydd R. Merionethsh.
 Rev. J. R. F. Day, Molahiffe R. and V. Ardfer.
 Rev. P. Dowe, Knypersley P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. E. East, Hounslo P.C. Middlesex.
 Rev. M. W. Falloon, St. Bride P.C. Liverpool.
 Rev. H. Gray, Almondsbury V. Gloucestersh.
 Rev. W. Grice, Tothill R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. R. S. Grignon St. John (sub Castro) R. Lewes, Sussex.
 Rev. V. G. Guise, Longhope V. Gloucestersh.
 Rev. W. R. Hautenville, Yatton-Keynall R. Wilts.
 Rev. J. G. Haworth, Tunstead P.C. Lancash.
 Rev. J. Henley, St. Peter P.C. w. St. Gregory P.C. Sudbury, Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Hutchinson, St. Bridget's P.C. Calderbridge, Cumberland.
 Rev. J. James, Headington-Quarry P.C. Oxf.
 Rev. C. J. Lambart, Gallen V. Meath.
 Rev. H. G. Livius, Keinton-Mandeville R. Somersset.
 Rev. F. W. Mant, Stanford V. and Tottington V. Norfolk.
 Rev. C. Marshall, Coalbrookdale P.C. Salop.
 Rev. N. C. Martin, Cardonagh R. Derry.
 Rev. C. F. Milner, Shadwell P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Murton, Sutton C. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. A. W. Noel, Cropredy V. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. W. Normau, St. Jude P.C. St. Pancras, Middlesex.
 Rev. E. O'Brien, Thornton Curtis V. Linc.
 Rev. W. G. Ormsby, Arklow R. and V. Dublin.
 Rev. L. Page, Hartlepool (new district) P.C. Durham.
 Rev. R. G. Peter, St. George-the-Martyr R. w. St. Mary Magdalene R. Canterbury.
 Rev. J. R. Pigott, Ashwellthorpe w. Wrenningham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. F. A. Pynsent, Bowdeswell R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. Radcliff, Prebend of Donaghmore, Dublin.
 Rev. T. F. Salmon, Berton V. w. Stoke-Mandeville C., Buckland C., and Quarendon C. Bucks.
 Rev. H. L. Sandes, Ballycuslane R. Ardfer.
 Rev. E. A. Sanford, St. Paul P.C. Sketty, Glam.
 Rev. T. M. Sherwood, St. Philip and St. James P.C. Hucclecote, Gloucestershire.
 Rev. N. J. Spicer, Byfleet R. Surrey.
 Rev. W. H. Stanford, Ringcurran R. Cork.
 Rev. R. Sumner, Brightwell R. Berks.
 Rev. A. H. Synge, Arranmore, Arranbeg, Innismore, and Inniskir V. Connemara.

Rev. W. le Poer Trench, D.D. Aughaval (or Westport) R. and V. Tuam.
 Rev. H. T. Twells, Sub-Vicar, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.
 Rev. J. S. Utterton, Calbourn R. w. Newtown C. Isle of Wight.
 Rev. W. E. Vigor, Botus-Fleming R. Cornwall.
 Rev. Alex. Watson, St. Mary Church V. w. Coffinswell, Devon.
 Rev. R. Weatherell, Elton R. Notts.
 Rev. R. Webster, Kelloe V. Durham.
 Rev. W. Webster, St. Andrew by the Wardrobe w. St. Anne R. Blackfriars, London.
 Rev. T. W. West, Beaworthy R. Devon.
 Rev. R. T. Wheeler, Minster V. Kent.
 Rev. J. White, Grayingham R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. J. F. Witty, Carver-Street P.C. Sheffield.
 Rev. H. Woodward, St. James P.C. Thornton, Yorkshire.
 Rev. F. Woolley, St. Paul P.C. Leeds.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. J. Balleine (and Naval Instructor) H.M. ship Centaur.
 Rev. E. F. Berry, Earl of Charleville.
 Rev. R. H. Blakey, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.
 Rev. J. T. Boscawen, Earl of Falmouth.
 Rev. A. T. Crisford, Cambridge Borough Gaol.
 Rev. W. Fitz-Gerald (and Secretary) Archbishop of Dublin.
 Rev. G. E. Faulkner, Sudbury Union, Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Leever, Earl of Charleville.
 Rev. H. Murray, Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.
 Rev. Andrew Watson, H.M. ship Britannia.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. T. Burbidge, LL.D. Principal of Leamington College.
 Rev. S. P. Denning, Censor, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.
 Rev. H. Hayman, Assistant Master, Charter House School, London.
 J. Heath, M.A. Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge.
 Rev. J. Kitton, Mastership, Hutton Grammar School, Lancashire.
 Rev. A. P. Moor, Sub-Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
 F. W. Ripley, B.A. Mastership, Lymm Grammar School, Cheshire.
 H. S. Roberts, of Queen's College, Cambridge, Third Mastership, Bristol Grammar School.
 Rev. F. A. Vincent, Mastership of Batley Grammar School, Yorkshire.
 R. H. Walsh, LL.B. Wheateley Professorship of Political Economy, University of Dublin.
 Rev. J. Watson, Mastership (Senior Mathematical) Ordnance School, Carshalton, Surrey.

BIRTHS.

July 11. In Chester terrace, Regent's park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a dau.—At Starcross, the wife of Trehawke Kekewich, esq. a son.—Mrs. Herbert, of Llanarth, a son and heir.—12. At Ketton hall, Lady Burghley, a son.—16. At Stoke Hammond, Bucks, Lady Julia Bouwens, a dau.—17. At Syston Court, Glouc. Mrs. F. Newton Dickenson, a dau.—At Erskine, Lady Blantyre, a son and heir.—At River hall, Sussex, the wife of Henry Cauldfield Saunders, esq. a son and heir.—18. At Compton castle, Somerssetsh. Mrs. Eveleigh Wyndham, a son.—The wife of George Gataker, esq. a dau.—21. At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a dau.—At Stubbing court, Derb. the wife of T. H. Pedley, esq. a son.—23. At St. Audries, Lady Acland Hood, a dau.—At West Stafford, Dorset, the wife of John Floyer,

esq. M.P. a son and heir. — At Langley, Bucks, the wife of John Nash, esq. a dau. — 25. At Golden grove, Carmarthensh. the Viscountess Emlyn, a dau. — 26. At Cumberland street, London, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a dau. — 27. At Babworth rectory, Lady Frances Simpson, a dau. — The Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, a dau. — At Abbey house, Sherborne, Lady Kay, wife of Sir Brook Kay, Bart. a son. — 28. At the Priory, Ash Priors, the wife of John Winter, esq. a son and heir. — 30. At Wilton house, Salisbury, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, a dau. — 31. At Hurdcott house, the wife of Alexander Pitts Elliott Powell, esq. a son. — At Stoneham park, the wife of Thos. Willis Fleming, esq. a dau.

Aug. 1. At Bridlington Quay, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a dau. — 3. In Grosvenor place, the Viscountess Eastnor, a dau. 5. At Lewes, Mrs. M. A. Lower, a son. — 6. The Duchess of Buccleuch, a dau. — 11. At Montreal, near Sevenoaks, Viscountess Holmesdale, a dau. — At Merstham, Lady Mary Haworth, a son. — 12. At Horsham park, Mrs. H. F. Broadwood, a dau. — 13. At Boulogne sur Mer, the wife of the Rev. Kyrle E. A. Money, a son. — 14. In South Audley street, Viscountess Cranley, a dau. — 15. At Waresley park, co. Huntingdon, Lady Caroline Duncombe, a son. — In Curzon street, Lady Catharine Wheble, a dau. — 16. In Dublin, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 5. At Simla, East Indies, Capt. Tuder Tucker, 8th Light Cav. son of Rear-Adm. Tucker, C.B. to Louisa, relict of Capt. Alex. Humfrays, B.A. — At Kandy, Ceylon, Thos. Freckleton, esq. of Great Valley, only surviving son of George Freckleton, esq. M.D. of Chargrove house, near Cheltenham, to Cecilia, fifth dau. of E. S. Waring, esq. late of the Ceylon Civil Service.

10. At Reading, Charles Alexander Purvis, esq. Madras Artillery, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Purvis, of Darsham house, Suffolk, to Jane-Lauretta, second dau. of Capt. Purvis, of Watlington house, Reading. — At Clapham, William James Dundas Cloete, esq. second son of Henry Cloete, esq. LL.D. Recorder of Natal, to Maria-Albinia, youngest dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. John Brodrick. — At Clapham, James Bedford Allen, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, eldest son of the Rev. John Allen, of Cross house, Ilminster, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Dr. Young, of Clapham common, and relict of William Burgess, esq. M.D. — At Preston, near Littlehampton, Henry Catt, esq. of Brighton, to Frances-Jane, eldest dau. of George Augustus Coombe, esq. of Preston. — At Brighton, the Rev. W. W. Godden, of Worcester college, Oxford, to Emma-Whitbread-Juliana, dau. of Charles Battye, esq. of Brighton. — At Hunsdon, Herts, David-Ward, eldest son of David Barclay Chapman, esq. of Roehampton, to Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of Charles Phellips, esq. of Briggins park, Herts. — At St. Paul's, Herne hill, the Rev. Evan Baillie, M.A. Rector of Lawshall, Suffolk, to Louisa-Mary, only dau. of the late Henry Kidd Jones, esq. of Herne hill.

11. At Crosthwaite, Keswick, Augustus Gedge, esq. only son of the Rev. Joseph Gedge, Rector of Bildeston, Suffolk, to Lucy-Fakenham, fourth dau. of the Rev. James Lynn, Vicar of Crosthwaite, and granddau. of the late Bishop of Carlisle. — At Portsmouth, the Rev. Thomas Knight, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Portsmouth, to Dora, eldest dau. of G. C.

Stigant, esq. solicitor, Portsea. — At East Stonehouse, Nicholas Bowen Allen, esq. of Neath, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Ball, esq. banker, Cornwall, and relict of Capt. Dunstone, of Mevagissey. — At Torquay, George Frederick Miles, esq. of Ford Abbey, Dorsetshire, to Augusta-Anna, third dau. of the late Albany Savile, esq. of Oaklands. — At St. Pancras, Matthew Lee, esq. of Newcastle, Northumberland, to Sarah-Anne, second dau. of the late Richard Cundell, esq. of Kilburn Priory. — At Hamsey, near Lewes, Sussex, the Rev. George Halls, Rector of St. John's-sub Castro, Lewes, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas Whitfield, esq. of Hamsey. — At Carey, in the parish of Culfeightrin, Antrim, Edmund M'Neill, jun. esq. of Cushindun, to Mary, eldest dau. of Alexander Miller, esq. of Bally castle, Antrim.

12. At Heavitree, the Rev. H. Roundell, late Curate of St. Petrock's, and son of the Rev. H. D. Roundell, Rector of Fringford, Oxfordshire, to Laura-Frances, dau. of Richard Cornish, esq. of Manston terrace, Heavitree. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard Ford, esq. to Mary, only sister of Sir William Molesworth, Bart. M.P. — At Edinburgh, John Craigmie, esq. advocate, to Frances-Annabella, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Moreton Moreton, of Moreton hall, Cheshire. — At Harbledown, Kent, William Cunninghame Bontine, esq. of Ardloch, eldest son of R. C. Cunninghame Graham, esq. of Gartmore and Finlayston, to Anne-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming. — At Walthamstow, the Rev. Alex. Grant Hildyard, M.A. youngest son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Winestead, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of George Hildyard, esq. of Woolwich and Hale end. — At St. Andrew's Holborn, Samuel Peed, esq. Registrar of King's college, Cambridge, to Esther, youngest dau. of the late James Sherwin, esq. — At Fulham, Frederic Foveaux Weiss, esq. of Chester terr. Regent's park, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas Roe, esq. of Fulham. — At Swanscombe, Kent, Robert Richard Crucefix, esq. of Shepton Mallet, to Henrietta-Cowley, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Talboys, esq. of Doughton house, Glouc. — At Bath, Martinus Van Kerckwyk Bowie, Capt. 52d Regt. son of Dr. Bowie, M.D. to Anna-Maria-Grant, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Gregory, and granddau. of the late John Forsyth, esq. of Montreal.

13. At Clandown, the Rev. Charles Wickham, M.A. youngest son of James Wickham, esq. of Sutton Scotney, Hants, to Clara de Havilland, only dau. of the late Aug. Dobree, esq. of Ronceval, Guernsey. — At Piddletrenthide, Dorset, the Rev. Philip Vyvyan Robinson, Rector of Landewednack, Cornwall, to Augusta-Baker, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Norris, esq. of Taunton.

14. At Manchester, Arthur Onslow L. Lewis, esq. R.M. youngest son of the late Robert Lewis, esq. R.N. of Brighton, and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. G.C.B. to Helen, eldest dau. of Richard Andrews, esq. — At Paddington, John G. Cattley, esq. son of John Cattley, esq. of Lionsdown, Herts, to Hannah-Sophia, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Monier Williams, E.I.C.S. — At St. James's, Major Aldrich, R. Eng. to Lucy, only child of the late William Parker, esq. of Salford, Warw. and of Mrs. Campbell Majoribanks, Upper Wimpole st. — At Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Joshua Paynter, esq. of Pembroke, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Woods, of Upton castle, Pembrokehire, and widow of the Rev. James R. Holcombe, formerly Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford. — At Ipswich, the

Rev. J. Sydney *Boucher*, Chaplain and Assistant Master in the North London Collegiate School, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Mason.

16. At Willesborough, Kent, Sladden *Gardner*, esq. of New Romney, to Jane-Clarke, dau. of John Waterman, Comm. R.N.—At Pembroke Dock, Walter S. *Stace*, esq. Lieut. R. Eng. youngest son of the late William Stace, esq. Chief Commissary of the Ordnance, to Jane-Matilda, eldest dau. of Capt. Sir Thos. S. Pasley, Bart. R.N.—At Witney, the Rev. Samuel J. *Jerram*, M.A. son of the Rev. C. Jerram, A.M. Rector of Witney, to Grace, only dau. of the late Thomas Hunt, esq. of Waterford.

17. At Brighton, Augustus F. *Leeds*, esq. son of the late Sir George Leeds, Bart. of Croxton park, Cambridgeshire, to Anna-Maria-Frances, dau. of the Rev. J. A. Savage, of Sussex sq. Brighton, and niece to Sir James Brooke.—The Rev. R. F. W. *Molesworth*, M.A. to Eleanor-Jane, only dau. of the Rev. John Hilton, of Sarre court, Kent.—At Bampton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. W. S. *Newman*, M.A. Master of Tavistock School, to Catherine-Sarah, fifth dau. of Frederick Whitaker, esq. of Bampton.—At Oxford, Rev. Villiers Chernoche *Smith*, Fellow of New college, Oxford, to Constance-Cardine, youngest dau. of the late — Holloway, esq. of Charlbury.—At St. Stephen-the-Martyr Marylebone, the Rev. John *Green*, M.A. Rector of Little Leighs, Essex, to Margaretta, second surviving dau. of the late Wm. Sanders Robinson, esq. of Croydon.

18. At St. James's, James Murray *Grant*, esq. E.I.C.S. youngest son of James Murray Grant, esq. of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late D. O. Cameron, esq. of Barcaldine.—At Trinity Church Marylebone, William-Henry, only son of the Rev. George *Wray*, Canon of York, to Mary, dau. of C. H. Ellis, esq. of Wyddial hall, Herts.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, John *Thurnam*, M.D. of Devizes, and late of the Retreat, near York, to Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Wyatt, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, William Henry *Scott*, esq. of Wimpole st. to Eliza, only child of John Goodman, esq. of Waterloo place.—At All Saints' Gordon sq. the Rev. John Edw. *Sabin*, B.A. Incumbent of Bracknell, Berks, to Eliza-Emily, second dau. of Joseph Browne, esq. of University street.—At Sunderland, the Rev. Thomas *Taylor*, B.A. Incumbent of Thurgoland, and second son of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Middlewood hall, near Barnsley, to Louisa-Frances, third dau. of J. W. Collingwood, esq.—At Bicester, the Rev. Samuel *Trueman*, M.A. St. John's college, Cambridge, of Trimmingham, Norfolk, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Mr. William Hitchman, of Oxford.

19. At Paris, James *Harris*, esq. Stipendiary Magistrate of St. Kitt's, to Mary-Augusta, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Hart, esq. the Colonial Treasurer.—At Derby, the Rev. Nicholas *Germon*, jun. M.A. of Hulme, eldest son of the late R. M. Germon, esq. of Leigh, to Ellen, youngest dau. of John Egerton Kiler, esq.—At Weybridge, Henry *Stevens*, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Mr. Stevens, Rector of Poringland Magna, Norf. to Juliana-Dickson, dau. of the late Samuel Kendall, esq. of East Moulsey lodge.—At Great Torrington, the Rev. John C. K. *Saunders*, Curate of Witherwick, Yorkshire, to Eliza, second dau. of W. C. Hunt, esq. of Week, Great Torrington.—At St. James's, Major *Herring*, of the Hon. E.I.C.S. to Grace, second dau. of the late Richard Holditch, esq. formerly of Dart Bridge House.—At Reading, the Rev. William Borman *Jacob*, M.A. of Calne, Wilts, to Mary,

only dau. of W. Hewett, esq.—At Bishopsbourne, Kent, Alexander W. *Gordon*, esq. Capt. 61st Regt. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. A. Whitney, esq. of Merton, co. Wexford.—At Preston, Lanc. the Rev. John Francis Israel *Herschell*, S.C.L. Chaplain of the Gloucester County Gaol, to Margaret, eldest dau. of G. Smith, esq.—At Montrose, Major *Renny*, 81st Regt. youngest son of the late A. R. Tailyour, esq. of Borrowfield, to Eleanor-Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late R. R. Hepburn, esq. of Rickarton.—At Tardebigg, Ludford *Docker*, esq. of Leigh, Kent, to Sarah-Fairbrother, eldest dau. of Joseph Holyoake, esq. of Redditch.—At St. Mary's Bryanston square, Capt. Fred. *Eardley-Wilmot*, R.A. to Fanny-Augusta, dau. of the late G. J. Pennington, esq. of Cumberland st.—At Woolwich, Lieut. Henry Y. D. *Scott*, Royal Eng. to Ellen-Selina, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Fred. Bowes, E.I.C.S.—At Ickenham, Middx. Comm. Thomas *Cochran*, R.N. son of the late Arch. Cochran, esq. of Ashkirk, Roxburgh, to Louisa-Jane-Selina, eldest dau. of T. T. Clarke, esq. of Swakeleys.

20. At St. John's Upper Holloway, George *Pagg*, esq. of Carlton hill, St. John's wood, to Frances, eldest dau. of R. W. Sievier, esq. F.R.S.

21. At St. Peter's, Derby, the Rev. William Clayton *Greene*, M.A. of Liverpool, to Ellen, dau. of Allen Mason, esq.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, James-Taddy, son of Thomas *Blackburn*, esq. of Northdown hall, Thanet, to Sarah, second dau. of Lebbeus Charles Humfrey, esq. Q.C.—At Isleworth, Francis, youngest son of Lovell *Byass*, esq. of Cuckfield, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Ronalds, of Primrose hill house, Warw.—At Highbury, James Alexander, son of George *Hadden*, esq. of Highbury terrace, to Christiana-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Browne, esq. of Padworth, Berks.

23. At Trinity Church, New road, Augustus Panting *Loinsworth*, of Barbados, eldest son of the late A. L. Loinsworth, esq. M.D. Surgeon to the Forces, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Titt, esq. of Brighton.

24. At Henbury, the Rev. Daniel Aug. *Beaufort*, M.A. eldest son of Rear-Adm. Sir F. Beaufort, K.C.B. to Emily-Nowell, second dau. of Sir John Francis Davis, Bart.—At Bradley, Linc. the Rev. Frederick James *Gruggen*, of Pocklington, to Emily-Eustatia, eldest dau. of Thomas Morgan, esq. late of Rutland gate, Hyde park.—At Clapham, Goolenough *Hayter*, esq. of Camberwell, to Fanny, dau. of the late James French, esq.—At Jersey, Robert Blackall *Montgomery*, esq. 13th Light Inf. to Mary-Anne-Beresford, dau. of the late Commissary-Gen. Pipon, of Noirmont Manor.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Earl of *Kintore*, to Louisa-Madeleine, second dau. of Francis Hawkins, esq. brother of the late Countess of Kintore.—At Bath, Frederic *Sabel*, esq. of London, to Alice-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Michael Wakley, esq. of Charmouth.—At Apsley, Beds, the Rev. G. Winzate *Pearse*, M.A. Fellow of Corpus, and Rector of Walton, Bucks, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. Boteler Chernoche Smith.

25. At Beccles, the Rev. George *Crabbe*, jun. Rector of Merton, Norf. to Emily-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Crabbe, Rector of Glemham.—At Rivenhall, the Rev. Edw. Aug. *Cobbold*, Vicar of Yaxley, Suffolk, second son of the Rev. Richard Cobbold, Rector of Wortham, to Matilda-Caroline, youngest dau. of Paul Kneller Smith, esq. of Rivenhall place, Essex.—At St. James's Paddington, Charles *Maynard*, esq. second son of the late Adm. Maynard, R.N. to Eliza, third dau. of Mr. Henry Jeffries, of Stowmarket.—At Trinity Church, Jersey, the Rev. Henry Pount-

ney *Cheshire*, B.A. son of Mr. Barnabas Cheshire, the Oaks, Edgbaston, to Louisa-Mary, only dau. of Robert Henry Wright, esq. M.D.—At *Reculver*, Charles *Stadden*, esq. of Broomfield, near Herne, to Elizabeth-Love, relict of Carteret J. Kempson, esq. and daughter of the late Comm. W. H. Douglas, R.N.—At *Highbury*, James Alexander, son of George *Hadden*, esq. of Highbury terrace, to Christina-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Browne, esq. of Padworth, Berks.—At *Yoxall*, the Rev. John Molineaux *Crocket*, of Tatenhill, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Ralph Watson, esq. of Hill Top, Ambleside.

26. At Newark, John, third son of Edmund Gilling *Haslewell*, esq. M.P. of Cheltenham, to Eliza-Catherine, second dau. of William Brodhurst, esq. of the Priory, Newark.—At *Handsworth*, Staff. the Rev. Samuel Herrick *Macaulay*, B.D. Rector of Hodnet, Salop, to Anne-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late George Ferguson, esq. of Houghton hall, near Carlisle.—At *Lowestoft*, Thomas de la Garde *Grissell*, esq. eldest son of Thomas Grissell, esq. of Norbury park, Surrey, to Eliza-Millicent, third dau. of Edw. Leathes, esq. of Normanston, Suffolk.—At All Souls' Langham place, James, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart. M.P. to Jane, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Mercer, C.B.—At *Woodsford*, Dorset, R. C. *Shettle*, esq. of Donhead St. Andrew, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut. Charles Atkinson, late of 14th Regt.—At *St. Marylebone*, the Rev. Henry Charles *Bartlett*, only son of Henry Bartlett, esq. of Wimborne, to Harriet, dau. of James Paterson, esq. of Cornwall terrace.—At *St. George's*, Stonehouse, Adoniah *Schuyler*, esq. eldest son of the late Adoniah Schuyler, to Mary-Carlie-Murray, only dau. of the late Lieut. William Ellisson, R.N. and granddau. of the late Rev. Thos. Ellisson, D.D. Rector of Castlebar, co. Mayo.

July 2. At Chelsea, Edward Basil *Farnham*, esq. M.P. of Quorndon house, to Gertrude-Emily, second dau. of Sir William Hartopp, Bart. of Four Oaks hall, Warw. and Gumley hall, Leic.

3. At *Llangynidr*, Breconshire, Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq. of Winborne, to Cordelia-Carlott, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Davies, Rector of Llangynidr.

5. At *St. Matthew's* Denmark hill, Charles Lewis *Norton*, esq. to Helen-Mary, only dau. of Peter Le Neve Arnold, esq. of Yarmouth.

8. At Bath, James Johnston *Mitchell*, esq. of Bath, youngest son of Alex. Mitchell, esq. to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late John Wing, esq. of Wisbech.—At *St. Mary-the-Less*, the Rev. Edward *Greatorex*, youngest son of the late T. Greatorex, esq. F.R.S. to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Ven. Chas. Thorp, D.D. Archdeacon of Durham.

9. At *Beccles*, Wm. Henchman *Clubbe*, esq. of Great Somerford, Wilts, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Swatman, Rector of Little Fransham.

10. At *Sampford Courtenay*, Devon, the Rev. Charles Pratt *Forster*, B.A. only son of the late Major Forster, 38th Regt. to Penelope-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. George P. Richards, Rector of Sampford Courtenay.—At *Cheltenham*, Charles *Warburton*, esq. 85th Light Infantry, eldest son of the Ven. Archd. of Tuam, to Matilda-Caroline, third dau. of the late Jonathan Peel, esq. of Culham, Oxf.—At *St. Paul's* Knightsbridge, Sir Godfrey *Webster*, Bart. of Battle Abbey, Sussex, to Sarah-Joanna, youngest dau. of the late W. Murray, esq. and widow of the Hon. Charles Ashburnham.—At *Richmond*, Wm. eldest son of William *Simpson*, esq. of Mitcham, to

Winefred, sixth dau. of the late Sir Edw. Moslyn, Bart.—At *Upton*, Torquay, the Rev. Wm. *Taylor*, second son of the late Henry Taylor, esq. the Hays, Staff. to Caroline-Harriet, only child of the late Rev. John Fletcher, Rector of Quedgley, Glouc.—At *Ayr*, Robert *Beachcroft*, esq. of Orsett terrace, Hyde park, to Anna-Hunter, eldest dau. of the late Capt. A. H. Wood, Bengal Army.—At *Kielator*, Perthshire, Hugh, fourth son of Stafford *Northcote*, esq. John st. Bedford row, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Robt. Grieve, esq. of Kielator.

12. At All Souls' Langham place, R. H. *Appleyard*, esq. Barrister, eldest son of the late R. S. Appleyard, esq. to Charlotte-Matilda, only child of the Rev. W. Stamer, D.D. Rector of St. Saviour's, Bath.—At *St. John's*, Hackney, the Rev. Walter *De Veaz*, of Goudhurst, Kent, second son of John De Veaz, esq. of Norwich, to Sarah, second dau. of W. J. Bayes, esq.—At *Stoke*, F. P. *Drury*, Lieut. Madras Army, son of Capt. H. Drury, R.N. to Caroline-Arabella, eldest dau. of the late R. T. Heysham, esq. of Bath.

14. At *Galbally*, Thomas Hobbs *Williams*, esq. son of the late Capt. Williams, R.N. of Sowden, Lymptone, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Massy, of Tipperary, Preb. of Dysart.

15. At *Clewer*, Berks, the Rev. W. *Barclay*, Curate of Evedon and Ewerby, and Second Master of Sleaford Grammar School, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of James Rufus Tutton, esq. Royal Horse Guards Blue.—At *Wellingborough*, the Rev. G. W. *Paul*, Vicar of Finedon, to Jessie-Philippa, eldest dau. of the late Herbert Mackworth, esq. of the Poplars, Wellingborough.—At *St. James's* Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas *Gordon*, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Ellen Douglas, second dau. of the Earl of Morton.—At *Baldon*, Oxon. Herbert, eldest son of John *Parsons*, esq. of Ifley, and of the Old Bank, Oxford, to Louisa, dau. of G. Thomson, esq. of Baldon, and also of the Old Bank, Oxford.—At *Marske*, Yorkshire, James H. *Whiteside*, esq. M.D. of Stockton-on-Tees, to Helen-Harriet, only dau. of the late W. A. Cunninghamame, esq. formerly of 95th Regiment.

16. At the Cathedral, Manchester, the Rev. George Walter *Robinson*, St. Peter's, Derby, to Rosa-Ellen, third dau. of the late James Bentley, esq. of Lower Broughton.—At *Waterford*, Henry King *Dickinson*, esq. of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Miss Mary Tulloch, dau. of Capt. Tulloch, R.N.—At *Edinburgh*, Campbell *Limond*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Marion, youngest dau. of the late Robert Limond, esq. Bengal Medical Service.—At *St. Peter's-within-the-Tower*, London, Wm. *Gooding*, esq. eldest son of W. Gooding, esq. of Durligh, near Bridgwater, to Emma, second dau. of W. Brande, esq. of Her Majesty's Mint.

17. At *Manchester*, Geo. William *Haworth*, esq. M.D. of Accrington, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of George Smith, esq. Scar Wheel, Broughton, Manchester.—At *Exeter*, Thomas Robert *Tuffnell*, esq. of Northfleet, Kent, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tuffnell, of Bath, to Frances-Howard, only child of the late Major J. W. Hutchinson, 74th Highlanders.—At *West Bagborough*, Som. Mordaunt *Fenwick*, esq. of Dauntsey house, Wilts, only son of the Ven. Archdeacon Fenwick, to Susan, only dau. of Francis Popham, esq. of Bagborough house.—At *Elmstead*, Essex, the Rev. William *Wright*, Curate of All Saints', Colchester, and third son of the late Rev. Peter Wright, Rector of Marks Tey, to Elizabeth-Cordelia, only child of the Rev. William Wilson, Vicar of Elmstead.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.

July 14. In the neighbourhood of London, aged 50, the Right Hon. Charles William Bury, second Earl of Charleville (1806), Viscount Charleville (1800), and Baron Tullamore of Charleville Forest, King's County (1797); a Representative Peer of Ireland, and Major of the King's County Militia.

His Lordship was born on the 29th April 1801, and was the only son of Charles-William the first Earl by Catharine-Maria, widow of James Tisdall, esq. and only daughter and heir of Thomas Towuley Dawson, esq. Of this amiable and talented lady, who died only on the 24th Feb. last, a memoir was given in our Magazine for April.

When Lord Tullamore, the late Earl was elected to Parliament for the town of Carlow at the general election of 1826; and again returned in 1830 and 1831, on each occasion without opposition.

In 1832 he was returned for Penryn and Falmouth, after a contest which terminated thus—

Robert M. Rolfe, esq. . . .	490
Lord Tullamore	422
J. W. Freshfield, esq. . . .	338
Charles Stewart, esq. . . .	83

At the general election of 1835 he was defeated at Penryn by Mr. Freshfield; and in May of the same year, when he opposed the re-election of Sir Robert M. Rolfe (then appointed Solicitor-General) he was again defeated by 348 votes to 326.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Oct. 31, 1835; and was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland in 1838. In both houses he was a supporter of the Conservative party.

The Earl of Charleville married, Feb. 26, 1821, Beaujolais-Harriet-Charlotte, third daughter of the late Colonel John Campbell, of Shawfield, by Lady Charlotte (afterwards Bury), daughter of John fifth Duke of Argyll. The Countess died at Naples on the 1st Feb. 1848, having had issue four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter survive: 1. Charles - William - George, now Earl of Charleville; 2. the Hon. Henry-Walter, who died in 1830, in his 8th year; 3. Lady Beaujolais-Eleonora-Katherine; 4. the Hon. John James Bury, Lieut. R. Eng.; 5. the Hon. Alfred Bury, Lieut. 69th Foot; and 6. Julia, who died an infant.

The present Earl was born in 1822, and married in 1850 Arabella-Louisa, young-

est daughter of the late Henry Case, esq. of Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire. He was formerly Lieutenant in the 43d Foot, and in 1844 Aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He retired from the army in 1845.

SIR CHARLES BANNERMAN, BART.

June 18. In Clarges street, aged 69, Sir Charles Bannerman, the 8th Bart. of Elsie, co. Kincardine (1682).

He was born on the 18th Aug. 1782, the fifth son of Sir Alexander the sixth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of James Gordon, esq. of Banchory; and succeeded his brother Sir Alexander, May 31, 1840.

Sir Charles Bannerman married in 1821 his cousin-german Anne, daughter of Charles Bannerman, esq. an advocate at Aberdeen (younger brother to the sixth Baronet); and by that lady, who died in 1838, he had issue Sir Alexander, his successor, born in 1823, and a daughter Anne-Catharine, who died in 1847.

SIR DAVID SCOTT, BART. K.H.

June 18. In Gloucester-place, Marylebone, in his 69th year, Sir David Scott, the 2d Bart. of Dunninald, co. Forfar, and Sillwood Park, Berks (1806), and K.H.

He was born July 25, 1782, the son of David Scott, esq. of Dunninald, many years M.P. for the county of Angus, by Louisa, second dau. of William Delagard, esq. some time a Member of Council at Bombay.

He succeeded to the title of a Baronet on the death, Sept. 17, 1819, of Sir James Sibbald, who had married his maternal aunt, and had been created a Baronet with remainder to the gentleman now deceased.

Sir David Scott was elected to Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, in Jan. 1806, but sat only to the dissolution in the following October. He was latterly for many years an active magistrate in the town of Brighton, where he was a constant resident.

Sir David Scott married, March 28, 1807, Caroline, daughter of the late Benjamin Grindall, esq. of the Bengal civil service; and had issue his successor, Sir James Sibbald David Scott, who married, in 1844, the only daughter of Henry Shaak, esq. of Gloucester-place, London, and Castlerig, co. Fife; one other son, Montagu David Scott, esq. barrister-at-law; and three daughters; of whom the eldest, Caroline-Louisa, was married in 1838 to William James Maxwell, esq. son

of the late Rev. Patrick Maxwell, by Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. of Olantigh, in Kent, M.P.

GENERAL SIR R. H. SHEAFFE, BART.

July 17. At Edinburgh, aged 88, Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, of Edswale, co. Clare, Bart. a General in the army, and Colonel of the 36th Foot.

He was born at Boston in North America on the 15th July, 1763; and was the third son of William Sheaffe, esq. deputy collector of H. M. Customs at that port, by Susannah, eldest daughter of Thomas Child, of Boston.

He entered the army as Ensign on the 1st May, 1778, and became Lieutenant in the 5th Foot Dec. 27, 1780. He served in Ireland from Jan. 1781 to May 1787; and in Canada from July following to Sept. 1797. In 1794 he was employed on a public mission, to protest against certain settlements made by the Americans on the south shore of Lake Ontario. He obtained his company in the 5th Foot, May 5, 1795; was promoted to a majority in the 81st, Dec. 13, 1797; and to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 49th, March 22, 1798. He served in Holland from Aug. to Nov. 1799, and in the Baltic under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson from March to July 1801; and in Canada from Sept. 1802 to Oct. 1811. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel 1808, and the rank of Major-General 1811.

He again served in Canada from the 29th July 1812 to Nov. 1813. The Americans having invaded Upper Canada at Queenstown on the 13th Oct. 1812, and General Brock, commanding in the province, having fallen in a gallant effort with an independent force to oppose them, Major-General Sheaffe, on whom the command devolved, assembled some regular troops and militia, with a few Indians, and the same day attacked them on a woody height which they occupied above the town, and completely defeated them, though far exceeding his own followers in number, their commander delivering his sword, and surrendering his surviving troops on the field of battle. In acknowledgment of this important service he was created a Baronet by patent dated Jan. 16, 1813.

Sir Roger Sheaffe defended the town of York in Upper Canada, on the 27th April, 1813, when the loss of the Americans actually exceeded the number of those opposed to them. He continued to command in the Upper Province and to administer its government until June 1813; and on quitting it he received from the resident members of the Executive Council an address expressive of their sense of

"that display of candour, justice, and impartiality which had marked his administration, and the urbanity and confidence of his official intercourse." They further acknowledged their conviction that they owed the salvation of the whole province to his military talents, on the memorable day when he succeeded to the command.

On the 25th March, 1814, Sir R. H. Sheaffe was appointed to the staff of Great Britain, but that appointment was recalled in consequence of the change of affairs in Europe.

He was appointed to the command of the 36th Foot, Dec. 21, 1829, attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1831, and the full rank of General in 1838.

Sir Roger H. Sheaffe married, in 1810, Margaret, daughter of John Coffin, esq. of Quebec, and cousin of the late Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. and had issue two sons and four daughters, but they all died before him, unmarried. His baronetcy has consequently become extinct.

SIR EDWARD STRACEY, BART.

July 14. At Rackheath hall, near Norwich, in his 83rd year, Sir Edward Hardinge John Stracey, the second Bart. of that place (1818) a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Cheshire, a magistrate of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a barrister-at-law.

He was the eldest son of Sir Edward the first Baronet, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Latham, esq. of Lancashire, and widow of John Wilkinson, esq.

He was born in India, but came to this country as a boy, and received his education at the Norwich Grammar School; afterwards proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 3, 1793. He was for some years one of the principal Committee Clerks of the House of Commons, and also Clerk of the Engrossments; and he succeeded his uncle, Mr. Hardinge Stracey (who had also previously held those offices), as counsel to the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords. He succeeded to the dignity of Baronet, on the death of his father in 1829. During a long and active life, Sir Edward, by his straightforward conduct and undeviating rectitude, retained the confidence and respect of his contemporaries; most of whom he survived. For many years he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, with whom, for a long period, he officially acted, and who, to mark the high opinion he entertained of him, had appointed him his sole executor; which office, however, from his own great age,

when Lord Shaftesbury died, Sir Edward declined to accept.

For several years Sir Edward held the honourable position of Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Cheshire. In politics, he was of the old Tory school, a staunch Protestant; but, whilst firm and decided in his own opinions, he was most liberal towards those with whom he differed. With a kind heart and generous disposition, Sir Edward despised parade, and had left instructions that his funeral should be conducted without ostentation, and that his body should be borne to the grave not in a hearse, but by the labourers on his own estate, to twenty of whom he directed a suit of black to be given.

He married in 1810 Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Wm. Brookbank, esq. of The Beech, Cheshire; she died in 1832, having had no issue. Sir Edward is succeeded in the title by his brother, the Rev. (now Sir) George Stracey, of Thorpe by Norwich, and Rector of Rackheath. He married, in 1814, the youngest daughter and heir of Edmund Mapes, esq. of Rollesby hall, Norfolk, and has issue two daughters. The next brother, Josias Henry Stracey, esq. has numerous male issue.

ADM. THE HON. SIR JOHN TALBOT.

July 7. At his seat, Rhode Hill, near Lyme Regis, Dorset, the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red; uncle to Lord Talbot de Malahide.

He was the third son of Richard Talbot, esq. of Malahide Castle, by Margaret, eldest daughter of James O'Reilly, esq. of Ballinlough, co. Westmeath, Baroness Talbot and Lady Malahide.

He entered the navy March 24, 1784, as captain's servant in the Boreas frigate, Capt. Horatio Nelson, with whom he served in the West Indies until Nov. 1787. He was made Lieutenant in the Triton 32, Capt. George Murray, Nov. 3, 1790. As senior of the Astrea, of 32 guns and 212 men, Capt. Lord Henry Paulet, he was afforded an opportunity of displaying much good conduct, on the night of April 10, 1795, at the capture in the Channel of the French frigate La Gloire, of 42 guns and 275 men, 40 of whom in a spirited action of 58 minutes were killed and wounded, with a loss to the British of not more than 8 wounded. He was promoted on the 17th of the same month to the command of the Helena sloop, on the home station; and posted Aug. 27, 1796, into the Eurydice, 24. While commanding that sloop Capt. Talbot made prize, Dec. 15, 1796, of the privateer Sphinx, of 26 men; Feb. 6, 1797, of the Fibustier, of 20 guns and 63 men; March 7 following, of the Voltigeur, of 23 men; and Nov.

10, 1799, of the Hironnelle, of 14 guns and 50 men. In the Glenmore he retook, in July, 1801, four West Indiamen, which had been cut off from their convoy by a French privateer. In the Leander he captured, Feb. 23, 1805, La Ville de Milan, of 46 guns, and her prize the Cleopatra, 32, both of which ships had been much shattered in a recent engagement. Upon leaving the Leander he was presented by the ward-room officers of that ship with a gold sword, as a token of their regard and esteem of him, not only as an officer, but as an individual. In the Victorious, which ship he did not join until Nov. 1809, Captain Talbot was at first stationed under Lord Collingwood off Toulon. He was next engaged under the late Sir George Martin in affording protection to the island of Sicily when threatened with an invasion by Joachim Murat; and while blockading Corfu with the Leonidas and Imogene under his orders, he drove on shore, Jan. 30, 1801, the Leoben, an Italian schooner-of-war, of 10 guns and 60 men, which was set on fire and blown up by the enemy. On the 21st Feb. 1812, being at the time off Venice, in company with the Weasel 18, Capt. J. W. Andrew, the Victorious (which, although rated at 74, mounted 82 guns) he discovered a hostile squadron, consisting of the French ship Rivoli, of 80 guns, the Jena and Mercure, of 16, and the Mamelouck, of 8 guns, and 2 gun-boats. This was about three p.m. and at half-past four a.m. on the 22nd, the Victorious, having arrived within half-pistol-shot of the Rivoli, commenced an action with that ship, which continued to rage with the utmost fury on both sides until nine a.m.; when her hull, masts, and rigging being dreadfully cut up, and 400 of her crew being either killed or wounded, the Rivoli struck her colours. The loss sustained by the Victorious in achieving this noble exploit amounted to twenty-seven killed and ninety-nine wounded. Towards the close of the engagement she was assisted by two broadsides from the Weasel, which, emulating the gallantry of her consort, had blown up the Mercure, and put to flight the Jena and Mamelouck. In the early part of this action Captain Talbot received a contusion from a splinter, which nearly deprived him of sight, and compelled him to leave the deck. On his return to England he was presented by the Admiralty with a gold medal, in commemoration of his valour.

Having refitted at Chatham, he sailed in Nov. 1812, with a convoy to the West Indies. He thence proceeded to the Chesapeake, and in Jan. 1814 was employed in blockading at New London the United

States ships *Macedonian* and *Hornet*. In June following he was sent to defend the whale fishery in Davis's Straits, and when in lat. 66° 30' N. his ship was so much injured by striking on a small rock that he was obliged to return with her consorts to England. She arrived at Spithead Aug. 10, 1814, and was shortly after paid off.

Sir John Talbot had not since been afloat. He had been appointed a Colonel of Marines June 4 preceding. He was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815; made a Rear-Admiral 1819, Vice-Admiral 1830, and a full Admiral 1841. He was created G.C.B. Feb. 23, 1842; and was awarded a good-service pension May 5, 1847.

Sir John Talbot married, Oct. 17, 1815, the Hon. Juliana Arundell, fourth dau. of James-Everard ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour; and by that lady, who died Dec. 9. 1843, he had issue two sons, Reginald and Neill, and five daughters. His eldest daughter, Charlotte-Juliana, became in 1849 the second wife of George Thomas Whitgrave, esq. of Moseley Court, Staffordshire; and his second daughter, Margaret-Victoriosa, was married, in 1841, to William Edmund Pole, esq. second son of Sir William Templer Pole, Bart. of Shute House, co. Devon.

GENERAL EDEN.

May 24. At Ham, Surrey, aged 83, General William Eden.

General Eden was the second son of Sir Robert Eden, Governor of Maryland, created a Baronet in 1776, by Caroline Calvert, sister and coheir to the late Viscount Baltimore: and he was uncle to the present Sir William Eden, of Truir, Bart.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 46th Foot, Aug. 26, 1786; and became Lieutenant May 31, 1790. In 1792 and 1793 he served at Gibraltar, in 1794 and 1795 in Flanders and Holland as Assistant Quartermaster General. In June 1795 he was promoted to a Captain-Lieutenancy in the 55th, and was appointed to serve on the staff as Brigade Major at East Bourne. He soon after succeeded to a company in the 55th, and in December following to a majority in the 79th. He embarked for the West Indies in Oct. 1795 and returned in Aug. 1797. On the 25th Dec. 1797 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General in England; on the 15th Aug. 1798 Lieut.-Colonel in the 78th Foot, and on the 11th Dec. 1806 removed to the 84th.

On the 15th Feb. 1807 he sailed for India; and on the 20th June following he was appointed to act as Quartermaster General in Madras. In 1809 he marched with the army into the Sikh country. On the 4th June, 1811 he became a Major-

General, and towards the end of that year he served under Sir Samuel Auchmuty at the capture of Java from the Dutch, for which he received the gold medal. In 1838 he became a full General, and the following year was placed on the list of general officers receiving the reward for distinguished services. He was also a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

ADMIRAL COCHET.

June 10. At Bideford, after a short illness, in his 91st year, John Cochet, esq. Admiral of the Red.

This venerable officer was born at Rochester on the 3d Aug. 1760. He entered the navy Dec. 22, 1775, as ordinary on board the *Blonde* 32, Capt. P. Pownall, with whom, after cruising on the coast of North America, he removed to the *Apollo* 32, of which he became a midshipman in Oct. 1778. On the 31st Jan. 1779 he assisted at the capture of *l'Oiseau*, a French frigate of 26 guns, after a sanguinary action of an hour and a half; and on the 2nd June, 1780, he was present in a fight with the *Stanislaus* of the same force, in which Capt. Pownall was killed. He served in several other ships before he received his first commission, on the 26th Aug. 1789. He afterwards joined in March, 1790, the *Zebra* sloop, and in Dec. 1798, the *Phaeton* 38, and shared in the capture of various vessels, among which were *Le General Dumourier* privateer, her prize the *St. Iago*, a Spanish galleon of immense value, and *La Prompte* of 28 guns. He afterwards removed to the *Queen Charlotte* 100, bearing the flag of Lord Howe, with whom he served in the action of the 1st June, 1794.

He was promoted to the rank of Commander May 27, 1795, and appointed on the 4th Jan. following to the *Rattler* 16. On the 6th May 1796, in company with the *Diamond* 38, he assisted in capturing, off Cherbourg, *Le Pichegru* privateer of 10 guns. On the 9th Dec. 1796, he was posted into the *Abergavenny* of 50 guns, in which he superintended the naval arrangements at the evacuation of Port au Prince, Domingo. On the 14th June, 1798, he was appointed to the *Thunderer* 74, and on the 10th Jan. 1799, to the *Valiant* of the like force. In the latter ship he returned to England with a large convoy, and was placed on half-pay May 30, 1799; after which he officiated with great credit, especially at the battle of Maida, as principal agent for transports in the Mediterranean, from May 2, 1805, until June, 1810. From March, 1813, to April, 1814, he commanded the *Ardent* 74, at Bermuda; and from that date until

May 1815 was the agent for transports and prisoners of war at Halifax. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1819, Vice-Admiral in 1830, and Admiral in 1841.

Though Admiral Cochet had witnessed so much active service, it seemed as if he had lived a little too early to share in those titular distinctions and decorations which have fallen to his juniors. In his retirement at Bideford he was generally respected, and was a liberal benefactor of the poor.

He married, first, May 19, 1796, Miss Charlotte Jefferys; and, secondly, July 15, 1811, Lydia, widow of Captain Long, of the 89th Regiment, which lady died Sept. 9, 1839.

VICE-ADMIRAL BROWNE.

April 7. At Clifton, in his 83d year, Thomas Browne, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

This veteran officer entered the service nearly seventy years ago on board the *Alexander* 74, Capt. E. Michael, then stationed in the Channel, in April, 1782. He removed to the *Carnatic* 74 in the following December, and was three years in the Mediterranean in the *Thetis* 38. Having also served in other ships, he was made Lieutenant in 1790; and from 1793 to 1796 served in the West Indies in the *Intrepid* 64. In Feb. 1796, in command of the boats of that ship, he cut out from a cove on the north of St. Domingo La Percante of 26 guns and nearly 200 men, all of whom fled at his approach. This vessel was added to the British navy under the name of *Jamaica*.

He became First Lieutenant of the *Greyhound* 32 in Dec. 1796, and removed successively to the *Nymph* 36, *Astrea* 32, and *Elephant* 74. He was advanced to the command of the Chapman armed ship Aug. 11, 1800, and attained post rank April 29, 1802. He was appointed flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Eliot Harvey in the *Tonnant* 60 in 1806; and he afterwards served in the same capacity in the *Hannibal*, *Christian VII.* and *Aboukir*, the flag-ships of Rear-Admirals P. C. Durham and T. B. Martin, in the last of which he commanded at the siege of Riga. From May 1813 to Dec. 1815 he commanded the *Ulysses* 44, in which he conducted Sir Thomas Graham's army to the Scheldt; afterwards, as Commodore on the coast of Africa, destroyed the two last remaining English slave-factories; and at the time of Bonaparte's escape from Elba conveyed home from St. Helena a fleet of *Indiamen* valued at 10,000,000*l.* and was in consequence presented by the Hon. E. I. Company with a larger sum for the purchase of plate than had ever

before been voted to any captain. Since the peace he had remained on half-pay, becoming a Rear-Admiral in 1840, and Vice-Admiral in 1846.

He married the eldest daughter of Lieut. Michael Jenkins, R.N. (Abridged from O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*.)

MAJOR-GEN. LECHMERE C. RUSSELL.

April 28. At Ashford Hall, Shropshire, in his 65th year, Major-General Lechmere Coore Graves Russell, C.B.

General Russell was born on Christmas Day in the year 1786, and was the eldest son of James Russell, esq. (a younger son of James Russell, esq. Judge of the King's Bench in America, and descended from a family resident for some generations at Charlestown in that country,) by Mary, second daughter of Richard Lechmere, esq. nephew to Nicholas Lord Lechmere of Evesham.

He entered the service of the East India Company as a cadet in the Bombay establishment in 1802, became Colonel of Artillery 1833, and a Major-General 1841. He succeeded his father in his estates in 1832. He married, June 14, 1814, Harriet-Elizabeth, daughter of Ollyett Woodhouse, esq. of North Repps, Norfolk, Advocate-General at Bombay; and had issue three sons and five daughters. Edward-Lechmere, his eldest son, is Lieutenant in the 12th Bombay Native Infantry; and Frederick - Thomas - Lechmere, the second brother, was Lieutenant in the 2d Madras Cavalry, from which he retired in 1846.

REAR-ADMIRAL LILLICRAP.

July 9. At Plymouth, Rear-Admiral James Lillicrap.

He was a native of that town, and entered the service on board the *Cambridge* 74, in 1780. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1793, and afterwards served for thirty-six years on full pay. He was made Lieutenant and Commander 1801 in reward for his distinguished conduct as first Lieutenant of the *Venerable* 74, in an action with a Spanish squadron in the Aix Roads. He became Post-Captain in 1810, and commanded successively the *Hyperion* 42, *Eurotas* 38, and again the *Hyperion*, in which he was Commodore at the Cape of Good Hope in 1822. In Oct. 1823 he was appointed to the *Gloucester* 74, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Edw. Owen, with whom he returned home in March following. From April 1830 to March 1833 he was Captain-superintendent of the Ordinary at Portsmouth. He was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital Feb. 17, 1837; and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846.

While in the ordinary at Portsmouth, Captain Lillicrap transmitted to the Admiralty a model for rendering warping or transporting buoys available to the preservation of life. The plan was at once adopted; and the Royal Humane Society, to mark their appreciation of its utility and merit, forwarded to him their medalion.

He married Dec. 30, 1811, Frances-Adams, youngest daughter of Giles Walsford, esq. of Plymouth, and had issue six sons and three daughters.

(A fuller detail of Rear-Adm. Lillicrap's services will be found in O'Eyrne's *Naval Biography*.)

SIR FRANCIS SIMPKINSON, Q.C.

July 2. In Bedford place, aged 70, Sir John Augustus Francis Simpkinson, Knt. one of her Majesty's Counsel, a Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, M.A. and F.R.S.

This gentleman was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated April 6, 1802, and M.A. Dec. 17, 1804. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 15, 1806; and became a King's Counsel in Trinity term 1831. He formerly enjoyed an extensive practice in tithe causes, which before the act of 1841 were heard on the Equity side of the Exchequer. He was not latterly much before the courts, but was constant in his attendance upon his duties as a benchers of Lincoln's-inn. Being Treasurer of the Society in 1845, he received the honour of knighthood when her Majesty opened the new hall on the 30th Oct. in that year. His arms are sculptured on the eastern side of the new archway, and his crest, an eagle, over the postern gate on the west side. Sir Francis was highly esteemed for his kindness of disposition, his uniform vivacity, and for his classical attainments. He was very partial to the study of antiquarian lore, especially in connection with ecclesiastical history and the law of tithes.

He married the third daughter of John Griffin, esq. of Bedford place, sister to Lady Franklin, and to Mrs. Lewis Maudie, of Hedingham Castle, Essex.

F. J. N. ROGERS, Esq. Q.C.

July 19. In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 59, Francis James Newman Rogers, esq. of Rainscombe, Wilts, M.A., Q.C., Recorder of Exeter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, and a Benchers of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Rogers was descended from the ancient family of Rogers, of Brianston, co. Dorset, now the seat of Lord Portman. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. James Rogers, of Raincombe,

where his immediate ancestors had resided for some generations, by Catharine, youngest daughter and coheir of Francis Newman, esq. of Cadbury House, Somerset.

He was a member of Oriel college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. Feb. 8, 1812; M.A. June 15, 1815. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, May 21, 1816; and went the Western circuit, practising also in the Common Law Courts, and as a special pleader.

Mr. Rogers was elected Recorder of Exeter, by the corporation, in 1835; and nominated a Queen's Counsel in 1837. In 1842 he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General, on the death of Mr. Serjeant Arabin.

In addressing the City Grand Jury, at the recent Exeter assizes, Mr. Justice Coleridge paid the following tribute to the memory of the late Recorder: "Gentlemen, I knew him, and knew him well, from his boyhood up to the end of his life. We went to school together, we went to college together, we joined the bar of the Western Circuit nearly at the same time, and we have always lived upon the best of terms. I feel great satisfaction in thinking, and I believe some present will remember, that it was partly owing to my recommendation that the corporation conferred upon him, what they had at that time the right to confer, the great honour of Recorder of this ancient city. His was the last appointment which they had a right to make by law, and, I believe, they have had no reason to regret the exercise of their discretion upon that last occasion. He served you many years, faithfully no doubt, and ably I am sure every one will testify. I think I shall say no more than those who are near me, and had the best means of judging, will agree with me to be the simple truth, that whilst in the discharge of his duty he sought to be kind and courteous to every one he had to deal with; to make even the painful exercise of his authority as little disagreeable as possible; in all the graver and more important duties he was found to be industrious, inflexible, and impartial; able in the discharge of those grave duties which devolved upon him, at the same time tempering the administration of justice with a proper exercise of mercy."

Mr. Rogers was the author of several professional works, of which the principal were:—

Remarks on the question of the right to publish Proceedings on the Coroner's Inquisition, 1824. 8vo.

The Reform Act, 2 Will. IV. c. 25; with Notes, Analytical Tables, and an Index, 1832. 12mo.

On the Act 6 Vict. c. 18, for the Re-

gistration of Voters, and to define certain Rights of Voting, with an Analysis of the Act, and Observations, 1843. 12mo.

On the Law and Practice of Elections and Election Committees; with an Appendix containing the Acts of Parliament for England, Scotland, and Ireland, brought down to the end of the Session 1847. Seventh edition, 1847. 12mo.

Practical Arrangement of Ecclesiastical Law. Second edition, 1849. 8vo.

Mr. Rogers married in 1822 Julia-Eleanora, third daughter of William Walter Yea, esq. of Pyrland hall, co. Somerset, and sister to Sir William Walter Yea, Bart.; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue two sons and three daughters.

REV. JOHN LINGARD, D.D.

July 13. At Hornby, near Lancaster, in his 82d year, the Rev. John Lingard, D.D. and LL.D. the Roman-Catholic Historian of England.

Dr. Lingard was born on the 5th Feb. 1769, in the city of Winchester, where the name of Lingard is of very old standing.* He prosecuted his early studies at Douay, and experienced a narrow escape from a sudden termination of his career on the outbreak of the French Revolution. He has been heard to narrate it nearly in the following manner:

"When we were about leaving Douay I resolved to visit Paris, for I then thought I might probably never have another opportunity, and, though it was rather a hazardous experiment, I went. All went on well and safely till the last day of my stay, when a miscreant of a *bonnet rouge*, who, by some inscrutable mystery, saw "Ecclesiastical student" written on my face, suddenly shouted "*Calotin!*" This was from the *calotte* or coif—the black skull-cap, so commonly worn by the continental clergy. I quickened my pace; but the cry continued, and at last was accompanied by the agreeable refrain "*à la lanterne!*" "*Calotin; à la lanterne!*" I darted up a narrow passage, followed by

the mob, which was now headed by a stout *dame de Halle*. In the passage were some posts, which I got through, or over, I cannot tell you which. I reached the end of the passage; and, on turning the corner, I caught a view of my pursuers and their she-captain, and saw that madame, being, fortunately for me, possessed of more ardour than circumspection, had stuck fast between the posts, and that the *citoyens*, her companions, could not advance until the impediment was removed, nor very easily retreat, from being so closely packed. So I got clear off, leaving them all really in what may be called a "fix."

Dr. Lingard revisited France when Bonaparte was First Consul. In that journey he was accompanied by Mr. Mawman, the original publisher of his history. The Consul was very civil, and ordered that Dr. Lingard should have access to the documents he wanted.

His first appearance as an author was in the year 1805, when he wrote a series of letters in the Newcastle Courant, which was afterwards collected under the title of "Catholic Loyalty Vindicated." 1805. 12mo. He was then resident as a priest at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

He continued for some years after to write controversial works, of which the principal were:

Remarks on a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, by Shute, Bishop of Durham. 1807.

A general Vindication of the Remarks on the Charge of the Bishop of Durham; containing a reply to a Letter from a Clergyman of the Diocese of Durham; a reply to the Observations of the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier; a reply to the Strictures of the Rev. G. S. Faber; and some Observations on the more fashionable methods of Interpreting the Apocalypse. 1808.

Documents to ascertain the sentiments of British Catholics in former ages respecting the Power of the Popes. 1812.

A Review of certain Anti-Catholic publications. 1813.

Strictures on Dr. Marsh's Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome. 1815.

His controversial tracts, "on several subjects connected with the civil and religious principles of Catholics," were three times collected into a volume, first in 1813 and the third time in 1825.

He was also the author of "Catechetical Instructions on the Doctrines and Worship of the Catholic Church," of which have been several editions.

An anonymous English version of the New Testament, which was published by

* For this and other portions of this memoir we are indebted to a letter signed M. F. Lomax, and dated Preston, July 25, which has been published in the Times newspaper. Mr. Lomax says, "I distinctly recollect the Doctor showing me the name [of his family] in the Winchester Book, among the possessors of a house and land in the city at the time of the Domesday survey." We have searched the index to that record, and do not find therein any name nearer than Lisgard.

Dolman in 1836, was the work of Dr. Lingard. It is said to be accurate and faithful in many passages where the Douay translation is faulty.

In 1809 Dr. Lingard published his "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church;" a work which Southey pronounced to be not more full of erudition than of Catholic sophistry and misrepresentation. This was followed by his great work, "The History of England from the first Invasion of the Romans to the year 1688,"—printed first 1819-25 in six volumes quarto—for a second time 1823-31, in fourteen volumes octavo—and in 1849-50, with the last corrections of its author, in ten volumes, being the fifth edition of the work.

Dr. Lingard has been characterized by Mr. Hallam, in his "Constitutional History," as "a late writer whose acuteness and industry would raise him to a very respectable place among our historians, if he could have repressed the inveterate partiality of his profession:" while Mr. Macaulay has spoken of him in his essays as "undoubtedly a very able and well-informed writer,—but whose fundamental rule of judging seems to be that the popular opinion on an historical question cannot possibly be correct."

Dr. Lingard's History is the composition of an able writer, one who has opened fields of inquiry previously unexplored, and has given a new and often correct turn to facts of moment. There is not a chapter throughout his many volumes in which to Protestant feelings a Romanist bias is not manifest, and as a general history the work is on many points extremely defective and imperfect; but still Dr. Lingard's work will continue to be read and studied as the Romanist version of an important story, told with calmness, in simple, forcible, unaffected style, and by one who possessed in a very remarkable degree the power of condensation and abridgment.

Dr. Lingard was once offered a cardinal's hat, and he has been heard to give the following account of the manner in which the dignity was offered to him by Pope Leo XII.:—

"Cardinal Litta called on me one morning at the English College (Rome), and told me it was the Pope's wish that I should be a Cardinal. Now, this was not at all in my way, so I said I could not accept it, as it was my intention to return to England, and go on with my History. He said that probably his Holiness might overcome that resolution, and that I was to go to the Vatican the following day. I did so, and, after going through many large apartments, was shown into a smaller one, where, seated in such a position with respect to the door that I did

not perceive him on the first entering, was his Holiness Leo XII. He received me very kindly, seemed amused at my walking into the middle of the room, and then suddenly turning round and perceiving him, and immediately broached the subject. He said he wished me to become Cardinal Protector of the English missions. I told him I could not undertake anything of the sort, that I possessed none of the qualifications necessary for such an office, and that it would quite put a stop to the progress of my History. His Holiness replied that I must live in Rome, that whatever could only be got in England might possibly be procured, perhaps without much difficulty, and that whatever influence he possessed in other countries should be at my service in procuring MSS., &c. for my purpose. I then said I did not possess the means that were, in my opinion, necessary properly to maintain that dignity; to which he replied that that objection could be easily obviated. Still I remained obstinate, but even at our parting interview he returned to the subject, and said I should be a cardinal *in petto*. This I did not care about, so long as it was to remain there (*i. e.* a secret in the Pope's breast)."

Had Dr. Lingard desired any ecclesiastical dignity, he might easily have been gratified; but a life of "illustrious obscurity," as it has been well termed, was more consonant to his taste and disposition, and he never at any time would consent to meddle in ecclesiastical government. His opinion may have been occasionally asked, and when given could not fail to be received with respect; but it was well known and understood that he did not wish to be consulted on these subjects, nor that his general occupations should receive any interruption.

In his personal character and demeanour he was most gentle, kind, and obliging, and in the quiet village and neighbourhood to which he had retired he was a universal favourite, totally independent of his literary reputation. Such a thing as a religious feud was never heard of during the whole 40 years he lived at Hornby. With the late incumbent of the church (whom he survived only a few years) he lived in the continual interchange of all the kind offices of friendship and good neighbourhood, and when that respected clergyman was dying he bequeathed his guinea-fowls and domestic pets to his Catholic friend and neighbour, because "he knew Dr. Lingard would take care of them." Among other indications of a kind and gentle heart, may be mentioned Dr. Lingard's great humanity to the brute creation. In conversation

and general manner he was always lively, cheerful, and facetious, with a continual flow of good spirits and vivacity.

Dr. Lingard's portrait was painted by James Lonsdale, and an engraving by Henry Cousins was published in 1836.

His body has been deposited in the cemetery of St. Cuthbert's college at Ushaw near Durham, to which institution he has bequeathed his library.

JOSEPH ROGERSON, ESQ.

May 11. At his residence, Elm Bank House, Barnes, Surrey, in his 66th year, Joseph Rogerson, esq. proprietor of the Mark Lane Express and of the Farmer's Magazine.

Mr. Rogerson was born at Sotby in Lincolnshire. Born in a county now famous before all others for the pursuits of agriculture, Mr. Rogerson himself came of a family even then renowned for their breed of stock and system of farming. It is not surprising, then, that he should have determined on adopting the same kind of life. He was, in fact, in every way singularly fitted for the occupation: his natural taste, as well as education, gave him a leaning towards it; while his acknowledged excellence as a judge of cattle, of sheep and horses, as well as of beasts, warrant the belief that he must have eventually succeeded, had circumstances allowed him to persevere in the business. This, however, was not ordained to be. The worst of all difficulties—those which meet the young man at his start in life—soon crowded on Mr. Rogerson. His best energies were cramped; the benefit of the improvements he had effected denied him; and, in a word, his hopes and aspirations of succeeding in the life of his fathers harshly dealt with. In a spirit of determination, highly characteristic of the man, he himself pronounced them at once destroyed; and, with equal promptitude of action, he bade adieu to his native county, resolved to begin the battle of life again in London. There was little encouragement for this step. His means had necessarily decreased, and there was not one friendly hand in the wide metropolis held out to welcome him. But his own counsel was his adviser—his own genius and activity his only patrons. He soon engaged in an entirely new occupation, in which, in comparatively a short time, he found himself eminently successful. Still the pursuit was not without its drawbacks, and obstacles again intervening, he was induced to attempt another change, and enter on the business of a printer. How, without any previous preparation, he proved himself equal to the duties of this station, may be determined by the

result. The same quick perception, sound judgment, and even temper, ensured his well-doing; and, while he daily added to his connection, he as surely gained the esteem and attachment of those who served under him.

But the mere routine of superintending the work of a printing-office was not enough for a man of Mr. Rogerson's mind and capability, and he again sought a wider scope to employ his energies. With a taste, or rather love, still as strong as ever for that pursuit in which he had been born and bred, he sought once more for some direct association with it. In conjunction, then, with his elder brother, and others whose early life had equally inclined them to the study of rural affairs, Mr. Rogerson, some twenty years since, established the Mark Lane Express, and, from its reception, a very few years afterwards commenced the Farmer's Magazine. In both these publications the formation of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was unceasingly advocated; and when that body received its charter, Mr. Rogerson at once became a Governor, and so continued to the time of his decease. He also took an active part in the establishment of the Royal Farmers' Insurance Office, of which he was appointed Chairman, and to whose interests, so long as health and strength permitted him, he devoted unremitting attention.

As another instance of how continually his thoughts and pleasures turned towards a country life, it may be mentioned that for some years he persevered—hopelessly as it seemed—with a Monthly Calendar of Field Sports, but that eventually the long-established "Sporting Magazine" came into his possession.

During the latter part of his life he suffered severely from paralysis; but that spirit, which had never previously allowed him to repine, supported him here, and, beyond an occasional irritability, he showed little interruption in the use of those high faculties which had so long and deservedly distinguished him. As a husband, a father, a friend, or a master, alike is his memory to be revered; while his good fortune was gathered together in no heap, but brought good to all that were grouped around him. Mr. Rogerson having thus obtained those "worthy ends and expectations," which Lord Bacon has termed the sweetest satisfactions a man can look back upon at the hour of death, the struggling spirit, at its departure, left, as a cheering remembrance to his sorrowing family, the clear evidences of those Christian principles which became more brightly developed at the close of his mortal career.—(From the *Farmer's Magazine* for July, which is illustrated with Mr. Rogerson's portrait.)

THOMAS WRIGHT HILL, Esq.

June 13. At Tottenham, Middlesex, aged 88, Thomas Wright Hill, esq.

He was the founder of the school at Hazelwood, near Birmingham, the system of which was described in a volume entitled, "Public Education. Plans for the Government and Liberal Instruction of Boys in large numbers." At first published anonymously in 1822, and afterwards announcing the name of Hazelwood School in 8vo. 1825.

This book (in its first edition) was reviewed in the 41st volume of the *Edinburgh Review*.

In 1824 a monthly magazine was set on foot in the school, called "The Hazelwood Magazine." This was continued until the end of 1830.

In the year 1827 Mr. Hill, and his sons, purchased the ancient mansion of Bruce Castle, at Tottenham, which they opened as a branch establishment of Hazelwood, which, after some years, was wholly removed thither. It is still conducted with much success by his son, Mr. Arthur Hill.

The eldest son of the deceased is Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C., the Recorder of Birmingham, lately appointed one of the Commissioners in Bankruptcy. Another of his sons is Mr. Rowland Hill, author of the postage reformation; and the fourth is Mr. Frederick Hill, now assistant-secretary to his brother, known for many years past as a valuable public officer in prison inspection. Another son, Mr. Edwin Hill, has achieved an honourable celebrity as one of the joint inventors and patentees of the envelope folding machine, which has so much interested the public at the Great Exhibition.

We are informed that some of the papers left in manuscript by Mr. Hill will be collected in a volume, and perhaps accompanied by a biographical memoir.

MRS. HARRIET LEE.

Aug. 1. In Vyvyan terrace, Clifton, in her 95th year, Mrs. Harriet Lee, one of the authors of "The Canterbury Tales."

Sophia and Harriet Lee were the daughters of Mr. John Lee, a performer at Covent Garden Theatre. Soon after their father's death they opened a school called Belvidere House in Bath, which they carried on for many years with considerable success.

Sophia was the author of the Chapter of Accidents, a comedy performed at the Haymarket in 1780; *Almeyda*, a tragedy, in which Mrs. Siddons personated the heroine, in 1796; *Assignation*, a comedy acted at Drury Lane in 1807; *The Recess*, said to have been the first historical romance

in English, 1783; *The Hermit's Tale*, a ballad, 1787; and the *Life of a Lover*, a novel, in six volumes, 1804. Of these works fuller particulars will be found in the memoir* of Mrs. Sophia Lee, which was given in our Magazine on her death in 1824, vol. xciv. ii. 88.

Harriet appeared on the literary stage a few years after her sister. Her first work was "The Error of Innocence," a novel, in five volumes, 1786. In 1787 she produced "The New Peerage; or, Our Eyes may Deceive us;" a comedy.

She was the principal author of *The Canterbury Tales*, published in five volumes 1797–1805; her sister's only contributions being the *Young Lady's Tale* and the *Clergyman's*. Though harmonizing in mind, the two sisters were unlike in style, and one did not usually assist in the writings of the other. The tale of "Kreutzner," by Mrs. H. Lee, suggested to Lord Byron his tragedy of *Werner*, and in its preface he acknowledged that "the germ of much he had written was discernible in that popular Romance."

Those whose gratification it was to know Mrs. H. Lee, and to enjoy her remarkable conversational powers, could trace in her clear depth of judgment and intellect, her vigorous and comprehensive memory, and facility of arrangement, that combination of the gifts of genius, without which the tale of "Kreutzner" could not have been written. It displays an ever-working imagination weaving its beautiful tissues, an insight into human motives, and a power of pursuing them into the very recesses of the heart, and drawing them forth in all their varieties, to play with characteristic certainty the parts that develop the preconceived plot and moral of the tale.

Mrs. Harriet Lee's other works were *Clara Lennox*, a novel in two volumes, 1797; and *The Mysterious Marriage*, or the *Heirship of Roselva*, a play, 1798.

She was the friend of another literary sisterhood—Jane and Anna-Maria Porter, who were her neighbours at Bristol. More intimate friends she mourned years ago, in the elder portion of the Kemble family—Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble.

The two sisters were among the first to predict the eminence of Sir T. Lawrence, who in his after-life, in acknowledgment of their kindness, and as a memorial of his regard and friendship, presented to

* The novel which was falsely published in her name, as there alluded to, was "*Ormond*;" or, *The Debauchee*, 1810," which we now mention, because it is still attributed to her in *Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica*.

them the portraits of Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble, and the more valuable portrait (one of his very best) of their friend Gen. Paoli. Mrs. Lee retained her large and clear faculties to nearly the last moment of her life.

MR. PIO CIANCHETTINI.

July 21. At Cheltenham, in his 52nd year, Mr. Pio Cianchettini.

He was born in London on the 11th Dec. 1799, and was the second son of F. Cianchettini, of Rome, and of Veronica Dussek. When only five years old he performed in public a sonata of his own composition in the Opera concert-room in London; after which he travelled with his father through Germany, Holland, and France, in each of which countries he exhibited his extraordinary talents with great success, and was even called "Mozart Britannicus." On his return to London he continued his studies, and at eight years old spoke perfectly well the French, English, Italian, and German languages. Immediately after this age he commenced the composition of various instrumental pieces, amongst the rest a grand concerto, which he executed at a concert in London in 1809, receiving the greatest applause. Cianchettini attended Madame Catalini, when first in England, in several of her musical tours, acting as composer and conductor of her concerts; and was re-engaged by that celebrated singer and actress on her return to England in 1822.

Cianchettini married a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Everill, baker, of Worcester, and has left an only son, now about twelve years of age, and of whose acquirements report speaks most favourably. It is hoped that some friends of the deceased will procure his admission to a musical academy.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 30. Aged 35, the Rev. *Thomas Jerrom*, principal of the Money Schools, Bombay, late of Ockbrook, Derbyshire.

June 14. At Erindale, Upper Canada, aged 85, the Rev. *James Magrath*, M.A. Trinity college, Dublin, for many years Rector of the township of Toronto, previously Rector of Shankill, diocese of Leighlin, and formerly of Castlereagh, Roscommon. During the Irish Rebellion, in 1798, he was curate of Killenvoy, co. Roscommon, and in consequence of his exertions in discovering what was called the shocking conspiracy, the then Secretary of State for Ireland authorised him to offer any reward he thought necessary, in order to procure further information regarding that treasonable design. As an acknowledgment of his well-timed and loyal services, Mr. Magrath was presented by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Marquess Cornwallis, with the living of St. Kill, co. Kilkenny. He held commissions of the peace for seven counties, and was deputy-governor of the county of Roscommon. In May, 1827, Mr. Magrath arrived in Canada, and in the same year was preferred to the rectory of the Credit, which he held till the

period of his decease. In addition to the duties of St. Peter's church, he for many years officiated at Hurontario church, on the Centre Road. Mr. Magrath was the senior missionary, and the oldest clergyman in the diocese of Toronto.

June 30. At Kingston, Jamaica, the Rev. *James Dawson*, Rector of St. John's, in that island.

July 3. Aged 66, the Rev. *T. Marshall*, Curate of Eccleston, Lancashire.

July 4. Aged 65, the Rev. *Joseph Gate*, for 33 years Incumbent of Bidstone, Cheshire.

July 6. At Leguan, British Guiana, aged 34, the Rev. *William Hamilton*, Rector of St. Peter's, Leguan, formerly of New Inn Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1849. He was the eldest son of Charles Hamilton, esq. late of Exeter.

July 9. Aged 65, the Rev. *John White*, Rector of Chevington and Hargrave, Suffolk. Both livings were in his own patronage, and he had held them for about thirty-two years.

July 10. At Stonehouse, the Rev. *Robert Francis Stapilton Bree*, Vicar of Tintagel and a magistrate for the county of Cornwall; and formerly of Sydenham, Kent. He was the third and youngest son of the Rev. John Bree, Rector of Mark's Tey, Essex, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. Sir Martin Stapilton, of Myton, co. York, Bart. and was brother to Martin Bree, who took the name of Stapilton on the death of his uncle Sir Martin Stapilton, the eighth and last Baronet, and was father of the present Stapilton Stapilton, esq. of Myton. He was presented to Tintagel by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor in 1835.

At the glebe, Glenary, co. Antrim, aged 70, the Rev. *Ross Jebb*.

July 15. At Compton vicarage, near Salisbury, the Rev. *Edward Player*.

July 16. At Winchester, aged 26, the Rev. *Richard Jaston Ogle*, M.A. Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford.

July 17. Aged 81, the Rev. *Edward Phillips*, Incumbent of East Tytherley, Hants (1802). He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793. He had faithfully performed his parochial duties for nearly fifty years, and had declined preferment, though his income was small.

July 18. At Waddington, Linc. aged 56, the Rev. *Charles John Meredith*, Rector of that parish (1848), and late Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford.

At Pitney, Somerset, aged 74, the Rev. *Joseph Shaw*, Rector of High Ham (1803), in the same county.

July 19. At Kelloe, Durham, aged 74, the Rev. *Robert Birkett*, Vicar of that parish (1814). He was father of the Rev. Robert Birkett, B.D. Fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge.

At Ludlow, the Rev. *Arthur Willis*, Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's grammar-school, and evening lecturer at St. Lawrence's church, in that town. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1831; and, previously to his election to Ludlow school, held the third mastership at Shrewsbury under the distinguished Dr. Kennedy. He married June 27, 1840, Marianne, widow of Capt. Serjeantson, of the 40th regt.

July 20. At Clifton, aged 39, the Rev. *Frederick Myers*, Incumbent of St. John's church, Keswick, Cumberland (1839), and late Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836. He married, in 1839, Fanny, youngest dau. of J. C. Lucas Calcraft, esq. of Ancaster, co. Lincoln, who died in 1840; and secondly, in 1842, Susan-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Marshall, esq. M.P. for Yorkshire, and sister to Lady Monteagle and Mrs. Whewell.

July 24. The Rev. *Charles Arthur Albany Lloyd*, Rector of Whittington (1809) and Vicar of Selatyn (1846), Salop. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809.

July 26. At Messina, Sicily, the Rev. *Matthew Drake Babington*, Incumbent of St. George's chapel, Whitwick (1828), and of the Oaks chapel, Charnwood Forest, Leic. and Rural Dean. He was the only son of the Rev. Matthew Babington, formerly

Vicar of Rothley, Leic. by Elizabeth, only child of Richard Roberts Drake, esq. of Leicester. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816. He married, in 1820, Hannah, daughter of B. Fleetwood Churchill, esq. of Northampton, and had issue one son, Churchill Babington, of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Wellsbourne, Warw. aged 52, the Rev. *Frederick Townsend*, eighth and youngest son of the late Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington Hall, in that county, by Lady Elizabeth Windsor, second daughter of Other-Lewis fourth Earl of Plymouth.

July 27. At Flempton, near Bury St. Edmund's, in his 72d year, the Rev. *Alexander Browne*, M.A. of Branton, Northumberland, and Rector of Flempton with Hengrave (1845).

July 30. At Sancreed, Cornwall, aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Comyn*, Vicar of that parish (1837). He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1808.

Aug. 54, the Rev. *Robert Charles William Wilkinson*, Curate of Middleton, Lancashire. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1821, M.A. 1825.

July 31. At Swinnerton, Staff. aged 69, the Rev. *Christopher Doddsley*, Rector of that place. He was younger brother of W. Doddsley Flamstead, esq. of Little Hallam, co. Derby, and formerly of the Royal Dragoons.

Aug. 2. At Leighton, Salop, aged 78, the Rev. *Robert Maddocks*, Vicar of that place (1816), and Rector of Sidbury (1819). He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1797.

Aug. 4. At Alphington, Devon, aged 71, the Rev. *Richard Ellicombe*, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Exeter. He was the second surviving son of the Rev. William Ellicombe, who had been the previous Rector of Alphington 51 years, whose death, at the age of 86, occurred in April 1831, by his wife Hannah Rous. The late Rector was of Exeter college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1802, M.A. 1811. By his wife Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Swete, of Oxtou House, Devon, he has left one son, and a daughter married to Walter Copleston Ratcliffe, esq. of Warleigh, co. Devon. His remains were followed to the grave by a numerous body of his parishioners, male and female, who had voluntarily assembled to join the members of his family in paying this last token of respect to their pastor, who, in the midst of the enjoyment of vigorous health, had been suddenly removed from them after a few hours' illness.

Aug. 19. At Radwell, Herts. aged 70, the Rev. *Charles John Spencer*, M.A. for 27 years Curate and for 17 years Rector of that parish, and for 43 years Curate of Edworth, Beds. He was the last surviving son of the Rev. Edward Spencer, Rector of Winkfield, Wilts.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. 25, 1850. At Adelaide, S. Australia, aged 47, Capt. Charles William Litchfield, Inspector of Police, leaving a widow and nine children.

Jan. 10, 1851. Major-General George Dean Pitt, K.H. commanding the troops in New Zealand. He entered the Royal African corps as George Dean in 1805. In 1807 he served in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of the Danish islands in that year. He served at the capture of Martinique in 1809. From 1811 to 1814 he served in the Peninsular war, and was present at Albuera, in the actions at Usarge and Almaraz, the siege of Badajoz, the battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, and the Pyrenees, for which he had received the war medal and four clasps. In 1836 he was nominated a Knight of Hanover, in 1837 became Colonel in the army and Inspecting Field Officer of the Leeds Recruiting District, and in Jan. 1840 removed to London as Superintendent of the Recruiting Department, which office he held until his promotion to Major-General Nov. 9, 1846. In

Jan. following he was appointed to the command of the troops in New Zealand. He took the additional name of Pitt in or before 1819.

Feb. 25. At Hobart Town, James Ebenezer Bicheno, esq. barrister-at-law, Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land, formerly of Tynan, Pyle, Glamorganshire. He was called to the bar of the Middle Temple May 17, 1822.

March 14. In Jersey, aged 73, Colonel Daniel Falla. He served in Egypt in 1801, was at Walcheren on Lord Chatham's staff, and at the siege of Flushing. In 1822 he was appointed Town Major at Gibraltar, which post he held for many years, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1838.

On his passage from Ceylon, aged 21, Eusebius Hamilton, second son of the late Rev. Allen Morgan.

March 23. In Van Diemen's Land, aged 73, Thomas Anstey, esq. one of the largest land proprietors and oldest magistrates of the colony, and many years a member of the legislative council: father of Thomas Chisholm Anstey, esq. M.P. for Youghal.

May 19. At Lahore, by his own hand, during delirium, produced by brain fever, aged 25, William Conrad Lochner, H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service.

May 20. On his passage from India, Capt. Frederick William Cornish, Bengal Art. eldest surviving son of the late Charles Cornish, esq. of Gatecombe House.

June 2. At Stonehouse, aged 71, Colonel John M'Callum, R.M. He entered the service Jan. 1798, became First Lieutenant 1803, Captain 1812, brevet Major 1830, Lieut.-Colonel July 1837, Colonel and 2nd Commandant Feb. 1842, and Colonel Commandant of the Plymouth Division Dec. 1847. He retired on full pay April 1849, and was in the receipt of the good-service pension of 150*l*. He was at the capture of the Victorine, French privateer, in boats under his command, in 1800; was at the battle of Trafalgar; the forcing of the Dardanelles and destruction of a Turkish squadron in 1807; and was employed on various occasions in cutting out and destroying enemy's vessels. He commanded the reserve battalion serving in Syria, and the British troops quartered at Acre, in 1841.

At Kurrachee, in India, aged 50, Major Edward Townsend, H.M. 83rd regt. He was the eldest son of the late Horatio Townsend, esq. formerly of Bridgmount, co. Cork, and his maternal grandfather was Lieut.-Gen. Townsend, Inspector-General of his Majesty's forces 1794. He entered the service May 1816, became Lieut. Oct. 1824, Captain Feb. 1826, brevet Major Nov. 1841, Major Dec. 1848. He was appointed, Feb. 1826, by Sir Patrick Ross, then Governor of Antigua, his aid-de-camp and private secretary. Having studied, 1833-4, in the senior department of the R.M. college, Sandhurst, he passed a distinguished examination. In 1838-9 the 83rd regiment, then in Canada, in which he was serving, took part in repelling the invasion of the American sympathisers; and in 1841-2 he was appointed by Major-Gen. Sir Richard Jackson, then commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces in Canada, to execute a military survey of the district of Niagara, in Upper Canada. In 1847-8, during the famine in Ireland, he was appointed by the Board of Works, on account of his high character as an officer and accurate powers of business, Government Inspector of Relief Committees, first in the co. Cavan, and afterwards in the co. Monaghan; and in these capacities he acted on various occasions with much decision and moral firmness, as well as ever-ready kindness. He married, Dec. 29, 1840, his cousin Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. Horace Townsend, of Derry, near Ross-Carbery, co. Cork.

June 5. At Madras, Capt. Frederick Wolley, 14th Bombay Nat. Inf. youngest son of the late Rev. Godfrey Wolley, Rector of Hawbury, and Vicar of Hutton Bushell, Yorks.

June 6. At Kohat, in the Punjab, aged 33, Lieut. William Hay, Bengal Art. only surviving son of the late Robert Hay, esq. E.I.Co's. Navy.

June 12. At Madras, aged 55, John Horsley, esq. Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddalore.

June 21. At Keyford, Frome Selwood, aged 75, the relict of James Candy, esq.

At York, in his 40th year, George Danby, esq. of the firm of Hotham and Danby, brewers. He had been for nearly six years a member of the City Council, and an assiduous advocate of all practical and salutary improvements. His politics were conservative. His funeral was the largest witnessed in York for many years past, being attended by a large assemblage of public and private friends in twenty-four carriages. His body was carried to High Calton.

In Georgetown, Demerara, aged 24, Fitzroy-John, fifth son of the late Major-Gen. Stephen Arthur Goodman.

July 1. At Copenhagen, John McCaul, esq.

July 2. Aged 32, Mr. John Lean Thornton, late of the Norwich circuit, proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Rochester.

July 3. At Cookstown, Capt. Lind. He received a grape shot at the battle of Waterloo, weighing ten ounces, which he kept as a relic, hooped in silver. The shot entered at the breast, and was cut out behind the shoulder three days after the battle. He was reported as killed in the Gazette.

At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Charles Joseph Orman, of Sholdham.

July 4. In Bryanston-sq. aged 71, Sophia-Caroline, widow of Benjamin Harenc, esq. of Fooks Cray Place, Kent.

At Leicester, aged 71, Ann, dau. of the late Mr. John Throsby, author of the History of Leicester, and Excursions in Leicestershire.

At Ryde, the widow of Edward Turner, esq. of Warrington.

At Montreal, Colonel Henry William Vavasour, commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada. He entered the Engineers in 1804, became a first Lieutenant in 1805, a Captain in 1809, a Major in 1813, a brevet Lieut.-Colonel in 1829, and in 1845 a full Colonel. He served in the Peninsular war, and was present at the defence of Cadiz in 1810-11.

July 5. At Thatcham, Berks, John Barfield, esq. In Portland-pl. Alicia, wife of Chas. Elliott, esq.

At the house of her brother-in-law, George Stockdale, esq. Notting-hill-terrace, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Benjamin Ellis, esq. of Liverpool.

Aged 59, in Alpha-road, Regent's-park, Colonel Joseph Edward Greaves Elmsall, of Woodlands, near Doncaster. He was present at the battle of Waterloo as Capt. in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and was placed on half-pay in 1821. On the 13th of Sept. 1823, he entered the South-West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry as Captain of the Tickhill troop, and afterwards became Captain of the 2nd Doncaster troop; he was promoted to be Major 1841, and he was made Colonel 1846. He was put into the commission of the peace for the West Riding in 1839.

At Trull, near Taunton, aged 68, retired Commander Leigh Spark Jack (1840), R.N. of Eastbrook. He was a Lieutenant of 1806, and had seen some service during the war, having been for eighteen years on full-pay.

At Greenwich, aged 36, Ann, wife of Dr. Thomas Oak Mitchell.

Amelia, dau. of the late William Sims, esq. of Hubbards Hall, Essex.

At Bath, aged 63, Anne, wife of John Stone, esq. barrister-at-law, of Henbury, near Bristol.

At Clifton, aged 47, Robert Straton, esq. of Willsbridge House, Glouc. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

July 6. At Watford, aged 81, Thomas Bett, esq. late of the Inland Revenue department, Old Broad-st.

At Brook Green, Middlesex, aged 86, George Bird, esq. an eminent builder, and nearly the whole of his life a resident of Hammersmith. From an humble origin he and his late brother and partner, Mr. William Bird, raised themselves by

their industry and activity to be amongst the most respected and influential men in their neighbourhood. They have been the builders of several public works, amongst which may be noticed the adjacent churches of Turnham Green and Shepherd's Bush. Mr. G. Bird has left several sons, all settled in respectable stations of life.

At Kirkstyle, near Kilmarnock, aged 83, Andrew Deans, esq. lately of Glasgow.

In Lower John-st. Golden-sq. aged 48, William Hills, esq. of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.A.

Aged 77, Jas. Hodder, esq. of Allington, Dorset. In London, William Jenkins, esq. storekeeper in Her Majesty's dockyard, Devonport.

At High Seacombe, Cheshire, Anne, widow of James Johnson, esq. late of Kendal, and last surviving child of William Yate, esq. of Liverpool.

At Plymouth, aged 54, Mary-Cunningham, wife of Lieut. Robert Lethbridge, R.N.

At Exeter, aged 65, Mary-Davis, wife of Paul Measer, esq. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Cox Mason, Rector of Bermondsey.

Elizabeth-Staples, wife of George William Oakes, esq. of Nottingham-place, dau. of the late Robert Fisher, esq. of Mitcham.

At Southam, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Poole, esq.

At the St. Louis theatre, America, Mrs. Shea, formerly Miss Kemble, granddaughter of Stephen Kemble, and grandniece of Mrs. Siddons. During the performance of Jack Sheppard, a large flat iron, suspending a lamp from the ceiling, slipped from its fastenings and fell to the ground, striking Mrs. Shea on the top of the head, when she immediately fell dead upon the stage.

Aged 25, Kosciusko Simmons, esq. youngest son of the late Nathaniel Simmons, esq. of Croydon.

At Teplitz, in Bohemia, aged 49, Wm. Teevan, esq. surgeon, of Bryanston-sq.

At the Priory, near Monmouth, the residence of R. P. Boyd, esq. aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, formerly of Acomb, near York.

At Southwell, Notts, aged 87, Esther, widow of the Rev. Charles Wylde, D.D. Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, and Preb. of Southwell.

July 7. At Whickham, Durham, aged 76, Mrs. Bruce, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Bates, D.D. Rector of Whalton.

At Oxford, aged 62, Alderman Richard Chillingworth Godfrey. He served the office of Mayor a few years since.

Aged 50, S. S. Lowe, esq. Stratford-on-Avon. At the residence of his son, Capt. Mullen, the Governor of the Glasgow prison, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Mullen, K.H. late 1st Royal Regiment. He had seen much arduous service during his lengthened career.

July 8. At Trent Park, of spasm of the heart, in her 40th year, the Lady Agneta-Elizabeth, wife of R. C. L. Bevan, esq. youngest sister to the present Earl of Hardwicke. She was married in 1846.

Aged 73, George Bramwell, esq. of Tynedale-pl. Islington, late of Finch-lane, London, banker.

At Pierrepont, near Farnham, Enna, second dau. of the late Isaac Currie, esq. of Bush-hill.

At Heckley, aged 50, leaving a widow and one daughter, Edward Fenwicke, esq. son of the late James Fenwicke, esq. of Longwitten Hall, by his wife Jane, only child and heir of John Manners, esq. of Long Framlington, all in the county of Northumberland.

In Great James-st. Bedford-row, aged 83, Miss Sarah Penny.

At Dickleburgh Rectory, Norfolk, aged 87, Lydia, relict of the Very Rev. George Stevenson, Dean of Killenora.

July 9. At New Jersey, U.S. Capt. Nenon Armstrong, formerly of the 30th Regt. late Paymaster of the 7th Dragoon Guards, son of Gen. Armstrong, of Bath. He retired on half-pay of the 81st regt. in 1840.

At Brompton, aged 57, Caroline, relict of the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, Minor Canon of

St. Paul's (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for Sept. 1845.) She was the third dau. of Capt. Smart, R. Eng. and has left one son, the Rev. R. D. Barham, and two daughters.

At Blackheath-hill, Mary-Anne, wife of George Blake, esq. formerly of Dover.

At Chertsey, aged 88, John Blenkin, esq.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 84, Mr. James Cretney. He translated Parnell's "Hermit," and other poetic pieces, into the vernacular of the island, and was considered one of the best Gaelic scholars of the day.

Aged 78, George Dobree, esq. of Russell-place, Fitzroy-sq.

At the residence of her son-in-law Robert French, esq. at an advanced age, Mrs. Boniface, mother of Thomas Boniface, esq. chief steward to the Duke of Norfolk.

Ernest Alexander, infant son of the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, and nephew to the Earl of Orkney.

At Nutley, Devonport, Eliza, wife of G. B. Hoffmeister, esq. comm. H.M. steamer Cyclops.

At York-gate, Regent's-park, Lucy Henry Kingston, esq. second son of the late John Kingston, esq. M.P. for Lymington, and nephew of the late L. Knightley, esq. and of the late Rev. Sir John Knightley, Bart. of Fawsley, Northamptonshire.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 68, Octavius Leefe, esq.

At Eccleshall, Tideswell, aged 65, William Newton, esq.

At Lancaster, aged 38, Robert Ripley, esq. M.D. of Whitby.

At Southampton, Col. Wm. Roberts, late R. Art. He entered the service in Dec. 1795; became Lieut. 1797; Captain, 1803; Major, 1814; Lieut.-Colonel, 1827; and Colonel, 1841. He served in the Peninsula from May, 1810, to Oct. 1812, and again from May, 1813, to the end of the war in 1814, including the defence of Cadiz, battle of Barossa, and capture of Seville. He received the gold medal for Barossa, having commanded a field battery.

At Cromer, Charles Whaley Spurgeon, esq. of King's Lynn, second son of the late Rev. C. Spurgeon of Harpley.

Maria-Louisa, dau. of John Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. of Langley, Essex.

In Upper Woburn-pl. aged 80, Joseph Vernon, esq. formerly Receiver of the Fees at the Treasury.

At Chelsfield, Kent, aged 74, Thos. Waring, esq. July 10. At Chertsey, aged 88, John Blenkin, esq.

In Bryanston-sq. Marianne, relict of John Henry Burges, esq. of Parkanaur, Tyrone, and sister of the late Sir William Johnstone, Bart. of Gilford, Downshire.

At Freshwater, I.W. aged 32, Thomas Mayer Carvick, esq. of Wyke, Yorks. and Moat-mount, Middlesex.

At Godstone, aged 72, Charles Newbery, esq.

At Bristol, aged 78, Sophia, widow of John Reynolds, esq. of Blackheath.

In Upper Seymour-st. Mrs. Frederick Ricketts.

At Whitby, aged 54, John Ripley, esq. surgeon.

At Charlton-villa, near Sudbury, Middlesex, on his 82nd birthday, Samuel Tull, esq. of Fenchurch-st.

Aged 93, Constantia-Maria-Burgoynne Wren, eldest and last surviving great-granddau. of Sir Christopher Wren.

July 11. While on a visit at the house of her son-in-law Mr. Joshua Wilson, Highbury-pl. aged 80, Mary-Pearl, wife of Thomas Bulley, esq. of Liverpool.

At Croydon, aged 70, Theodore H. A. Fielding, esq. late Prof. of Civil Drawing at Addiscombe.

Aged 29, Emma, wife of Charles Gardiner Guthrie, esq. of Pall-mall, and only dau. of the late Wm. Sams, esq. of St. James's-st. and East Sheen.

At Warminster, Miss Arundel Harding.

At Glasgow, Charles Hugh James, esq. surgeon, late 39th Regt.

At the residence of her brother Henry Kennedy,

esq. of Bangor, Frances, dau. of the late John Kennedy, of Eltham, formerly of Hammersmith.

At Freshford, Som. aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Eyre Coote Lord, late of E.I.C.S.

At Canterbury, aged 21, Gustavus Matthew Edward, eldest son of Edward MacMahon, esq. formerly of Cadogan-pl.

Aged 79, Sarah, wife of William Reed, esq. of Bedford.

Aged 54, Mr. John Seeley, of Fore-st. one of the Common Councilmen of Cripplegate Ward.

At Bampton, Devon, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Francis Edward Scymour, R.N. She was the second dau. of Charles Cooke, esq. of Bath, was married in 1815, and leaves issue one son, the Rev. Francis Payne Seymour, and two daughters.

At Nunthorpe Hall, Cleveland, Mary-Ann, second dau. of Wm. Simpson, esq.

At Bridgnorth, Susan, wife of Wm. Skelding, esq. surgeon, E.I.Co's. service, and dau. of the late Jas. Wakeman, esq. of Worcester.

Aged 21, Barlow, youngest son of Barlow Slade, of Frome, Somerset, surgeon.

At Stranraer, aged 74, Margaret, relict of John Torrance, esq.

July 12. In London, aged 37, Caroline, second daughter of Lieut.-General Carey.

At Warmley House, Glouc. aged 71, George Madgwick Davidson, esq.

Aged 39, Daniel Bedford Moore, esq. B.A. late of Caius college, Cambridge.

At Gosport, aged 55, Mary-Anne, relict of Charles King Oakley, esq.

At Maidstone, Mary, wife of Captain Gardine Shaw, late of 14th Drag.

In Kentish-town, aged 33, Eliza, wife of Thomas Spalding, esq.

At Brighton, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Story, dau. of the late Caleb Lomax, esq. of Childwickbury, Herts, and widow of Col. John Story.

At Cheltenham, aged 61, Samuel Ferrand Waddington, esq.

In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. Julia, widow of George Warren, esq. of Upper Montagu-st.

July 13. At Andover, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Attwood.

At Northolt, near Uxbridge, William Cotterell Warwick Bingley, eldest son of the late William Cotterell Bingley, of Brompton, solicitor.

At Northbrook House, near Farnham, Dorothy, youngest dau. of the late R. Bustard, esq.

At Darlington, aged 19, Richard, second son of the late Richard Cundell, esq. of London.

Aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Curtois, of Paddington, widow of James Curtois, esq. of Maida-hill.

At her brother's, Guildford-st. Russell-sq. aged 54, Miss Elizabeth Hodson.

At Oakham, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. W. W. Layng, Vicar of Harrowden, co. Nthpton.

Sophia, dau. of Daniel List, esq. of Ryde.

At the Vicarage, Luddington, aged 70, Alice, wife of James Lister, esq. of Ousefleet Grange, Yorks. and Hirst Priory, Linc.

At Capecure, near Boulogne, aged 80, John Stokes, esq.

At Dover, aged 65, Col. Robert Thomson, Royal Engineers. He entered the service in Nov. 1804; Lieutenant, 1805; Captain, 1810; Lieut.-Colonel, 1829; and Colonel, 1846.

Aged 34, Capt. Frederick Woodgate.

July 14. In Portland-pl. aged 50, John Barnard, esq. of Ham-common, Surrey, and of Cornhill, banker. He died in consequence of a cold caught on the night the Queen visited Guildhall.

At Brighton, aged 51, Bradley Beaumont, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, Miss Harriet Bedford, eldest dau. of the late John Bedford, esq. of Fairlawn House, Acton, and of Reigate.

At Southall, Middlesex, Commander Cumberland Reid Hadaway (1846). He entered the navy in 1810, passed his examination in 1816, and was promoted in 1828. His last service was as First Lieut. of the Albion 90, from which ship he was promoted in 1846.

At the Woodlands, Stock, Essex, aged 70, Caroline, widow of James Wm. Prior Johnson, esq.

In Great George-st. Westminster, aged 72, Henrietta, relict of John Gervaise Maude, esq.

At Northfield, aged 51, John Meredith, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Worc. and Stafford. At Plymouth, aged 51, the wife of Capt. Pearce, R.N. formerly Mrs. Arliss.

At Hereford, aged 27, Charles James Powell, formerly of the 49th Regt. eldest son of the late Richard Jones Powell, esq. of Hinton-court, Recorder of Hereford.

July 15. At Hampstead, aged 58, Miss Mary Ann Gibson, dau. of the late William Gibson, esq. of Pentonville.

In Bermuda, aged 40, Mr. Henry Godwin, manager of the estate of Sir Wm. Codrington, Bart. and late of the Lydes farm, Chipping Sodbury, Glouc.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Hugh Goldcutt, esq. of Clarges-st.

At Chessington Hall, near Kingston, Surrey, aged 75, William Greene, esq. late collector of Customs at Leith.

At Brentford, aged 74, William Ralfs, esq. 44 years surgeon to the Westminster Militia.

At Knightsays, near Tiverton, aged 57, Benjamin Bowden Walrond, esq.

At Liverpool, Catharine-Harriet, wife of W. W. Willink, esq.

July 16. At Cincinnati, America, Mr. Davenport, recently lessee of the theatres upon the Cambridge circuit, and father of Miss Davenport, actress, who has achieved many triumphs in her profession in America.

At Wisbech, in her 83rd year, Mary, widow of George England, esq. of Fitcham Abbey, and eldest daughter of the late William Buck, esq. of Morston, Norfolk.

At Bridgetown, Totnes, aged 61, Lieut. Edward Luscombe (1810). He entered the navy in 1804, and served afloat thirteen years. He was in Lord Gambier's flag-ship at Copenhagen, and was in the Implacable 74, in the successful action with the Russian 74-gun ship *Lelewod*. He saw much boat-service in the Baltic, was promoted in Dec. 1810, and as a Lieutenant, served subsequently in the *Cadmus* 10, *Leopard* 50, *Horatio* 88, *Namur* 74, *Granicus* 36, *Topaze* 38, and *Minden* 74.

In Weymouth-st. aged 81, Charlotte, wife of W. A. Weguelin, esq.

July 17. At Albury, Surrey, aged 16, the Hon. Edward Addington, youngest son of the Rev. Viscount Sidmouth.

At Elgin, Robina, wife of Lambert Brickenden, esq. late Capt. 71st Highland Light Inf.

At Camden-road Villas, aged 58, Elizabeth-Monimia, wife of Robert Burford, esq. proprietor of the Panorama Royal, Leicester-sq.

At Eythorne, Kent, Esther, wife of the Rev. W. Copley, of Blakeney, Glouc. She was the author of "Cottage Comforts," "History of Slavery," &c.

At Limehouse, aged 69, Christopher Dowson, esq. Aged 21, George-Septimus, youngest son of the Rev. John Eckley, of Credenhill Court, co. Hereford.

At Loddon, Norf. aged 85, Margaret, widow of T. Holmes, esq. of Martham.

In William-st. Lowndes-sq. aged 27, Mary-Clementina-Marion, wife of Capt. Sir Frederick Nicolson, Bart. R.N. She was the only dau. of James Loch, esq. M.P. and was married in 1847.

In Prince's-st. Stamford-st. aged 57, Edward Pape, esq. surgeon.

Aged 57, Mr. Charles Allen Pettitt, late of Chester-terr. Regent's-park, and Old Steine, Brighton.

At Trosy-park, Denbigh, aged 58, Aneurin Owen, esq. one of the assistant tithe commissioners for England and Wales, and a commissioner for the inclosure of commonable lands; only son of the late Dr. Wm. Owen Pughe.

Aged 70, Edmund Walker, esq. of the Exchequer-office, Lincoln's-inn, and Clifton Villas, Paddington.

July 18. At Lee-grove, Blackheath, aged 69, Thomas Ashton, esq.

In Regent's-park, Miss Caroline Bazalgette.

In Upper Bedford-place, aged 84, the Dowager Lady Mackworth, relict of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. She was Philippa, dau. of the Rev. James Affleck, Vicar of Finedon, co. N'htptn. and sister to the late Sir James and Sir Robert Affleck, Barts. She became the second wife of Sir Digby Mackworth, the third Bart. in 1821, and was left his widow in 1838.

At Papillon Hall, Leic. aged 26, Thomas, only son of Thomas Marriott, esq. of Lamcote house, near Nottingham.

At Southampton, Emma, younger dau. of the late Rev. Robert Ward, M.A. of Thetford.

July 19. Harriet, wife of Edward Nelson Alexander, esq. of Heath-field, Halifax.

At Pentre, Pemb. Elizabeth-Maria, wife of D. A. Saunders Davies, esq. M.P. for Carmarthenshire. She was the only dau. of Col. Owen Philipps, of Williamston, co. Pemb. was married in 1836, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

At Halifax, the widow of H. S. Graves, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 33, Henry Lancaster, jun. esq. of H. M. Ordnance-office.

At Minehead, aged 11, Alexander-John-Fownes, only son of the Rev. A. H. F. Luttrell, Vicar of that place.

At the house of her son-in-law, William K. Greenhill, esq. Canonbury-park, aged 70, Elizabeth-Anne, relict of James Adair M'Dougall, surgeon to her late Majesty Queen Caroline.

At Dublin, aged 86, the widow of Capt. J. O'Beirne, brother to Lucius-Thomas lord Bishop of Meath. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart. by Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Cuffe, esq. of Grange, co. Kilkenny, and was married in 1800.

On his passage home from Halifax, aged 22, John Cadwalader Pugh, Lieut. Royal Regt. youngest son of David Pugh, M.P. of Llanerchydol, Montg.

Aged 74, George Scott, esq. of Ladbroke-terr. Notting-hill.

At Brighton, aged 72, John Standen, esq.

Judith, widow of Richard Williams, esq. of Wolvercote, near Oxford.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Mary, wife of Bartholomew Wroughton, esq. of Woolley Park, Berks, and second dau. of the late William Thos. St. Quintin, esq. of Scampston Hall, Yorksh.

July 20. At Ryecroft, Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 46, James Smith Buckley, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Fielder, esq. of Spars-holt, and eldest dau. of the late William Barnes, esq. of Winchester.

At the Vicarage, St. Woollos, Newport, Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Hawkins.

At the residence of his daughter Mrs. R. Robins, in Leicester, aged 75, the Rev. John Jerard, of Coventry. In early life he accompanied Lord Macartney's embassy to China; and soon after, devoting himself to Missionary work in connexion with the London Missionary Society, embarked on board the "*Duff*," in 1798, and, with other missionaries and their wives, was taken prisoner by the French, off Rio Janeiro. Upon Mr. Jerard's return to England, he entered Hoxton college, in order to prepare for the ministry at home, and subsequently seconded the Rev. George Burder, as pastor of the church in West Orchard Chapel, Coventry, which he held forty-seven years.

Aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of John Kemp, esq. of Poole.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 29, Emily, only child of Francis Stanhope Sinclair, esq. formerly of Manchester-sq. and Mayfield Park, Surrey.

At Margate, aged 92, Robert Wells, esq. formerly of North Down.

July 21. At Bedgebury Park, Kent, the Right Hon. Louisa Viscountess Beresford. She was the youngest dau. of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and first Lord Decies, by Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of John Fitz-Gib-

bon, esq. and sister to the first Earl of Clare. She was first married in 1806 to Thomas Hope, esq. of Depedene, Surrey, the author of *Anastasius*; and had issue three sons, the present Henry Thomas Hope, esq. M.P. for Gloucester; Capt. Adrian John Hope, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who married Matilda Countess Rapp; and Alexander James Beresford Hope, esq. M.P. who married Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter of the Marquess of Salisbury. Mr. Hope died on the 3rd Feb. 1831, and his widow was remarried in 1832 to her cousin William-Carr Viscount Beresford, G.C.B. Duke of Elvas in Portugal, who survives her. Her body was deposited in the family vault, in Kilndown Church, a short distance from Bedgebury Park, which was built at her expense. The coffin bore the following inscription:—"Louisa Viscountess Beresford, who departed this life in the true faith of Christ, July 12, A.D. 1851, aged 68 years."

At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, esq. aged 82, Sarah, relict of Henry Holder Blackburn, esq.

Aged 78. Benjamin Brame, attorney-at-law, for many years one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for Ipswich, and the senior Portman of the borough. He was the first Mayor of Ipswich after the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, and was a man of unbending firmness and uncompromising integrity. He has bequeathed to the town, for charitable purposes, the largest amount that has ever been so devoted to it. By a deed of trust made in 1846 he has vested the sum of 60,000*l.* Consols. in Jeremiah Head, J. B. Alexander, and S. B. Jackman, esqrs., in trust, to pay 13*l.* a-year to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's, to be distributed in bread amongst the deserving poor every Sunday, and a like sum of 13*l.* to be distributed in coals in the same parish on the day after Christmas; the surplus to be paid by the trustees and the incumbent of St. Mary Key, with four of the trustees of Torley's Charity, to be chosen by his trustees and T. B. Ross, esq. in sums of 7*s.* a week, to poor belonging to the several parishes of Ipswich not being in receipt of parish relief. He has also bequeathed 50*l.* to the Suffolk General Hospital; 30*l.* to the Poor Clergy Society; 19 guineas each to the Red Sleeve School and the Friendly Society; and 10*l.* each to the Lancasterian School, Lying-in Charity, and Suffolk Auxiliary Bible Society.

At Kentish-town, Harriet, widow of Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, Bart. and dau. of the late William Hugh Burgess, esq. Her husband died on the 25th Aug. 1850.

Aged 19, Henry Hawarden Gillibrand Fazakerley, esq. of Gillibrand Hall, and Fazakerley House, Lancashire; also, aged 18, Tempest-Wiloughby-Skrimshire, youngest son of Rear-Adm. Sir Andrew P. Green, of James-st. St. James's-park. They were inspecting a coal-mine at Chorley, Lancashire, in which was a good deal of foul air, in company with the underlooker of the works Mr. Billinge, and a sinker, named William Taylor, taking with them a blazing tar-rope to give light. Shortly after their descent, a boy at the mouth of the pit observed a rush of air up the shaft, as if an explosion had taken place. The son of Mr. Billinge and others went down in search of the parties, but the air was so foul that it was some hours before they could venture to the bottom, when the result was that the whole of the party, four in number, had perished. Mr. Fazakerley had succeeded his father in his estates only four weeks before (see our last Number, p. 221).

At Frogmore Lodge, Herts. aged 93, William Hudson, esq.

At Clifton, aged 41, Thomas Fletcher Robinson, esq. late of Endsleigh-st. and Tokenhouse-yard.

Aged 64, wife of Mr. Rowe, auctioneer, Coleman-st., in consequence of being thrown from a pony phaeton in the New Road.

Jane-Percy, dau. of the late Richard Kemble Whatley, esq. of Holtye, Hartfield, Sussex.

July 22. At Portland-terr. St. John's Wood, Katherine-Elizabeth, widow of Richard Bailly, esq.

At Kensington, aged 23, G. J. Bentley, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At the residence of her son, Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Cheshire, Elizabeth, relict of Daniel Buchanan, esq. late of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, aged 29, Susannah-Gertrude, wife of Mark Wilks Collet, esq. and youngest dau. of the Rev. James Eyre.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Edmondson, inventor and patentee of the railway ticket, combining the system of printing and subsequently numbering every ticket. He was originally a cabinet-maker in the establishment of Messrs. Gillow of Lancaster, but in 1839 he filled the situation of station-clerk at Milford, near Carlisle, at 60*l.* per annum. He there contrived a simple but efficient system of checking the traffic, which he had voluntarily adopted for his own satisfaction, but which, under the old system, would have required 3,000 different pass-books at each station, and a corresponding staff of clerks. His system was adopted by the Yorkshire and Lancashire Company, in whose service he rose until he became the chief of the audit department. The printed ticket, and his system of check and counter-check, were gradually adopted by every railway in Great Britain and Ireland.

Aged 69, Commander John Fisher (1814), late principal harbour master of the port of London.

At Heworth, near York, aged 76, Lieut. John Grindred, R.N. (1815).

At Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, aged 87, Sarah, relict of William Johnston, esq. late of Muswell-hill-grove.

At Upway, aged 69, Elizabeth-Masterman, widow of Henry Sherren, esq.

At Compton Castle, Somersetshire, aged 7, Elizabeth-Geraldine, eldest dau. of Mr. Eveleigh Wyndham.

July 23. Of brain fever, aged 12, the only son of Henry Grattan, esq. M.P.

At Enfield, aged 52, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Lisburn. She was the second dau. of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. by Lady Elizabeth Vaughan, dau. of Wilmot 1st Earl of Lisburn. She was married to her cousin the present Earl in 1835, and has left issue three sons and one daughter.

At Lampley-court, Pemb. aged 73, Charles Mathias, esq.

At Sandwich, aged 49, Isaac Witherden, esq.

July 24. In Rye-lane, Peckham, aged 79, John Brompton Cuning, esq.

At his residence, Crygic, Cardiganshire, aged 74, David Davies, esq.

In Belgrave-sq. aged 70, Geo. Haldimand, esq.

At Cheltenham, Elizabeth-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late William Langton, esq. of Sutton, Surrey, and formerly of Cippenham, Bucks.

At Lodway House, St. George's, Bristol, aged 52, Nicholas Jersey Lovell, M.D.

Aged 67, John Munton, esq. of the firm of Munton, Draper and Munton, solicitors, Banbury.

Aged 81, Benj. Parham, esq. of Ashburton, Devon, father of the judge of the county courts of Worcestershire.

Suddenly, at Liverpool, aged 26, Frederick Thomas Puleston, late of H.M. 6th Foot, youngest son of Sir R. Puleston, Bart. of Emral, Flintshire.

At Sunderlandwick, Ursula, relict of Horner Reynard, esq.

At Hudscomb, Chittlehampton, aged 93, Miss Lucilla Rolle, sister of the late Lord Rolle.

At Peachfield, Great Malvern, aged 78, Phillis-Bown, relict of Sir Edward Thomason, late of Birmingham, and since of Warwick.

July 25. At Epping, Capt. Henry Francis Barker, late of the Madras Fusiliers. He retired in 1835.

In Hyde Park-place, aged 15 weeks, Thomas Alexander Cochrane, infant son of Lord Cochrane.

In Burton-st. after 56 years' service in the General Post Office, aged 71, William Milliken, esq.

At Old Quebec-st. Eliza, wife of Thomas Small-

wood Richards, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Vincent, esq.

At Bristol, in his 83d year, William Terrell, esq. He was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, where he carried on a successful business as a button-factor. He served several parochial offices, and by his cordial manners and blameless life obtained the esteem and affection of his neighbours.

At Tannah, William Eastfield Wilkinson, esq. 21st Bombay N.I., son of the late Rev. M. Wilkin-son, Rector of Redgrave and Nowton, Suffolk.

July 26. At Bilboa Park, Aberdeenshire, aged 82, Margaret Auldjo, the last surviving dau. of John Auldjo, esq. of Portlethen, Kincardineshire, and of Aberdeen.

At Okehampton, aged 51, Anthony William Johnson Deane, esq. of Webbery House.

At Cheltenham, Sophia, widow of Joseph Harris, esq. of Liverpool.

In Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 92, Isabella-Anne, dowager Viscountess Hawarden. She was the only dau. of Thos. Monck, esq. and sister to Charles-Stanley 1st Viscount Monck. She became the third wife of Cornwallis first Viscount Hawarden more than seventy-four years ago, on the 3d June 1777, and was left his widow in 1803, having had issue the present Viscount (who succeeded his half-brother in 1807,) and thirteen other children, of whom two are the Viscountess Lifford and Lady Dunalloy. Her husband was born in 1729, and his youngest son, the Hon. Francis Maude, now Commander R.N. in 1798.

At Wandsworth, Mary-Annabella, youngest child of Dr. Bence Jones.

Aged 80, Wm. Jones, esq. of Rockhampton-glouce, Glouc.

At Penrith, Lieut.-Col. George Francis Macleod, C.B. late Royal Engineers. He entered the service in 1801, became Captain 1806, Major 1812, and Lieut.-Colonel 1817. He served the campaign in Calabria under Sir John Stuart, and was present at the siege of Maida; afterwards in the Peninsula, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. He received the silver war medal with three clasps.

At Richmond, aged 72, John Gilbert Meynott, esq. of Christ Church, Surrey.

At Elmwood, near Glasgow, aged 57, Duncan Morrison, esq. sen.

At Brookside, Crawley, Sussex, aged 63, Mary, relict of James Ormond Norman, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.

In St. George's-road, Notting-hill, aged 76, Emilia, widow of Richard Shiel, esq. of Cadiz.

At Wides, near Plymouth, aged 76, Mary, relict of Francis Toms, esq.

July 27. At Gomersal, near Leeds, Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Wormald, esq. banker, of London.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 72, Thomas Clarke, esq.

At Grove House, St. David's, Sophia-Anna, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Davies.

In Scotland, Lieut.-Colonel James Oliphant Clunie, C.B. 44th Regt. He entered as Ensign in the Royals in 1813, became Lieut. 1814, Captain 1826, Major in 1838, and Lieut.-Colonel 1843. He served with the Royals in the second American war, and was present at the siege and attack of Fort Erie in 1814. Afterwards he served in India with the 3rd Buffs, which he commanded at the battle of Punniar in Dec. 1843. For his services on this occasion he received the medal, and was, in 1844, nominated a Companion of the Bath.

In London, aged 81, Sir Page Keble Dick, of Port Hall, near Brighton, Sussex, ninth Baronet of Braid, Scotland. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Charles Dick, esq.

Aged 58, Mary-Ann, wife of Montague Gosset, esq. of Broad-st. Buildings.

At Edinburgh, Harriet, wife of Chas. Hutchins, esq.

At Wadsley Grove, near Sheffield, aged 33,

George Matthewman Jervis, esq. of the firm of Vickers and Jervis, solleitors, Sheffield.

At the Rectory, Kentisbeare, Devon, aged 49, Frances-Anne, wife of the Rev. R. A. Roberts, formerly of Christchurch, Monm.

At Hartland, Devon, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Henry Rowe, esq. and widow of John Galsworthy, esq.

July 28. At Naples, aged 37, Robert, eldest surviving son of the late Charles Bage, esq. of Shrewsbury.

Aged 83, Joseph Clarke, esq. of Hull, brother to the Rev. Wm. Clarke, of Burstwick. The deceased was the managing trustee of the Theatre Royal, Hull, for nearly 40 years.

In Bartholomew-close, aged 62, Geo. Crofton, esq. At the residence of his brother-in-law, Little-hampton, aged 30, Edward Ellis, esq.

At Staines, Elizabeth-Ann, second dau. of the late Lieut. John Franklyn, of Margate.

In Albany-st. Regent's-park, aged 48, Benjamin Phelps Gibbon, esq. son of the late Rev. B. Gibbon, Vicar of Penally, Pemb.

At the vicarage, Walton-on-Thames, aged 52, Anna-Maria-Ellen, widow of the Rev. Thomas Hatch, whom she survived but one month.

At Halesworth, Suffolk, Mary, wife of Edwin Haward, M.D. eldest dau. of the Rev. B. Philpot, Great Cressingham rectory, Norfolk.

At Fermoyle, Jane, relict of David Reid, esq. of Mill Bank, co. Cork.

At Poplar, aged 39, Thomas Rofe, esq. of the island of St. Helena.

July 29. At Putney, aged 53, Charles Brunskill, esq.

In Welbeck-st. aged 78, George Buteher, esq. brother of the late Thomas Buteher, esq. of Northampton.

Aged 72, Jas. Coles, esq. of Old Park, Clapham.

At Taunton, aged 84, Mary, wife of James Dunsutoy, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. John Hinton, Rector of Chawton, Hants.

In Cadogan-pl. aged 48, Capt. William Ellis, late of the Bengal army, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Ellis, 25th Light Dragoons.

At Peckham, aged 86, Matthew Flower, esq. late of St. John's, Southwark.

Aged 77, George Kelly, esq. of Mucklon, Galway.

In St. John's-wood-road, aged 80, Harriett, widow of Thomas Reynolds, esq.

In the Savoy, Strand, aged 77, Anne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Steinkopff.

July 30. At Greenwich, aged 62, Lieut. James Hilary Andoe, R.N. He entered the service in 1804 on board the Greyhound 32, and was employed for eleven years on full pay, but had received no appointment since his promotion to Lieutenant in 1818.

At Brompton, aged 83, Robert Ashton, esq.

At Islington, aged 66, Francis Banner, esq. formerly of Horton, Northumberland.

At Northampton, aged 56, Thomas Herbert Cooke, esq. land steward to the Earl Fitzhardinge.

At Sidmouth, aged 61, Theresa, wife of C. W. Johnson, esq. Great Torrington.

In Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of William Knott, esq.

At Southampton, Charles Long, esq. solicitor.

At Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire, aged 73, Hollis Solly, esq. of Toll-end, Staffordshire, accidentally drowned while bathing in the sea.

At Clifton, Jessy, wife of John Walker, esq. of Craufordtown, Dumfriesshire.

July 31. At Cheadle, aged 52, John Catlow, esq. deputy clerk of the County Court, a solicitor in extensive practice, and for seventeen years one of the coroners of the county of Stafford.

Aged 50, Ann-Sophia, wife of George Cope, esq. of Tettenthal Lodge, near Wolverhampton, and dau. of the late Dr. Harwood, of Lichfield.

In Gray's-inn, aged 37, Compton Reade, esq. only son of Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. of Shipton Court, Oxfordshire.

Aged 50, Caroline-Jenkins, wife of Christopher

Robson, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, and of Clifford's-inn, London, solicitor.

At Clevedon, Somerset, aged 69, John Webb, esq. of Chigwell-row, Essex.

Lately. At Hereford, aged 41, Robert Archibald, esq. He had twice served the office of mayor of that city.

At Lausanne, on his way home from India, aged 49, John Fergusson Cathcart, of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Lord Alloway, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland. He was appointed a writer in 1821.

At Linden, aged 83, Count Von Kielmannsegge, the Hanoverian general. He was born at Ratzebourg, in the duchy of Lauenburg, in the year 1768, entered the army in 1793, and served against the French at Nieupoort in Holland, at Hamburg, at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, where he commanded a brigade.

At Haverfordwest, aged 58, Jos. Tombs, esq.

At Ipswich, Nathaniel James Turner, esq. of Stoke Newington, and the Hermitage, Old Ford.

Aug. 1. At Pentonville, aged 55, Johannis, wife of J. R. Farre, M.D.

At Wellborough, aged 81, Ann, relict of Francis Gibbon, esq.

At her son's, Clay-hill, Walthamstow, aged 84, Sarah, relict of Capt. George Hooper, H.C.S.

At St. Asaph, aged 51, Mr. Hugh Hughes, bookseller, of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

At Camden-town, Frances-Hannah, wife of Edward Ingpen, esq. and youngest dau. of W. Abbot, esq. Registrar of the Court of Canterbury.

At Trevalgass House, near Stratton, aged 67, James Lowe, esq.

At Buckingham, aged 48, Rebecca, wife of Major Macdonald.

In Park-road, Stockwell, aged 60, Harriot, relict of George Mansfield, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde-park.

Aged 41, the Hon. Charles John Murray, brother to the Earl of Mansfield. He was the second son of the third Earl by Frederica, daughter of Archbishop Markham of York. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and married in 1835 the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Anson, sister to the Earl of Lichfield; who survives him with two sons.

At Nunwick Hall, Cumberland, Emma-Jane, wife of R. W. Saunders, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law Capt. Powney, R.N. in Exeter, aged 71, Rebecca, widow of William Willie, esq. of Kingston, Hants.

Aged 79, Rd. Wright, esq. surgeon, Rotherhithe.

Aug. 2. At Little Houghton, Northamptonsh. aged 75, Frances, widow of Richard Dowding, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

At Margate, aged 60, James Elliott, esq. many years one of the Masters of the Royal Academy.

In Woburn-sq. William Hamilton, esq.

At Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Jackson, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.

Aug. 3. At the residence of his nephew, Louth, aged 74, Edward Allison, esq. After an absence of nineteen years in various parts of the continent, he arrived at the place of his nativity on the 25th ult. in his usual health and spirits, but on the following day, whilst viewing the alterations in the town, was seized with sudden illness which terminated fatally.

At Buckland, aged 49, William Cary, esq. late Adjutant of the Royal Dockyard Battalion.

Aged 76, Thomas Dodson, esq. of Normanton.

At Great Malvern, aged 66, Ludovic James Grant, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 81, William Oxenford, esq.

At Milbrook, Child Okeford, Elizabeth, wife of George Peach, esq.

Aged 58, Harriette, wife of William Sandys, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl.

Aug. 4. At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 73, Mrs. Maria Austin, eldest dau. of the late Major Anthony Austin, of that town, and sister of the late Rev. Anthony Austin, Rector of Alderton, and Vicar of Littleton Drey.

Aged 81, R. Bodle, esq. of Woolston Hall, Chigwell.

Aged 81, Harry Dobree, esq. of Beau Séjour, late President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Guernsey, of which he was one of the founders.

Lavinia-Spencer, fifth surviving dau. of the late Joseph Fincher, esq. of Brompton.

At Devonport, aged 39, Cornelius W. Fox, esq.

Aged 46, John Godfrey, esq. Bayswater, late of Bishop's Cleeve, near Cheltenham.

At Wareside, Herts, aged 23, David-Henry, only surviving son of the late Rev. David Fulford Harridge, of Lamarsh rectory, Essex.

In London, Sarah, wife of Capt. G. J. Hunter, R. Art. of Leamington, youngest dau. of the late E. Alanson, esq. of Wavertree, Lanc.

Aged 74, Thomas Wright Lawford, esq. of Carreg Cenen, Landilo Vawr, Carmarthenshire.

In Cadogan-pl. in his 3d year, Frederick-Wellesley, youngest child of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Augustus Liddell.

At St. Andrew's-pl. Regent's Park, aged 79, Mrs. Charlotte Peyps.

At Bradwell, Mary-Ann-Large, eldest dau. of the late George Price, esq. of Campden, Glouc.

At Gloucester-pl. aged 94, Lady Louisa Stuart, youngest daughter of John Earl of Bute, K.G. the prime minister, and the grand-daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. To this lady we owe the charming "Introductory Anecdotes" prefixed to the late Lord Wharcliffe's edition of Lady Mary's Works. Lady Louisa remembered to have seen her grandmother, Lady Mary, when at old Wortley's death that celebrated woman returned to London after her long and still unexplained exile from England. Lady Louisa herself was a charming letter-writer, and her correspondence with Sir Walter Scott—which we hope to see published in our own time—will, it is said, fully sustain the Wortley reputation for wit and beauty of style, while it will exhibit a poet in a very different character from that in which another poet figures in his celebrated correspondence with her grandmother, Lady Mary. Some of Scott's letters to Lady Louisa are included in Mr. Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter—Athenæum*.

Aug. 5. At Gravesend, while in a warm bath, Maria, fourth dau. of the late Nehemiah Bartley, of Bristol, esq.

At Cheddar, of bronchitis, aged 86, Samuel Birch, esq. formerly an alderman of Bristol.

At Dulwich, aged 89, Anthony Harding, esq.

At Shacklewell, aged 54, Harriet, wife of Col. Landmann.

In Glengall-grove, aged 51, Elizabeth, relict of William Seales, esq.

At Cheltenham, Hannah-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. C. Western.

Aug. 6. At Clifton, aged 26, Eugenia-Cicely, fourth surviving dau. of the late B. H. Browne, M.D. Physician to the Forces.

In Grove-road, St. John's Wood, aged 80, retired Capt. Edward Hutchinson, R.N. He entered the navy in 1782, and saw much active service before receiving his first commission in 1796. He was acting Lieut. of the *Inconstant* 36 in Adm. Hotham's action of the 13th March that year, and when she captured the *Unité* 34 on the 20th April. A few weeks after leaving the *Inconstant* he was promoted to Commander in Oct. 1797. From June 1803 to Nov. 1814, he was agent for prisoners at war at Chatham; and from June 1815 to Feb. 1816, he occupied the same position at Plymouth. He accepted the retired rank of Captain in 1840.

At Raithby rectory, aged 24, Anne Dobbs Morley, second dau. of the Rev. William Morley, Rector of Mavis Enderby.

At Carmarthen, Adam Murray, esq. of London, and of Brocastle, Glamorganshire.

At Parville, Isle of Man, aged 66, George Quirk, esq. Her Majesty's Receiver General and Water Bailiff for the Island. He had also been Private Secretary successively to three Lieut.-Governors of the Island.

At Windsor, aged 69, Joseph Arthur Stanford, M.D. who had very successfully practised in that town for the last 30 years. Dr. Stanford served with the expedition to Hanover in 1805; at the capture of Madeira in 1807; and subsequently in the Peninsula, with the Buffs and the 29th. He was present in Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, in the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Albuera, in retreat to and defence of the lines of Torres Vedras, the pursuit of Messina, the actions of Pombal, Redinha, and Campo Mayor, and first siege of Badajoz. In 1814 he accompanied the expedition to America, and was present at the attack and capture of the forts of Castine and Machins. He served also in the campaign of 1815, including the capture of Paris. He received a medal and clasps for the battles of Talavera and Albuera. Dr. Stanford has left no family.

Aged 77, Amelia, relict of W. G. Daniel Tyssen, esq. late of Foley House, Foulden Hall, Norfolk, and Farleigh House, Sandgate. She was only surviving dau. of Capt. John Amherst, R.N. by Mary, sister of Francis Tyssen, esq. of Hackney and Foulden. She was married in 1794; her husband took the additional name of Tyssen in 1814, and died in 1837, having had issue four sons and four daughters.

Aug. 7. In Lansdowne-road, South Lambeth, aged 82, Thomas Barrett, esq. of Mark-lane.

At Frenchay-lodge, aged 80, Susan, relict of Samuel Brice, esq.

At Aydach House, the residence of her brother, Charlotte, wife of Prestwood Lucas, M.D. of Brecon. In Wimpole-st. aged 21, Stewart Malton, of Trinity college, Cambridge, youngest son of the late William Malton, esq.

At Kingstown, aged 48, William Barker Palgrave, esq. eldest son of the late William Palgrave,

esq. many years collector of H. M. Customs at Dublin, and previously at Great Yarmouth, Norf. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 81, Diana, widow of Thomas Tatum, esq.

Aug. 8. Aged 78, James Shudi Broadwood, esq. of Lyne Newdigate, Surrey.

At the residence of his brother, in London, aged 48, Christopher Davison, esq. late of Harlepool.

At Lausanne, Miss Caroline Forbes.

At the residence of the Right Hon. John Nicholl, in Belgrave-square, aged 42, Horatia, wife of Thomas Gaisford, esq. She was the dau. of the late Rear-Adm. C. Fielding, by Lady Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Davenport Talbot, esq. and dau. of Henry-Thomas 2d Earl of Ichester. She was consequently sister to the Countess of Mount-Edgcombe, and half-sister to Mr. Fox-Talbot.

In Mansfield-st. Lieut.-Col. James Ballard Gardiner, late of the 1st Life Guards. He entered the army in 1803, served with the 50th in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, in the campaigns in Portugal and Spain in 1808-9, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. In 1809 he also served in the expedition to Walcheren. From 1810 to 1813 he again served in the Peninsula, and at Vittoria, in the latter year, was very severely wounded. He had received the war medal with four clasps.

At Norbury Park, Surrey, aged 15, Leonard, son of Mr. Grissell.

In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 83, Henry Langley, esq.

At Great Malvern, Lucy-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Richard Moland, esq. of Springfield House, Warw.

Aug. 24. At Pittville Parade, Cheltenham, aged 32, William-Dixon, third son of Thomas Badge, esq. of the Hill, Dudley.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
July 26 .	486	301	169	—	956	473	483	1383
Aug. 2 .	541	269	196	10	1016	515	501	1451
„ 9 .	548	310	180	—	1038	536	502	1477
„ 16 .	565	317	179	—	1061	530	531	1500
„ 23 .	502	262	184	8	956	502	454	1455

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, AUG. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
41 4	26 4	21 9	27 0	30 8	27 2

PRICE OF HOPS, AUG. 25.

The reports are more favourable than last month, the fine weather having forced the hops more than was expected. Still a great portion of the crop is lost.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, AUG. 25.

Hay, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 1s. to 1l. 10s.—Clover, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, AUG. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 25.	
Mutton	2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	Beasts	4642 Calves 383
Veal	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs	31,560 Pigs 395
Pork	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.		

COAL MARKET, AUG. 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 12s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts, 11s. 0d. to 13s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 39s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	57	68	55	29, 72	fair, cloudy,
27	60	69	60	, 91	do. do.
28	67	70	61	, 81	do. do. rain
29	67	74	61	, 81	do. do. do.
30	63	89	58	, 88	do. do. hy. rn.
31	57	67	63	, 97	do. do. do.
A. 1	63	75	63	, 98	do. do.
2	65	75	67	30, 04	do. do.
3	65	76	65	, 09	do.
4	65	75	62	, 24	do.
5	63	68	58	, 26	do.
6	63	67	57	, 21	do.
7	58	72	62	, 11	do. do.
8	61	77	57	, 04	do. do.
9	61	69	58	, 08	do. do.
10	58	65	58	, 11	do. do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	56	68	63	30, 11	fair, cloudy
12	63	79	63	, 04	do. do.
13	63	80	64	29, 94	do. do. rn. ltng.
14	68	73	63	, 91	do. do. slht. rn.
15	67	75	61	, 92	do. do.
16	63	74	64	30, 01	do. do. do. do.
17	69	66	61	29, 94	do. do. hy. srs. l.
18	61	65	54	30, 13	do. do.
19	56	66	57	, 36	do.
20	63	74	63	, 27	do.
21	64	75	64	, 08	do.
22	68	78	64	, 03	do.
23	63	73	59	29, 97	do. do.
24	60	68	56	, 81	do. do. hy. srs.
25	60	68	55	30, 10	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ⁷ / ₈	99	—	97 ¹ / ₈	—	—	58 pm.	48 51 pm.
29	216 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	99	—	—	—	262	60 57 pm.	50 47 pm.
30	216 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	98 ⁷ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	57 59 pm.	47 50 pm.
31	216 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	99	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	—	59 56 pm.	46 pm.
1	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	98 ⁷ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	—	107 ³ / ₄	—	—	45 pm.
2	—	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	98 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	261 ¹ / ₂	58 pm.	44 47 pm.
4	215 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	99	7 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	—	262 ¹ / ₂	54 57 pm.	44 47 pm.
5	216	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	99	7 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	54 pm.	46 48 pm.
6	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	99	7 ³ / ₈	97	—	263	55 pm.	48 46 pm.
7	215	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	—	—	263	—	46 49 pm.
8	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	—	107 ¹ / ₄	—	55 pm.	49 47 pm.
9	216	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	262	55 58 pm.	49 pm.
11	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	99	—	—	—	—	54 57 pm.	49 46 pm.
12	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	—	54 57 pm.	49 46 pm.
13	215 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	—	—	261	57 pm.	46 49 pm.
14	215 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	96 ³ / ₄	99	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	260 ¹ / ₄	58 pm.	47 50 pm.
15	—	97 ¹ / ₄	96 ³ / ₄	99	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	—	58 pm.	50 46 pm.
16	—	97 ¹ / ₄	96 ³ / ₄	99	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	262	55 58 pm.	50 46 pm.
18	215 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₈	96 ¹ / ₈	98 ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	—	54 pm.	54 57 pm.
19	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₈	96 ¹ / ₈	98 ⁷ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	—	—	262	57 54 pm.	47 44 pm.
20	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₄	96 ¹ / ₈	99	7 ¹ / ₂	—	107 ³ / ₄	—	35 56 pm.	44 47 pm.
21	215 ³ / ₄	97	96	99 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	260	54 57 pm.	47 48 pm.
22	215 ³ / ₄	97	96	99 ¹ / ₈	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	—	—	45 49 pm.
23	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₄	96	99	—	—	—	—	57 pm.	49 pm.
25	215 ³ / ₄	97 ¹ / ₈	96	99	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	—	57 pm.	49 46 pm.
26	—	97 ¹ / ₈	96	98 ⁷ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	—	—	262	54 57 pm.	49 46 pm.
27	216	97	96 ¹ / ₄	98 ⁵ / ₈	7 ³ / ₈	—	—	260 ¹ / ₂	53 56 pm.	46 49 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1851.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HEAD OF CROMWELL.—"MR. URBAN,—From the 'Minor Correspondence' of the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1851, there seems to be an interest afloat concerning the pictures and busts of Oliver Cromwell. The writer of this saw some years ago an embalmed head, which was supposed to be the identical head which was placed on Westminster Hall between the heads of Ireton and Bradshaw. It really bore a resemblance to Oliver Cromwell. The spike and part of the pole were also seen at the same time. It then belonged to a Mr. Wilkinson, a medical gentleman well known in his profession. He is not living. Some inquiry should be made concerning it. It was publicly exhibited by Cox at his museum at the beginning of the French Revolution, about 1792.—Yours, &c. P. Q."

[We have heard of these presumed relics before. Their validity was considered some years ago by the gentleman most competent to determine such a question, and satisfactory evidence obtained that the head in question could not be that of Cromwell. Perhaps some correspondent will set the question at rest in our pages.—ED.]

In our Memoir of the late EARL OF DERBY (August, p. 191) we copied the report then circulated by the newspapers that the Earl had bequeathed his magnificent menagerie and aviary to Her Majesty, or, failing her acceptance, to the Zoological Society, of which his Lordship was President. The facts which gave rise to this report are these:—Lord Derby did not make any bequest of his collection of living animals, but expressed a wish, shortly before his decease, that Her Majesty and the Society should each select a species. The Zoological Society has made choice of a valuable series of antelopes of great variety, said to be worth eight hundred or a thousand pounds; and Her Majesty, it is expected, will select a very beautiful and rare series of eight swans, all of pure white, excepting the head and upper portion of the neck, which are black. The rest of the collection, consisting of 345 mammals and 1,272 birds, is to be sold by auction. The sale will take place at Knowsley during the week commencing October 6th. On Monday the deer will be sold; Tuesday, the antelopes; Wednesday, the cattle, goats, sheep, and llamas; Thursday, the zebras, kangaroos, rodents, lemurs, armadilloes, and dogs; and on Friday and Saturday the birds. The catalogue occupies fifty quarto pages.

Roman Antiquities at Loges near Fécamp.—In January last some labourers employed by M. Fauques-Lemaitre, of Bolbec, to make a road in the forest of Loges to his property at Fongueusemare, discovered a large jar or *dolium* of baked earth, covered with a red patera, and containing a beautiful glass urn filled with burnt bones. Informed of the discovery by means of the public papers, the Abbé Cochet proceeded immediately to Loges. The appearance of the soil and a slight excavation enabled him at once to recognise in the midst of this lonely wood the site of an ancient cemetery, which the new road had cut through. Assured of the fact, he deferred to a more favourable season an exploration, which he completed on the 15th of August. The total number of vases exhumed, either in the road or on the sides, amounts about 120, of which 50 at least contained ashes and burnt bones. Among them is a Samian patera with the potter's name, DAMINI.M. The glass urns afford the names of two makers, who appear to be of the same family. They are FRONT.S.C.F. and F.P.FRONT.—From the *Vigie de Dieppe*.

MR. URBAN,—On one of the fly-leaves in MS. No. 695 in the University Library, Cambridge, are the following lines. Are they not worth preserving?

In older time an antient custome was
In waightie matters to sweare by ye masse,
But when ye masse was downe ye old men note
They swore by the crosse of ye gray grote;
And when ye crosse was likewise held in scorn,
Then faith and troth was all the oath was sworne.
But when faith and troth were lost both,
Then God dam' me was a common oath.
Soe custome got decorum by gradation,
Masse, crosse, faith, troth outsworne, yre came
damnation.

Also, on the fly-leaf at the end of the volume of music, MS. No. 43, bound up with No. 44,—

Mark this lesson,—
Serue God euer.

Credit	}	not all yt thou	}	Hearst.
Say				Thinkest.
Desire				Seest.
Spend				Hast.
Doe				Maist.

But of all thinges take heed of the beginninge;
See the middle, and praise the endinge;
Doo that web is good, say that is true;
Cherish old friends, chaung for no new.

C.

VAGA's letter has been received. We are obliged to him.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF EDMUND BURKE, RELATIVE TO HIS
OFFICE OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL AND THE INTERPRETATION
OF HIS OWN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

EDMUND BURKE was Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces from the 10th of April, 1782, to 31 July, 1782. His successor, to whom I shall have occasion also to refer, was Colonel Isaac Barré, a distinguished member of Parliament, and one of many to whom the Letters of Junius are attributed.

When Burke was paymaster the accounts of his office were examined by the Auditors of the Imprests; but, as in those days the auditing of the accounts was generally very much in arrear, the office of the two Auditors had been abolished before Burke's accounts were passed, and the duty of examining the public accounts entrusted in the meantime to commissioners appointed by letters patent. To these commissioners the accounts of Mr. Burke were made over for examination and final allowance.

By an Act "for the better regulation of the Office of the Paymaster-General of the Forces," passed in 1783, the account of the paymaster was to be "signed and ATTESTED" by every Paymaster-General who should have paid or discharged any part of the said account, "the first account to commence on the 10th of April, 1782, [the period of Burke's commencement] and to end the 24th day of December following."

On the 14th February, 1794, Mr. Burke was called upon by the commissioners to sign and attest his ac-

counts. In answer to which he wrote as follows:

"So far as I am concerned, I have no reason not to believe the above account to be true.

"EDM. BURKE."

This not being sufficient attestation to satisfy the commissioners, he was informed thereof on the 17th March, 1794, by a letter from Mr. Wigglesworth, the inspector to whom his accounts had been entrusted for examination; and again called upon to attest his account as required by the Act. "I am likewise," he writes, "directed to transmit to you for your information a copy of the oath, from which, being in the ancient and accustomed form of words used in the Court of Exchequer on like occasions, the board do not think themselves authorised to deviate." In the same letter, Mr. Wigglesworth further acquaints him that a clerk from the Audit Office would attend him with his account to one of the Barons of the Exchequer, or the Cursitor Baron, whenever he should appoint, the board hoping at the same time that he would fix an early day for that purpose.

The following is the oath which the commissioners called on Burke to make:—

"The right honourable Edmund Burke, late Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces from the 10th of April to the 31st July, 1782, maketh oath that the several accounts in this book contained for the

period above mentioned are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief."

To Mr. Wigglesworth's letter Mr. Burke returned the following verbal answer :—

" Mr. Burke can have no knowledge or belief on the subject : the Act was intended that from the moment of his quitting the office he should have none—nor any means of knowledge or belief. He may safely swear that it is true for anything he knows to the contrary."

On the 28th March, 1794, Mr. Wigglesworth informed Mr. Burke by letter that no answer had been given to the application of the board, and that unless he attested his account as required by the Act, the commissioners would be obliged to take such measures for compelling him "as their duty shall prescribe."

To this Mr. Burke made the following reply.

To John Wigglesworth, Esq.

" 5 April, 1794.

" Sir,—I have received frequent applications to swear to the best of my knowledge and belief in a matter of which I have no knowledge or memory at all. I have not, as you assert, declined to give an answer to your requisition, but have sent a verbal message by the gentleman who brought me the copy of the attestation required, to the effect that I was perfectly willing to swear an attestation, of which I sent a copy,—viz. That the accounts were true for anything I know to the contrary ; and this in the earliest way I could think of I sent by the same gentleman, and in return I have received the letter you thought proper to write to me. You assume a tone of authority, as if I was a public accountant, which I am not, having no public money in my hands, as I believe you know, nor any public accounts whatsoever relative to the Pay Office in my custody. The purpose of the Bill which I carried through the House, for regulating the Pay Office, was to make that office not a private office, as it had been before, but a public office ; and that the Paymaster-General should when he was out of the office have no further concern in or trouble about it. The Paymaster-General named in that Act is always the Paymaster-General for the time being. If you can make out that I have any account, or any public money in my hands, I shall be very ready to produce the one or pay the other ; if not, you will have the sense to look for them where they can be found. As to the menaces of

your letter, you may do what you please. I am at present very busily employed in my parliamentary duties, and have not time for a further correspondence with you, or for troubling myself further than I have above expressed my willingness to do.

" I am, Sir, &c.

" EDM. BURKE."

The Commissioners' next proceeding was to lay the case, with the correspondence, before the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, for their opinion. The then law officers of the Crown (John Scott and John Mitford) giving it as their opinion, "That Mr. Burke is not only bound to attest the truth of it, but that the Commissioners cannot reckon it as a perfect account unless it shall be so attested ; and that they may, moreover, under the 25th George III. cap. 52, sec. 12, examine Mr. Burke on oath before themselves, if they shall see fit, touching the receipt and expenditure of the money." . . . "There may," they add, "possibly be something in the nature of the office of Paymaster, as constituted in consequence of the change introduced in 1782, which may give ground to Mr. Burke's objections, of which we are not aware. It may therefore be proper to request Mr. Burke to state distinctly upon what grounds he conceives that the Paymaster-General is not under the necessity of attesting his accounts upon oath, notwithstanding the words of the Act of the 23d George III. cap. 50, sec. 8, requiring every Paymaster who has paid or discharged any part of an account to sign and attest the same."

The Commissioners transmitted a copy of the "opinion" to Mr. Burke, who replied as follows :—

To John Wigglesworth, Esq.

" Beaconsfield, January 16, 1795.

" Sir,—The duty, which obliges every man possessing public money, or materials for making up an account of it, would long since have made me save you and myself the trouble of correspondence on the subject, but as I have repeatedly had the honour of telling you I have no public money in my hands in consequence of my having held the office of Paymaster ; I have no account or copy of an account, or voucher or any materials out of which an account can be made or conscientiously sworn to as exact ; and I am persuaded

that, after eleven years, I should not so much as recollect the objects to which the Paymaster's accounts relate. All the great men of the law cannot convince me, (mean an opinion as I ought to entertain of my own understanding) that I had so worded a Bill, which I had the honour to bring into parliament, and which went through the scrutiny of two sessions, that it became a trap to myself, by which I should be obliged to swear to what it is impossible I should know, or subject myself to penalties. They who are supposed to have a right to exact such an oath, and who are so desirous of exacting it, must be conscious that I cannot swear whether the matter of it be true or false.

"The end, object, and whole drift of that Act was to change the Pay Office from a private bureau to be a place of public account and of public record. It proposed that the Paymaster, who was no longer to profit of the public money, should no longer be responsible for it, further than criminally for neglect or corruption. In consequence of that act, all the accounts are at a place where they may be found and examined, and this is the substance. They may be much better verified than by oaths shot at random. Formerly the Paymaster carried away his books. It was then just and reasonable to call on him for accounts the materials of which were in his hands. To pass by the office where the accounts are, and to go to the oath of the person who has them not, appears to my poor understanding so irrational that I cannot take it to be the true sense of the Act. Whether it be or not, I cannot swear to what I do not know, nor have any means to aid my knowledge, or on which, at this time, to ground my belief. If, in addition to the former oath which I offered, you require that I should add 'not being possessed of any paper or voucher on which my knowledge of the subject can be grounded, and not having any public money in my hands in virtue of the trust of the Pay Office aforesaid,' I am ready to swear to both these points in any manner you think fit. But as to my swearing absolutely in the manner you require, I am extremely sorry that I am obliged to decline an obedience to your injunctions, and to submit myself to your power for the penalties, from which however I trust that on my humble petition the justice of parliament will be pleased to acquit me, as I hope they will be of opinion that all their statutes should have a reasonable construction.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obed^t and humble servant,

"EDM. BURKE."

The Commissioners now instructed

their solicitor to lay Mr. Burke's letter before the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals for their further opinion and directions. The "opinion" on the second case is in these words:

"We have perused Mr. Burke's letter, and it does not appear to us that the Commissioners can forbear requiring from Mr. Burke that attestation of his account which the statute directs them to receive from every Paymaster, and without which we apprehend his account will not be duly rendered, as stated in our former opinion. We apprehend the attestation required of Mr. Burke is only that so much of the account as relates to himself, namely, from the 10 of April to the 31 July, 1782, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. If Mr. Burke shall persist in his refusal to comply with the terms of the Act, we have pointed out what we conceive to be the proper mode of proceeding in our former opinion.

"JOHN SCOTT.

"JOHN MITFORD.

"20 April, 1795."

Burke still holding out, the Commissioners, on the 27th May, 1795, signed a peremptory precept that he should attest to his account in the prescribed form. Still unwilling, he acknowledges the precept, and replies as follows:

To the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

"Beaconsfield, May 28th, 1795.

"Gentlemen,—I received your peremptory of the 27th. I had been before in London in obedience to your former peremptory commands. I understood from persons connected with the administration of his Majesty's Treasury that I should not again be called from my retreat, with some trouble to myself and no advantage to the public. For the first time these ten years I went to the Pay Office, and a gentleman of that office assured me that he would attend you and give you all the information which as auditors of the national accounts you might want. I could give you none upon an account which, though you are pleased to call mine, was never made up by me, nor so much as communicated to me; nor do I know anything about it. The Act on which you go was drawn up by myself; afterwards undoubtedly it was the act of the legislature; but I may be presumed to guess as rightly as another at what I myself meant originally. I certainly never meant that thirteen years after a transaction in which all the books, papers, and vouchers are in

the hands of others, not those who have made up the account, but some nominal accountant, who perhaps might not be alive, should attest the account. I am a man of no great capacity; but, weak as I am, I did not mean this, nor do I suppose the public wisdom meant what would be absurd in a man of ordinary abilities. Parliament with all its omnipotence cannot turn my invincible ignorance into knowledge; nor can his Majesty's Remembrancer, with whom you are pleased to threaten me, with all his powers of memory, make me remember the detail of a complicated account of thirteen years' standing, of which I have neither book nor voucher. You may plague and harass me, but you cannot advance the public service. I will not however suspect you of an intention of harassing a weak, impotent old man, no longer in a place in which he may speak to you. Such a mode of proceeding would not be worthy of the official character you hold, or of your private, of which I know nothing amiss, and am not disposed to think to be other than what becomes men of integrity and honour. If you persevere I must go to you; and here protesting, as I do, on my own part, against swearing to what I do not know (in the place of those that do know it), as well as on the part of the public, against this improper way of accounting, I do declare that I look upon the oath (if an oath it is to be) to be a mere form of words, extorted from me by a power which I cannot resist, and in that light, and in that only, do I or can I take it. So please God I shall be with you on Tuesday, with the officers of

the Pay Office, that you may choose whether you will take the real attestation of a real accountant, or the formal attestation of one who previously declares to you he knows nothing of the matter. I hope in this I clear myself as well as I can of any share in this mode of account, so unreasonable in itself, and so mischievous in the example.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obed^t and humble serv^t,

"EDM. BURKE."

Colonel Barré, Burke's successor in his office, was applied to by the Commissioners for a similar attestation to his accounts. "As soon as I shall be informed," was Barré's reply, "that my immediate predecessor shall have complied with their directions, I shall be ready to do what is necessary on my part." Burke never did attest his, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury directing the Commissioners of Audit, by letter of 3d June, 1795, "not to take any further steps in this business without their lordships' further directions on this subject." No further written directions were given, and the accounts were therefore audited without Mr. Burke's legal attestation. That Burke was wrong in law there can be no doubt. That he properly interpreted his own intentions in the Act there can be no doubt whatever.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

PART II.

THE WURTEMBERG TRAGEDY.

A PRINCE who has received the warmest praise and the bitterest blame is Ulrich of Wurtemberg, the third Duke of that country. Born in 1487, and left an orphan young, he had for guardian the Emperor Maximilian. But when only thirteen years of age he was allowed to have full control over himself and his dominions. Delivered thus early to the bent of his own will, and the promptings of his own caprices, it cannot be wondered at if great errors entangled, great vices stained, and great griefs saddened, his path. The knight's valour and the

knight's high spirit seem to have been his in no ordinary degree, and his talents were unquestionable; but unbridled passions, a contempt for the feelings and opinions of others, the arbitrary temper rather than the cruel disposition of the tyrant, neutralized all his better qualities. In his seventeenth year he was commissioned to execute the ban of the empire against Philip the Elector of the Palatinate. A result of this was some addition to his own territory. He subsequently fought against Venice, under the imperial banner. In 1513, as commander

of the Emperor's troops in France, he took Dijon. Heavy taxes and other oppressions turned against him the heart of his subjects, especially the peasantry, and provoked a formidable insurrection, which cost much trouble to suppress. When quiet was in some measure restored, Ulrich attended a Congress at which King Sigismund the First of Poland, and King Ladislaus the Second of Hungary, were present, and Ulrich contributed powerfully to establish friendly relations between those two Kings and Austria. In the coil of difficulties into which Ulrich's contentions with his subjects had brought him none had aided him so effectually, or served him so faithfully, as Ludwig von Hutten, already mentioned. Besides assisting him with troops, Ludwig had lent his sovereign ten thousand gold florins, for which he refused to accept any interest. Ludwig had four sons. Of these he was most attached to Johann, who for his nobleness, his beauty, and his accomplishments, deserved well to be the hope and the pride of his father's heart. Girt with such opulent radiance of chivalry, Johann was the model after which many a young German heart, in its dream of knightly glories, moulded itself. He was too conspicuous a figure not to attract the attention of Duke Ulrich, who besought him earnestly to enter his service. It was only after long and urgent entreaties that he was induced to do so. It is not often that the favourite of the court becomes the favourite of the people, but Johann was both. As the chief of his knights, as the grace of his halls, as an effulgent presence every where, the Duke cherished toward him the most fervent affection. He made him his bosom friend, his inseparable companion : and Johann well repaid the high favour with which the Duke distinguished him, by his zeal, his devotedness, and his fidelity.

Johann von Hutten was formed to love and to be loved. A nobleman of Wurtemberg, holding some considerable official dignity, and with a name which sounds oddly enough in English, Von Thumb, had a lovely daughter. For her Johann conceived an ardent attachment. He was ignorant that the Duke was also one of her admirers, and that some rather free

firtations, if nothing worse, had passed between them : or, if he had heard any insinuations of this kind, he seems to have despised them as calumnies. At all events he offered his hand to the lady, and was accepted. But the marriage proved the first act of a tragedy, and drew after it a long train of strange and terrible consequences, which have an historical importance apart altogether from Ulrich von Hutten's intermixture with them. A man so unscrupulous and impetuous as the Duke of Wurtemberg was not likely to let friendship smother the impure fire of grosser passions. He pressed his company on the young wife in the most offensive manner, taking no pains either to restrain his inclinations or to conceal them. He at last proceeded so far that she complained to her husband. Johann reasoned with the Duke on the folly of his conduct, rebuked him for its impropriety, and rose into anger in denouncing its guilt. But argument and anger were equally thrown away upon his master, who was so mad and yet so abject as to fall down on his knees and implore Johann to permit him to visit his wife whenever he chose, offering as a compensation to let him have the same privilege in regard to his Duchess ; certainly one of the most curious propositions ever made by man. To the gift of the Duchess, even if Johann had been inclined to accept it, the Duke could have attached no great value, for he very heartily hated her, and resorted to the basest tricks to ruin her character in order to palliate his own licentiousness. If she did not deserve his hatred she unquestionably gave cause for his dislike, by the incessant reproaches with which she assailed him. All his faults she took good care to paint to him in the blackest colours. However deep, however fierce may have been Johann's indignation at the behaviour, at once singular and infamous, of his master, he did not deem it wise to utter all he felt. While resolved stoutly to maintain his dignity as a man, he knew how necessary it was for him, as the servant and the favourite of one possessing sovereign power, to manifest the utmost prudence. He applied for counsel to Henry, Duke of Brunswick, a brother-in-law of Duke Ulrich, to his own

father-in-law, to his father and to his elder brother Ludwig. He represented to them the insane and insatiate desires of the Duke and his own peril and perplexity. Johann's father wrote to him urging him to leave the Duke's service at once, in which even if danger did not threaten degradation was unavoidable. When Johann was preparing to follow this advice the Duke expended all his eloquence to dissuade him from doing so. He also used Johann's father-in-law as a tool for the same purpose. Von Thumb, a mean and cowardly creature, told Johann that the Duke would soon desist from his indecent importunities, and that it would be silly to abandon his influential position at the court for so frivolous a matter. Johann saw that Von Thumb was a base instrument in the Duke's hand, and gave no more heed to his words than to the Duke's own. He also saw that Ulrich, so far from showing one single, smallest touch of contrition or of shame, was playing the part of the tempter still more pertinaciously, boldly, and skilfully, and that his wife was sure soon to become a victim, if she were not so already. He resolved to escape out of the Duke's reach as soon as possible. But how was this to be managed? Ulrich's direct permission to leave he knew he could not obtain, and if he attempted secretly to fly that would be affording the Duke a welcome excuse for treachery to a friend, and for any future punishment which vengeance might prompt him to inflict. By previous arrangement, therefore, Johann's eldest brother came in his father's name to beg the Duke to grant Johann a short leave of absence, as the father required the presence of all his sons for some affairs which he wished to settle. Ulrich was immediately informed by the contemptible father-in-law and the adulterous wife of the design that lay hid under this request, and that Johann, if he departed, had determined never to return. For this he cared little; but he foresaw that, however reckless and wicked his wife had grown, she would be compelled by conventional decorum to follow him. To resign thus quietly and complacently the partner of his guilt was not in the Duke's nature. Lust has often enough been the mother

of murder. It became so in the present case.

Feverish and full of black and bloody intents, the Duke treated Johann von Hutten with more than usual cordiality and kindness. None play the hypocrite so well as those who are not habitually or constitutionally hypocritical, when some dark remorseless demon gains unlimited empire over their soul. Their very frankness becomes then a weapon of duplicity. The Duke told Johann that he had no wish whatever to hinder his departure; but that previously thereto he had matters of importance to communicate to him privately, that this could best be done by a ride on horseback in some direction where they were least likely to be observed, and he invited Johann to accompany him accordingly. Johann accepted the invitation without any suspicion. It was on the 8th May, 1515, that they set out together. The Duke informed Johann that he need not take any arms with him, as they had not far to go and the road was perfectly secure. Johann following this advice took no other weapon than a dagger, and was otherwise quite unprotected, while the Duke had secretly armed himself from top to toe. Accompanied by some other horsemen, the Duke's servants, they left the gate of the city.

After riding a short distance the Duke found frivolous pretexts for dismissing one after another of his servants till only one remained. They rode on a little farther, as if the Duke were seeking a fit place for the accomplishment of his bloody purpose. All the while Ulrich's demeanour toward Johann was of the most affectionate kind. When they entered the forest the Duke commanded the servant to remain behind, as he wished to have some private conversation with his friend. When they came to a narrow path he contrived that Johann should ride first. His horse had gone but a few steps when Ulrich cried "Hutten, defend yourself!" at the same time stabbing him in the back. The thrust was deep and deadly, and six others, fiercely given, followed it. Soon the body of the beautiful and chivalrous knight Johann lay stretched on the ground a bloody and mutilated mass. If one generous fibre had beat in

Ulrich's bosom he would have been overwhelmed with horror and remorse at such a spectacle. But his burst of vengeance had not yet had full sway. Seizing the corpse, he hung it on a tree by the sash of the murdered man. This might have seemed only the hot excess of a mad ferocity insatiate for blood. No doubt in the main it was so. The Duke however wished to give an aspect of justice to the whole hideous affair, as if, using his right as a member of the Westphalian Secret Tribunal, he had been inflicting punishment on a malefactor, the pretended crime of that malefactor being guilty intercourse with the Duchess; a crime, in the reality of which it is questionable whether the Duke ever seriously believed.

Near the scene of this tragedy peasants were working in the fields. They raised immediately a cry of terror and alarm. Henry Duke of Brunswick happened soon to pass; he was not deterred by his near relationship to Ulrich from expressing detestation of the murderer, and profound grief for the dead. He caused the body of one whom he had deeply loved as a friend to be taken down and decently interred. He also advised Ludwig von Hutten, Johann's brother, to escape as speedily as he could. Johann's father requested that the corpse of his son might be given to him to be buried in the family vault. This Ulrich refused, less perhaps from a haughty harshness, than to carry through the preposterous pretence of dressing out the murder he had committed in the guise of justice; a pretence too transparent to impose on any one.

Only a few days sufficed to send far and wide over Germany the fame of a deed, which for gory grimness has few parallels in history. One long loud shriek of disgust, of execration, and of hate, burst from ten millions of hearts. Popular songs were made and sung, in which Ulrich was spoken of as the hangman of Wurtemberg. Eighteen noblemen left the Duke's service with one unanimous movement. The whole order of Franconian knights, many counts, many knights, offered their services to Johann's father to revenge a crime which they loathed for itself alone, and also for the dis-

grace which it brought on Germany's entire nobility. The pretext of Ulrich that what he had done was a solemn and deliberate act of judicial authority, exasperated instead of convincing; for the Westphalian Secret Court of Criminal Justice had been abrogated by an edict of the Emperor Maximilian. What he meant as a cloak for his infamy only threw a blacker shadow thereon. Besides there was something so despicable in the cowardice of assassinating a defenceless man; such cold, calculating villany, combined with such unscrupulous treachery, in the aspect of abounding friendliness which he had assumed to draw Johann into the fatal snare, that many who might have excused a blow given in the heat of rage, found nothing but anathemas for him who could crawl like the serpent to revel in blood like the tiger.

None expressed their angry horror at the murder with more undisguised emphasis than Ulrich's own subjects, already sufficiently alienated from him through other causes; and the voice of indignation swelling up from every quarter compelled the Emperor to declare the Duke under the ban, though he had previously been his warm friend.

The Duchess fled to her relations in Bavaria, and spared no pains to feed with fresh fuel a fire so fierce and devouring before. In resenting the wrongs of others she was effectually resenting her own. Johann's widow went and lived with the Duke in the most open and shameless manner. This was to give the Duke's crime the crowning feature of loathsomeness which it wanted.

Johann's relations were not men to forgive so great an insult, or to forget so great a grief as had befallen them. They employed no mild or measured terms to tell the world that the Duke was a tyrant and an assassin. In Ulrich von Hutten especially the murder roused and concentrated forces which had been slumbering and scattered. The news of the bloody deed reached him at Ems, and he hastened to give vent to his sorrow and wrath in a letter to a friend, Marquard von Halstein, a canon of Mentz, who was the first to communicate to him the melancholy information. This was the first of a series of productions by Ul-

rich, in Latin and German, in 1515, 1516, 1517, and 1519, which became famous all over Germany, and could scarcely have failed, from their power and eloquence, to make the Duke odious even if his guilt had been of a much more venial kind. They occupy nearly half of the second volume of Münch's edition. Ulrich von Hutten had loved Johann with all the affection of a brother. But the more the memory of the dead was beautiful, the more his tears were inconsolable, the more terrible was his vow of vengeance. Besides a Latin poem dedicated to the celebration of Johann's virtues, and to a passionate utterance of mourning for his loss, and an address of condolence in the same language to Johann's father, Ulrich's chief onslaughts in this grand, stern controversy, were four long Latin orations; fiery philippics, which for their declamatory strength ought to be far more extensively known than they are. We should like to give copious extracts from them, but do not forget that we are writing for English readers and not for German.

The invectives which Ulrich hurled at the Duke of Wurtemberg not merely extended his literary reputation but brought him into the thick of German affairs, enlarged his political sympathies and experience, and exalted him from an adventurer into a patriot, a statesman, and a reformer. To battle with a sovereign prince, using no other weapon than a pen, and to be victorious in the combat, awoke in Ulrich the noble ambition to mingle thenceforth in no meaner conflicts. He came forward at first only to avenge Johann and Johann's family, and found himself, ere aware of it, transformed into the incarnate retribution of Germany.

Duke Ulrich's conduct, infamous as it had been in the whole of this tragic affair, has nevertheless found defenders from his time down to our own. Party spirit or misplaced ingenuity will never permit the darkest deeds, including St. Bartholomew's massacre, to remain without apologists. Duke Ulrich issued a long and elaborate pleading in his own behalf on the 6th September, 1516, which it is curious to read in the quaint old German. To this Hutten published a reply, on the 22nd of

that month, in the same language. It would be simply wearisome to enter, however briefly, into the charges and countercharges. The Duke's guilt is undoubted. Never did man dip his hands in gore with less shadow of justification. One of the accusations which he employed against Johann may be given as a specimen of the only proofs and arguments which he could marshal in his favour. The fable is, that the day before the murder, the Duke, when riding out with Johann, saw on the finger of the latter the wedding-ring of the Duchess; and that when on returning he asked the Duchess for a sight of the ring she looked very confused, and affected to have lost or mislaid it. Who does not see at a glance the clumsiness of this invention? Would the most reckless or abandoned woman be likely to give her husband's wedding-ring to her paramour? Would the vainest and silliest of men be likely to wear the ring ostentatiously in the presence of him who was at once his master and the injured husband? Then it was said that one of the Duke's trumpeters had given the Duke the most distinct and positive information of the criminal intimacy that existed between Johann and the Duchess. But this trumpeter, when subsequently examined before an imperial commission, protested that he had never breathed one word implying blame on the Duchess, and that if he had done so he would have been guilty of a scandal and a lie, since he had never seen anything in the behaviour of the Duchess unworthy a lady of high birth, of pure and honourable character, and of the chastest life.

Through Johann's murder and other causes the Duke became involved in wars which led to his banishment for fifteen years from his dominions. Soon after his return he solemnly confirmed the introduction of the Reformation among his people. He closed a chequered and changeful life, in which great sins entailed upon him severest sufferings, in 1550.

About the same time that the treacherous stab of assassination struck down Johann, Ulrich von Hutten lost his noble, faithful, generous friend Eitelwolf von Stein. Nor did the heart of Hutten alone mourn for him,

but over his ashes Germany also wept, and he will ever be remembered as one of Germany's most potent benefactors for the immense impulse that he gave to education. Besides contributing so much to the establishment of the Frankfort university, he was busy when he died with the idea of founding a university at Mentz, grander, more liberal, more comprehensive, than any that existed at that time in Europe. Born in 1465, after having studied chiefly in Italy, he entered the service of the Elector of Brandenburg. Under the Elector John, and his son Joachim, he displayed much zeal and talent, and attained considerable distinction in embassies, and in other civil and military offices. The Emperor Maximilian was warmly attached to him and gave him the poet's crown. At a later period of life he found in Albert Archbishop of Mentz a worthy master, a free-hearted, free-handed, and large-minded man, disposed to second all his plans for the instruction, elevation, and refinement of the German people. Allying the grace and chivalry of the true knight to the richest, maturest scholarship, Eitelwolf gave a rich example to those of illustrious birth like himself,—an example much needed then,—of the compatibility between heroic valour and classical taste. Not only all learned institutions, but all learned men, found in him a most effective friend. To any one whom he saw promoting vigorously the study of Greek

and Latin literature, his aid was prompt and unstinted. The aristocracy of his day affected to despise scholars, as if of necessity they could be no better than mouldy, dreamy monks. To an empty conceited person of this stamp, who told him that he was too young to form a proper judgment on a certain matter, Eitelwolf replied, "You, sir, know what has taken place during the last forty or fifty years; I, what has happened during two or three thousand." He had loaded Ulrich von Hutten with gifts, and had drawn toward him the stream of the Archbishop's bounty. It was his intention also to obtain for him some important situation, and to allot him a large share in the management of the new university at Mentz. It is thought that if Eitelwolf von Stein, instead of dying at the early age of fifty in 1515, had lived some ten or twenty years longer, his influence on the destinies of the German church would have been of the most energetic and beneficial kind. And Ulrich von Hutten was deprived by his death not only of an affectionate and active friend, but of a wise counsellor. It is probable, however, that it is only through something which the world calls imprudence that such men as Ulrich learn all the heights and depths of their own nature, and that what would have saved them from their aberrations would have hindered their greatness.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

MONK AND THE RESTORATION.

BY means of some broadsides in the possession of a friend, which, I apprehend, have been no where mentioned, I am about to illustrate a point, rather than a period, in our history. It embraces only the brief interval between the return to the House of Commons of the excluded members (effected by Monk and his army, then stationed in the metropolis) and the dissolution of the Long Parliament—scarcely more than a month. Six weeks afterwards Charles II. was on the throne.

These documents are not only limited in point of date, but restricted

in subject; for they relate to the sentiments and conduct of the citizens of London, and to the enthusiasm and gratitude with which Monk was welcomed, as the deliverer of the people from the tyranny of obstinate misrepresentation. The proofs thus afforded are striking and peculiar, and may be said to belong to the class of city performances called "Pageants," so well and so fully treated of twenty years ago by Mr. J. G. Nichols, in his pamphlet on Royal Processions and Exhibitions on the annual inauguration of Lord Mayor. These broadsides

consist of Entertainments, Speeches, Dialogues, Songs, Panegyrics, &c. to Monk and his lady, when they were received and feasted in the Halls of different trading companies, between 13th March and the same day in April 1660. I have looked over various accounts of the transactions preceding the epoch of the Restoration, and I do not find that any thing is stated in them regarding the steps thus taken by important municipal bodies to testify, on the occasion referred to, the strength of their feelings and the ardour of their wishes.

Another point they tend to show is, that Monk, although very prudent and cautious, and therefore silent, regarding his ultimate purpose of restoring the monarch and monarchy, was not guilty of "duplicity, hypocrisy, and perjury," quite to the extent some historians would lead us to suppose. He might continue to wear a mask before such men as Haslerig and Ludlow, as well as before Scott and some others, set as spies upon him; but, as regards the citizens of London, he put it aside sufficiently, at least, to encourage in them the be-

lief that he was well disposed to the scheme of re-establishing the old form of government in the hands of the old family.

At the date of the earliest of the ensuing papers the parliament was on the eve of dissolution, for the Act passed on 16th March, and the newly elected members were to assemble on the 25th April. The Clothworkers' Company invited Monk to an entertainment in their Hall on the 13th March, only three days before the House of Commons, with the aid of the excluded members, put an end to its own existence, and there he was literally smothered with adulation, carried to such an excess that a younger son of a poor baronet was told that he was descended from "grandsire-kings," and that the "blood-royal enriched his veins." By whom the address was delivered is not in this instance stated, nor is the writer of it mentioned; but the following lines, near the opening, one would think must have raised a smile upon the cheek of the volunteer to Spain in 1625, and the ensign of Rhée in 1626.

Great Hero of three nations, whose blood springs
From pious and from powerful grandsire kings,
With whose blood-royal you've enrich'd your veins,
And by continued policy and pains
Have equal'd all their glory; so that now
Three kingless sceptres to your feet do bow,
And court protection and alliance too,
And what great men still reach'd at stoops to you.

This is followed by a passing allusion to Monk's refusal of the sovereign power, and by a strong denial on the part of the citizens that they had at

any time contemplated what had befallen the state subsequent to the execution of Charles I. :—

Our meanings still were honest, for, alas !
We never dream'd of what's since come to pass :
'Twas never our intent to violate
The settled orders of the Church and State ;
To throw down rulers from their lawful seat,
Merely to make ambitious small things great,
Or to subvert the laws ; but we thought, then,
The laws were good, if manag'd by good men,
And so we do think still, &c.

Thence they proceed to lament the destruction of the rights of property, as well as the whole conduct of the parliament, and near the close return to the

favourite theme, the adulation of Monk, whom they elaborately liken to St. George, and the parliament to the dragon he slew : they add,

Herein you've far outdone him : he did fight
But with one single dragon ; but by your might
A legion have been tam'd, and made to serve
The people whom they meant t' undo or starve.

In this you may do higher, and make fame
 immortalize your celebrated name ;
 This age's glory, wonder ever after,
 If *you would free the Son*, as he the daughter.

At this date, therefore, it seems to have been clearly understood in the city that Monk intended to "free the son," and ultimately to restore him to the throne. In an "Entertainment of the Lady Monk at Fisher's Folly," in Bishopgate Street

(which had been used as an Anabaptist conventicle during the civil wars), she was told that she had the happiness to be married to a person of the blood-royal of the line of York, in consistency with the speech to her husband at Clothworkers' Hall:—

Thrice welcome, noble lady, to this place,
 Wife to a person sprung of royal race,
 Whose high-born soul proclaims him one of those
 Which claim an interest in the milky Rose.

Cromwell and the "Rumpers" came in for a full share of abuse, while "noble George" is compared to Fabius, who conquered without a blow ; and an allusion is made to unfortunate Fisher, who, unlike Monk, had been unable to complete the edifice he had begun. Fisher's Folly may have been a receptacle for luna-

tics at this period, for "the Entertainment" to Lady Monk commenced by an address from one of "the Bedlams;" but the principal speech, by another person perfectly in his senses, concludes with these lines, shewing, as in the former instance, that the Restoration to be effected by Monk was then fully contemplated.

Thus hath he wisely stopp'd the mouths of those
 Builders of Babel, which did still oppose
 The repairing of our Sion ; to whose aid
 We'll all stand up *until the top-stone's laid* ;
 And after all confess great George to be
 The chief *restorer of our liberty*,
 And you thrice happy favourite of Fate,
 Who have so wise, so great, so good a mate.

On the 28th March Monk, accompanied by the Council of State, was received at Drapers' Hall, and here, besides a congratulatory speech in the usual strain, a dialogue was performed between Tom, a countryman, and Dick, a Londoner, which must have been amusing and popular : two editions of

it have been preserved, the one obviously printed in haste to gratify public curiosity immediately, and the other afterwards, with the correction of various errors. It was sung by the two performers to the tune "I'll never love thee more," and it opens with this stanza:—

Tom.—Now, would I give my life to see
 This wondrous man of might.
 Dick.—Dost see that jolly lad ? That's he :
 I'll warrant him he's right.
 There's a true Trojan in his face ;
 Observe him o'er and o'er.
 Come, Tom, if ever George be base,
 Ne'er trust good-fellow more.

The two last lines form the burden of every verse, of which there are fifteen, the Clown and the Cockney taking up the subject alternately, and referring in very plain and not very courteous terms to the breaking down of the city gates, &c. by Monk, under the orders of the Parliament, an unto-

ward event that occurred soon after his army had marched into London. Nothing is distinctly said regarding a restoration, but the subsequent stanza mentions the "murder" of Charles I. and the sufferings of the kingdom ever since the termination of his reign.

Tom.—But what dost think should be the cause
 Whence all these mischiefs spring?
 Dick.—Our damned breach of oaths and laws,
 Our *murder of the King*.
 We have been slaves since Charles's reign,
 We lived like lords before.
 If George don't set all right again,
 Ne'er trust good-fellow more.

Just afterwards the two performers turn to Monk, and speak to him as follows:—

Dick.—My lord, in us the nation craves
 But *what you're bound to do*.
 Tom.—We've liv'd like drudges—Dick. And are slaves.
 Both.—We would not die so too.
Restore us but our laws again,
 Th'unborn shall thee adore.
 If George denies us his amen,
 Ne'er trust good-fellow more.

It is not stated in either copy by whom this dialogue was written, but at this date Thomas Jordan was in frequent employ as the city-poet, and we need hardly doubt, partly from the spirit and facility of the composition, that it was by him.

The speech pronounced on the same occasion was short, consisting of only eight-and-thirty lines, and it is more than probable, that the musical per-

formance was liked much the better of the two—Walter Yeokney (of whom we hear only in these broadsides, so far as I am aware,) delivered the address, and a note at the bottom shows that some other copy of it had been issued, for it is denounced as “a forged cheat.” The authentic one, which opens thus, purports to have been “Printed for Henry Broome, at the Gun, in Ivy Lane, 1660.”

Most honour'd sir, if a poor scholar may,
 Amongst the rest, his duteous offering pay,
 Accept my mite unto your merit, you
 That have given life to us and learning too.

Yeokney professed to be “a poor scholar,” and, according to the old joke, he was a very poor one, so far as sense and even grammar were concerned, supposing him to have written the lines he spoke.

Unattended by the Council of State Monk was at Skinners' Hall on 4th April, and here Yeokney was again called upon to be the mouth-piece of the company, and sang a song to the General to the tune of “I'll never leave thee more:” it is incomplete, and reads much more like a speech than a lyrical composition. If the tune “I'll never *leave* thee more,” be the same as “I'll never *love* thee more,” which Tom and Dick had used at Drapers' Hall on the 28th March, it is quite evident that Yeokney's couplets at Skinners'

Hall, on the 4th April, could not have been sung to it. There is, in other respects, an ambiguity about it, since it is not clear whether Yeokney did not, at the time he delivered it, sustain the character of Orpheus surrounded by boys, clad in the skins of beasts, furnished by the Skinners' Company. Mackintosh and other authorities say that “about the beginning of April Monk first listened to a communication from Charles II.” for his restoration; but we have already seen that such an event was speculated upon as early as 13th March, and now, on the 4th April, it was adverted to publicly at Skinners' Hall in unmistakeable terms: Yeokney's address concludes with these lines:—

Proceed, then, George, and as thou hast brought down
 The traitor, so restore the lawful Crown,
 That after ages may thee justly call
 Restorer of thy country, King and all.

Such language, we should think, would hardly have been held to Monk on such an occasion, if his intentions had not been previously distinctly understood, if not openly avowed.

Jordan also wrote a "speech" for the same day, which has not come

down to us as a broadside, but is printed by him in his "Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie." 8vo. 1664: it ends with rather a happy application of the words "sun" and "air" to the projected restoration of the *son* and *heir* of Charles I.

These ten or twelve years our three kingdoms have
Liv'd in a darkness equal to the grave ;
Stifled for want of breath, until the bright
Beams of your presence gave a little light :
'Tis yet but twilight ; could we gain the sun,
And the clear wholesome air, the work were done.
You can dispel these mists, and make all fair :
We sue for nothing but the *Sun* and *Air*.

Monk must have listened to these lines before he had admitted Sir John Grenville with his message from the King, if the ordinary authorities are to be trusted.

Six days afterwards, however, when the General was at Goldsmiths' Hall, Jordan seems to have been more cautious in his expressions, as if both he and Yeokney had gone too far on the 4th April. His speech, in the character of a sea-captain, was published as a broadside, and was afterwards reprinted by the author in his "Nursery of Novelties," 8vo. n. d.; but it contains nothing material to our purpose, although it highly extols the navy and the company by whom Jordan had been employed. He also wrote for a similar entertainment given to Monk by the Fishmongers' Company, when he was addressed by an actor habited like Massaniello; but what was then said contains no indication as to how far the General had, or had not, at that time declared himself. The broadside

has no name excepting that of Walter Yeokney as the speaker of it, but Jordan claims the authorship of it in the work above mentioned.

The 12th April was the day on which the citizens paid their devotions to Monk at Vintners' Hall; and it is to be borne in mind that at this time the elections of the new Members of the House of Commons were proceeding most satisfactorily for the royal party. This circumstance kept them all in the highest possible spirits: the city was inundated with loyalty, and the General readily shewed himself at every place to which he was invited. In the speech which Jordan produced for the Vintners, he, with considerable ingenuity, drew a parallel between the subject of his panegyric and a vine, and touched very judiciously upon the secrecy with which Monk had proceeded, and the cautious silence he had observed. Speaking of the vine, he says,

First, in its leaves, which hide and guard the cluster,
It notes your modesty, which hides your lustre :
It shews your secrecy, by which secured
You have a bloodless victory procured.
Oh happy soul! whose silence could do more
Than arts or arms, than rhetoric and power.

It is not at all unlikely that Monk went about among the citizens, on these festive occasions, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinions and desires regarding the royal family, and a restoration; but it seems a little extraordinary that at the moment of triumph in nearly all parts of the kingdom, in consequence of the return of royalist and presbyterian members in preference to mere republicans, the lan-

guage used before Monk, on the main topic of people's thoughts and words, should have been so much more moderate than when he commenced his round of visits to the municipal bodies of the city. Perhaps, having lighted the fire of loyalty he allowed it to blaze as it would: it might not be necessary for him to do more: having done this, he avoided farther personal responsibility, and reverted to his

system of silence and caution, which occasioned so much distrust among the republicans, and has since given rise to such strong accusations of duplicity and deceit. Even the city poet, who at first spoke out so undisguisedly,

The wary General, whose art did lie
Much in the soul of business—secrecy,
Was so obscure in all his postures, we
Could not discover his dark loyalty.

(Royal Arbor, 1664, p. 4.)

According to most authorities Monk's "dark loyalty" maintained its obscurity, so far as the republican party was concerned, until the actual meeting of the new parliament, thirteen days after the entertainment at Vintners' Hall, if not until after the two Houses resumed their sittings on the 1st May, when Sir John Grenville appeared at the doors with letters from "the King." Sir James Mackintosh is peculiarly hard upon Monk, and asserts that he "sportedly recklessly with his vows to God, his faith to men, and his duty to

his country," not from any attachment to monarchy, but "from a selfish and absorbing view of his own sordid ambition and interest." Were we to trust the dates supplied by this historian, we should believe that Monk kept up his duplicity for three months after the Restoration; but this must, of course, be a misprint, and what has been above advanced may serve to prove that as early as the middle of March his intentions were no secret in the city.

J. P. C.

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII.

DERIVED FROM THE MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES OF YORK.

THE KING'S VISIT TO YORK IN 1487.

IN the summer of the year 1487, after having quelled the first of those insurrections which unhappily disturbed the earlier years of his reign, by his victory at Stoke over the partizans of the impostor Symnell, King Henry VII. made a second progress into the northern counties, and again honoured the city of York with his presence. From the battle field of Stoke the King proceeded to Lincoln, and, having rested there a few weeks, he advanced into Yorkshire at the head of his army. Lord Bacon says that "all along as he went, with much severity and strict inquisition, partly by martial law and partly by the commission, he punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels." He certainly issued a proclamation, which was brought to York previously to his arrival by the hands of the knight harbergeour, couched in harsh and threatening terms almost amounting to a declaration of martial law. It awards the punishment of death not

only to those who should commit sacrilege, robbery, or rape, but even to such as should "presume to take any manner of victual, horse meat or man's meat, without paying therefore the reasonable price thereof;" and persons charged with ordinary quarrels or affrays, or other minor offences, were "to be imprisoned and their bodies to be punished at the king's pleasure." But severity does not appear to have ordinarily characterised the King's demeanour towards the citizens of York.

On Thursday the 27th of July the corporation were informed, "how that the King's grace intended, God speeding, to be at this his city here upon Monday next coming, accompanied by betwixt twelve and fifteen thousand men, and to tarry and make his abode there from the said Monday to the following Thursday in the morning." So short a notice gave little time for preparation, and the council merely resolved that "my lord the mayor,

with his brethren aldermen and the common-council in their most goodly array as merchants and citizens, should receive his grace into the city according to the antient custom of the same."

On the appointed day (Monday, the 30th of July,) at about four o'clock in the afternoon, King Henry made his entry into the city, "accompanied with many lords and nobles of his realm, and their retinue, to the number of ten thousand men in harness, with his banner displayed." At Saint Thomas's Hospital, without Micklegate Bar, the royal cavalcade was met by the whole body corporate in their most goodly manner and array, and, by the mouth of master recorder, they greeted the King in the words following:

"Most high and mighty Christian Prince and our most dread Sovereign liege lord,—Your true and faithful subjects, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common council, with the whole body of this city, welcome your most noble grace unto this your city giving due lovings unto Almighty God for the great fortune and noble triumph and victory it hath pleased his Godhead to grant unto your highness at this time in subduing of your enemy and rebels; beseeching Almighty God to continue your most noble grace in the same."

Which words the King's grace received thankfully, and so rode forth through the city, my lord mayor bearing the mace before his highness, on horseback, unto the Archbishop's palace beside the cathedral church.

The King remained a week at York. The first day after his arrival was distinguished by an act of grace to the corporation in the person of two of its worthiest members. "In the vigil of Saint Peter called Advincle, the King dubbed my Lord Mayor, called William Todd, and Richard Yorke, alderman, knights." The next day the citizens entertained their sovereign with an

exhibition of those "pageants of delight" which in that age were no less enjoyed by the monarch on the throne than by the meanest of his subjects. "On Weddysnday, in the fest of th' Advincle of Saint Peter, the play of Corpus Christi, by the Kinges commandement, was played through the citie, his grace hering the same in Conyngstrete, at Thomas Scot house." The only act of severity recorded as having taken place during the King's visit was the execution of one Roger Layton. On Thursday in the morning he was judged at the Guildhall "to be heded for certaine poyntes of treason committed by hym ayenst the Kinges highnesse." On the Saturday following, at two of the clock at afternoon, Layton* was beheaded "upon the pavement, and his body and head were buried together in the parish church of the Holy Trinity in Gothe-romgate." Thomas Metcalfe and one Tempeste were also judged by Sir John Turberville, the knight marshal, to be beheaded in like manner, but afterwards obtained their pardons.

On Monday, the 6th of August, the King "accompanied with many lordes and nobles of this his realme, toke his journey towards Durham and Newcastle, and from thence retourned within the space of fourteen days, comyng by Burghbrig, and soo streight unto Pountfreet."† He had arrived at Pontefract on Saturday the 25th of August, and on that day the lord mayor of York and four of the aldermen with other members of the corporation, to the number of sixty horse, "rode unto the King's grace at Pountfreet, where they were right worshipfully received, and of the King's grace hertily welcomed. There they shewed to his highness certain matters concerning the well and prouffitt of the citie, of the which they had a perfite

* Roger Layton was an old offender. He was the ringleader of a disturbance in the city in the reign of King Richard III. which brought upon the corporation the displeasure of that monarch. Layton had been committed to prison previously to the battle of Stoke, and by a privy seal dated at Kenilworth the 16th of May, 1487, the authorities at York were ordered to deliver him into the custody of Sir Richard Tunstall, that he might be examined by the King himself.

† Holinshed states that "from Newcastle the King sent Fox, Bishop of Exeter, and Sir Richard Edgecumbe, comptroller of the household, ambassadors to Scotland to conclude a peace or truce with King James, and after their return he came back again from Newcastle to York, and so towards London." But undoubtedly the King's progress is more correctly set forth in the York archives.

answer, and his grace was right well content with their comynge." The city cavalcade returned home on the following day, being Sunday the 26th of August.

The King went from Pontefract to

Leicester, and thence to Warwick, where he remained with the Queen and his court until the 27th of October. He made a public entry into London on the 3rd of November.*

THE GREAT FEAST AT YORK IN 1487.

Only one more incident worthy of note occurred at York during the latter part of the year 1487; and it cannot be better related than in the words of the original record:—

"The right prepotent and right noble lord the Erl of Northumberland, for his entier affection and luff which he did and dothe bere unto this citie of York, and in consideracion of the good zele and true hertes which th'inhabitantes of the same hath ever borne towards his lordship, of his owne mere mocion gaf unto my lord maire, his bretherne aldremen, and comune counsaill, viij. warrantes for viij. bukkes, and v. markes of money, to be disposed in solace and recreacion of them and of the honest commoners of the said citie; which as it apperteyneth was thankfully receyved, and the said warrantes put in execucion and sped. And forsomoch as the said v. markes wold not suffice nor extend to half

the costes of the said recreacion, it was thought that the guild of Saint Cristofer shuld susteine the suppluss, which did amount to the somme of vj^{li}, soo that by the same and the residue of the said markes left over the expences and lawences† about the speding of the said warrantes, and othre thinges necessary in that behalve, with the said bukkes, my lord mayor, my masters th'aldremen his brethren, the commune counsaill, with othre gentilmen of Aynesty, and six hundrett of the moost honest commoners of this citie, had a worshipful recreacion, solace, and disport, with brede, ale, venyson, rost and bakyn, with rede wyne sufficient, without any thing paing for the same, bot onely thankes unto the said right prepotent and right noble lord and the said guild of Saint Cristofer.—In the Guildhall of the said citie the Monday x day of Septembre, in the iij yere of the reigne of our souverain lord King Herry the vij^t."

Δ.

RECENT DISCOVERIES NEAR ROME.

(Extracted from a Letter from Benjamin Gibson, Esq. to one of our Correspondents.)

WITH the sanction of the Minister of Public Works and the approbation of the Pope, the ancient Appian Way has been laid open to the extent of nearly half a mile. The excavation begins about three miles and a half from the gate of St. Sebastian, and the sepulchral monuments on both sides of the road are now exposed to view as well as traces of the ancient pavement with the curb stones. Some of the tombs have two or more chambers with tessellated floors. Several fine fragments of entablatures and other architectural ornaments have been discovered during the progress of the work.

Seeing these fragments all carefully numbered, I inquired the reason, and was told that it was the intention of the Government to replace them, as

far as it could be done, in their original situation, in order that they may be preserved so as to be best understood in connection with the surrounding remains.

Near the site of one of the sepulchres I noticed the sculpture and architectural decorations lying on the ground. They consisted of a figure in alto-relievo, a frontispiece with a large lateral antefix, one large and two small Corinthian capitals and parts of fluted columns. Not far from this spot was discovered the base of another tomb, the style of which is fine and grand.

Of inscriptions the following are among the most recently discovered. The first is fragmentary, but I give it chiefly to direct your attention to the form of the letter V.:

* Leland's Coll. iv. 216

† allowances.

1.

... AUG * PP ...
 ... UG * PRN ...
 ... XIII * GEM ...
 OILI * CURUL ...
 ... IAS DII DOM ... *
 ... TRI ...

2.

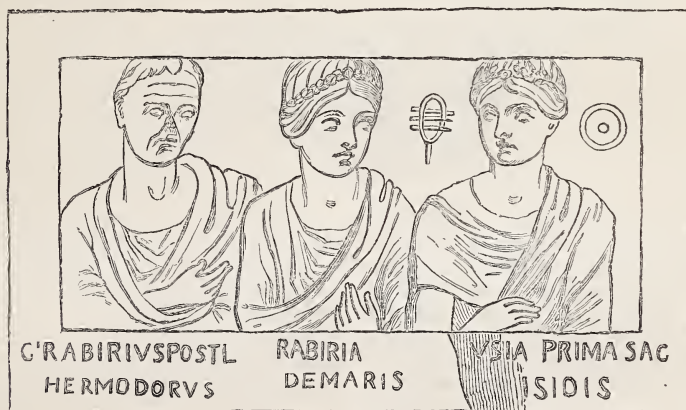
HOC CEN(*of*)APHIVM AV(*relii*)
 INACHI * AVG * LIB * OP(*tionis*)
 TAB * L * A * RIORVM
 PATRIMON * ET * AVRELIAE
 MACARIAN * ETIC * ET
 AVRELIAE * RODOCYNE
 ET * LI * B * B * LIBERTABVS
 QVAE POCTERICQ .
 EORVM.

In the latter you will notice in the eighth line the Greek C instead of the S.

3.

(MACA)RIANETI CON(IU)GI
 DULCISSIMAE
 QUAE VIXIT ANNIS
 XXVIII . M . VI . DIES XVIII
 HORAS . VI .
 INACHUS COIUGI
 BENEMERENTI
 MACARIANAE DULCIS.

Not far from the ruins of a large tomb I observed an alto-relievo representing three busts, of life size, and evidently intended for portraits. They appear to be a father, mother, and daughter. The last from the inscription and the sistrum and the sacrificial patera was evidently a priestess of Isis. The slab is six feet in length by three feet 10½ inches.



There is no direct guide to the date of this tomb; but we may suppose that at the period when it was erected the religion of Egypt was tolerated at Rome.† The worship of Osiris and Serapis when transplanted to Rome from the banks of the Nile underwent many vicissitudes. It was banished from the city in the year 696, under the consulate of Pisa and Gabinius, by decree of the senate, and the statues of Isis and Serapis were thrown down from the capitol and their altars overturned. In the year 700, by another decree of the senate, the temple of these deities

was levelled with the ground. Some time after the worship of the Egyptian gods was forbidden by M. Agrippa; and Tiberius ordered the temple of Isis to be demolished, and the statue of the goddess to be thrown into the Tiber. In later times this peculiar superstition at particular periods continued to gain ground, and it became popular in spite of its absurdities, and the ridicule with which it was attacked by the poets and others. From the expression of Martial (Lib. xii. Epig. 29.)—

“Lanigeri fugiunt calvi, sistrataque turba,”

* This appears to be a monument to a soldier of the thirteenth legion, surnamed Gemina.

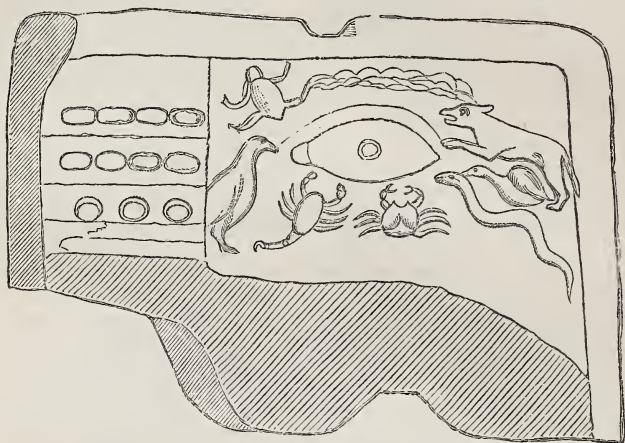
† It is probable the date of the sculpture may be referred to the time of Constantine or Julian, when the worship of Isis and Serapis was tolerated and encouraged.

it appears that the priests were clothed in linen and that their heads were shaven.

On the opposite side of the road was another piece of sculpture, probably taken from the same monument, as it refers to the religion of Isis. It is divided into two compartments. One of

these is a little raised, and exhibits two rows of beads, and what seem to be three rings beneath. The other is concave, and bears in the middle a human eye, and grouped around it a scorpion, a crab, a snake with an eagle upon its back, a dog, an eagle, &c.

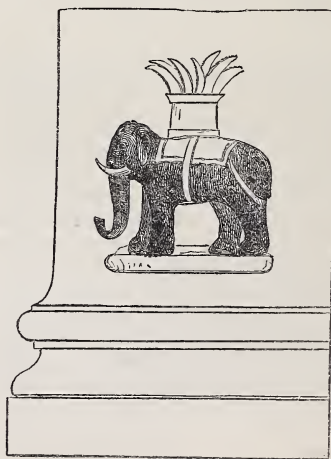
Here we clearly see represented the



vigilant and all-seeing eye of the Sun, with his course through the zodiac, and the constellations. At the inner corner of the eye is placed the eagle, and near it the scorpion, whose tail extends through the winter solstice, thus shewing the winter sign and the constellation next to it; whilst at the outward corner is the crab, with the constellation of the hydra and crow, and as the crab divides the summer circle in the middle, and looks towards the lion and the east, the Egyptian priests, seeing that the sun when he had arrived at the middle of his course in the summer solstice receded, adopted the figure of the crab to represent this retrograde motion of the sun. Above the hydra and crow is the constellation of the dog. The dog has one star in the mouth, which is called Sirius, and in the head another called Isis, so this constellation is probably introduced here as the peculiar star of Isis. On the opposite side, above the eagle is a frog. As the frog was produced abundantly on the banks of the Nile and in the adjacent marshes, it was chosen

as an emblem of fecundity, and was sacred to Isis. Thus we have the land also represented, and the providential eye of the deity pervading and superintending the universe.*

In proceeding onwards a little I noticed near the remains of a large tomb a square cippus, on two sides of



* This Mythraic group may be compared with similar monuments found in our own country and in France and Germany.

which were sculptured an elephant, with a tower upon its back, filled with elephants' tusks. Possibly it may bear allusion to the trade in ivory, and M. Considius Cerdo, whose name appears on the third face of the cippus,—

OSSA
M. CONSI'
CERDONIS,

may have been an importer of elephants' teeth. B. G.

MEMOIR OF BISHOP COPLESTON.

Memoir of Edward Copleston, D.D. Bishop of Llandaff, with Selections from his Diary and Correspondence. By William James Copleston, M.A., &c. Parker. West Strand. 1851.

IN reading this unpretending and interesting record of a pious and accomplished man, we have been much impressed by the fleeting and capricious nature of contemporary reputation. Thirty years ago, had it been asked, at least on this side of the Tweed, what writer on ethics and metaphysics would most probably rival the Fichtés and Schellings of the German universities, and raise English psychology once again to the eminence upon which Locke and Berkeley had deposited it, the reply would have been, with almost universal assent—the author of the “Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination.” Thirty years hence the name of Copleston will probably be known only to the professed and curious inquirer, or at least survive in that debateable region between fame and oblivion which has already received as much verse and prose as would burst the garners of Oxford and Alexandria to boot. And yet at the commencement of this generation to have predicted that Coleridge would surmount the name of Copleston as a psychologist would have been deemed a hallucination beyond the cure of hellebore or St. Luke’s. We do not presume to decide whether we have lost or gained by the substitution of a lay for a spiritual guide in such matters. We merely notice the fact.

To Copleston’s contemporary fame more than one cause contributed. He was one of those men who can speak a word in season, and assist their fellows to form clear and practical judgments upon questions under present debate. He belonged to no party in any prominent degree, and he was really master of a few of those books about which

much is written and spoken, and little in general understood. And in those days Oxford was not, as it has since become, a city divided against itself, but tolerably unanimous in its aversion to innovations in doctrine and discipline, whether as regarded things temporal or spiritual. The university prizes Copleston carried off in rapid succession, and became a ruler in the academic Israel ere much past the period of pupilage himself. Moreover he stood forward as the champion of Isis against her then most formidable opponents. With the sling and stone of argument and irony he smote the critical giant of North Britain, and although his victory was not so complete as that of the youthful David, yet it was not unattended by popular applause or the triumphal songs of masters of arts, and provosts, and hosts of deans, archdeacons and bishops. As poetry professor he delivered to a learned audience such lectures on the *ars poetica* as had never been heard within the walls of Oxford: and although a strict disciplinarian in Oriel, and a staunch assertor of university privileges, he was yet a little in advance of his colleagues and contemporaries in the generally tolerant and liberal character of his opinions. And so Copleston stood well with Oxford and well with the world: and the attention of the latter was drawn to him by the commendations given by Mr. Tierney and Sir James Mackintosh, to his letters to Sir Robert Peel upon “the Currency, the Increase of Pauperism, and the Poor Laws.” An earnest, clear-headed, and systematic man—he skillfully blended abstruse investigations with practical sense. In *sapientia*

tenuit modum—the cloister did not unfit him for the world, and the world did not wholly withdraw him from the cloister. He carried with him to his deanery at Chester and to his bishopric at Llandaff the same working qualities, and perhaps afforded in his life as fair a sample as has been ever exhibited of the union of the scholar with the sagacious man of business.

Yet to our feelings there is something of disappointment in Copleston's career. His "Prælectiones" on Poetry preceded by a few years the celebrated lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature by Augustus William Schlegel. The "Prælectiones," as the biographer of Copleston justly remarks, "will never cease to delight those who can appreciate clear development of principles, just criticism, discriminating delicacy of taste, and, perhaps, above all, Latinity of such pure and brilliant water, that when, in our recollections, we compare it with Ciceronian gems, it loses none of its lustre." Yet how different has been the fortune and the results of the respective lectures of Schlegel and Copleston. The former work has been translated into several European languages, has given a new impulse to poetical criticism, is reprinted frequently, is read as a textbook by the youthful scholar, is cited as an authority by the experienced censor. Copleston's "Prælectiones," on the contrary, are rarely met with, are read by few, have produced little or no influence upon their generation, and are about as useful to mankind as the annual Harveian orations. We, as Englishmen, have lost a good book solely through its being composed in pure Latinity. For this the laws of Oxford are answerable. It was good for races of scholars who lived in periods when the Latin tongue was the organ of the learned and of diplomatists, to hear lectures read in a language which still retained a partial life. It may be right for the present generation of Oxonians, belonging as they mostly do to the middle ages in mind and predilections, to listen to essays couched in Ciceronian phrase. But it is neither right nor good for the world at large to be excluded from works of merit, because the university clings to a dialect which men now neither write nor speak. Oxford

claims to be the educator of the ingenuous youth of England: and it throws unnecessary obstacles in their path by adhering to fashions which have become superannuated, and which nothing can effectually revive but a return to the semibarbarous age in which they originated. The Latinity of Copleston's lectures is the more to be regretted since his sermons, his political pamphlets, and his familiar letters, are, as his biographer remarks, with much truth, models of good English and good taste. The citations which we shall presently make from his correspondence, will probably induce our readers to join in our regret that their author should have been obliged to veil his critical inquiries under the obscurity of a learned language.

The Memoir now before us is compiled from a carefully kept diary and a variety of letters which the biographer connects and comments upon in a manner which shows a due appreciation of his uncle's character, mingled with none of that malady which has been happily termed the *Lues Boswelliana*, or disease of exaggeration, which so often and so unhappily affects the pens of memorialists. Remembering indeed the indiscretions of the nepotal chroniclers of Coleridge, and more recently of Wordsworth, we incline to pronounce the late Bishop of Llandaff remarkably fortunate in possessing a nephew who has been contented to depict his relative as he really was, who has put forth for him no claims to infallibility, and has not thought it part of his duty to set down every unconsidered remark that fell from his lips.

Dr. Copleston's career was uniform, prosperous, and distinguished. He was literally "faber fortunæ suæ," and seems—arare exception—to have owed his advancement to neither political nor family interest. Edward Copleston was the son of a Devonshire clergyman, and was educated by his father until he attained the age of fifteen. On the maternal side he possessed hereditary claims to distinction in literature, since his mother's father and the poet Gay were brothers' sons. "The name Gay," the bishop remarks, "was very appropriate to this family." He himself, although not, properly

speaking, a facetious man, inherited from this parent a constitutional cheerfulness, accompanied by occasional scintillations of wit and humour. Affectionate and reverential attention towards his parents was at all times a marked and most pleasing feature in the Bishop's character. His dutiful and loving bearing to them, even when he had attained his highest dignity, reminds us of the anecdotes related of the filial reverence of Sir Thomas More and other English worthies. It had in it a smack of the old age. Whenever he had anything agreeable to communicate, it seems to have been his first thought to write to his parents. In one and the same spirit, at the age of seventeen, he imparted to them his joy at winning his first university distinction—a prize for Latin verse—and at the age of fifty-one, his calmer satisfaction at being appointed to the see of Llandaff. In both cases he subscribed himself, “your dutiful and affectionate son.” He displayed no precocity of intellect, but was sufficiently advanced in scholarship to be sent in his sixteenth year to Oxford. Oriel adopted him from Corpus Christi without solicitation: and in his 21st year he became tutor of the former college. It was the year 1797; and all Britain was then up in arms against the expected French invasion. The youthful tutor became captain of a regiment of volunteers, and led his pupils from the class-room to the drill-ground with that alacrity and energy which attended all his actions, whether planting his grounds at Offwell or visiting his diocese in Wales. “Captain Edward Copleston” was indeed the “tightest drill” and the most indefatigable officer in the Isiac phalanx. His manly and practical habits of mind appeared both in his lectures and in his opinions as to the true ends of a university education. The latter he held to consist not so much in the quantity of books read and systems learned in a half-digested manner, as in the acquired power of dissecting and investigating a given subject, with sustained attention, and in that logical and common-sense way, by which it becomes incorporated into the mind. Things rather than words, and quality rather than quantity, were the test of proficiency

to which he looked. He was a rigid analyst. Whatever he undertook to do or to learn, whether the planting of a forest tree or the orthography of a proper name, was grappled with all his energy at the time. He could not trifle either with time or thought; and on subjects on which he conversed to get information, so mercilessly pertinent were his queries and cross questionings that the examined at once discerned his own deficiency and the right method of remedying it. It is scarcely necessary to add that such habits of mind rendered him an instructor of the first order. He gave but one lecture a day; but to prepare this lecture so as to satisfy the tutor's zeal and accuracy taxed both the industry and the scholarship even of the most attentive pupils. Yet although a strict preceptor, Dr. Copleston was as patient as he was strict. To the indolent, and to the indolent alone, he was terrible. But dulness could not provoke, nor imperfect training discourage him. The following anecdote is characteristic of the spirit with which he encountered difficulties that were not insurmountable.

“A despairing freshman, after one or two previous failures and much laudable plodding, had stuck fast in the middle of the *Pons Asinorum*.

“Mr. C.—‘Do you really think, Mr.*** that you *can* master this fifth proposition?’

“Mr. *** (in a deep, positive tone)—‘No, sir, I CAN NOT! but (emphatically) I'll try.’

“Mr. C.—‘I respect the manliness of that answer, Mr. ***; and let me tell you, I am convinced you have it in you not only to try but to succeed.’”

We cite the following proof of Copleston's accuracy in minor matters.

“‘A note,’ we quote from one of the contributors to the memoir, ‘was delivered to your uncle while we were enucleating a tough part of the *Agamemnon*. Having opened and perused it, Mr. Copleston tossed it indignantly to me, pointing to the direction.’

“‘Now look there—as if that man, who ought to know better, and has called here half a dozen times, could not recollect that my name is Cop-les-ton, as you may see it over my door, and that I was baptized Edward, which he must know also, or might have found out.’

“‘He indulges you, I see, sir, with two superfluous letters.’

“ ‘Yes—the Rev. Mr. Coplestone! Now I cannot recommend a better habit to a young man, like yourself, entering the world in good society, than to ascertain the exact prefix, spelling, and pronunciation of every man’s name with whom you have intercourse; such, I mean, as he and his family choose habitually to adopt. Depend upon it that people in general infer a sort of *ἀλιγορία* from such lapses; as if you took so little interest in their identity as to forget the minor characteristics of it.’ ”

As senior treasurer of Oriel, Mr. Copleston was enabled to render his college as much service in its financial arrangements as he was contemporaneously rendering its intellectual interests in the lecture rooms. His exertions and stewardly wisdom were appreciated, since instead of making way for a successor at the end of twelvemonths—the usual practice—he was retained no less than six years at the receipt of rents. The following anecdote is too characteristic of him to be omitted.

“A remarkably astute elderly man of business, who had made a large fortune on the Stock Exchange, was asked by a neighbour how he had sped as to the renewal of the lease of an important part of his estate, held under Oriel College. ‘Why, not so well as I expected,’ was the answer. ‘I thought I should get a pretty easy bargain with a mere learned bookish fellow like Copleston; but I was rather taken aback, I confess: he is as well up to the value of land and money as I am myself, and seems acquainted with every acre of the property.’ ”

Mr. Copleston’s analytical faculties were not indeed likely to rust for lack of use amid the society which Oriel, during his residence, embraced within its walls. The common-room of the college united at its symposia the most acute controversialist and the most expert dialectician of the age. For in that room Arnold and Whately were wont to discuss those grave questions which they afterwards handled in their works, and prepared themselves for those “high arbitrements” which have in no small degree affected the education and the theology of their generation. At such debates Copleston both sat as arbiter in virtue of his maturer years, and took an active part in them in compliance with his unwearied zest for discussion. It is much

to be regretted that the present memoir contains no record of these “*noctes cœnæque deûm*.”

In 1809 Mr. Copleston had an opportunity of at once materially forwarding the interests of the university by procuring the return of Lord Grenville as its chancellor, and of displaying his own manly and independent character. Of the three candidates—Lord Grenville, Lord Eldon, and the Duke of Beaufort—the one whose cause Copleston espoused was the least able to advance him in his profession. For not only had the recent agitation of the “Catholic” question raised in the university a strong feeling against Lord Grenville, as an avowed friend to emancipation, but also his lordship was at that time excluded from the cabinet, and out of favour at Court. To contend in Oxford against Toryism and orthodoxy combined was like the match of Lycas and Hercules at dice. Mr. Copleston flung himself with his wonted energy into the combat, penned a vigorous and dignified address to members of convocation in reply to the libels circulated against Lord Grenville, bore down the united weight of official influence and party prejudice, and finally had the satisfaction of placing Lord Grenville in the vacant chair. His services led to an intimate acquaintance with the noble and accomplished chancellor. He became a frequent and an honoured guest at Dropmore. The refined and intellectual society which he there encountered was a congenial atmosphere to one of his tastes; and the exact scholarship and polished demeanour of his host cemented a friendship which had originated in services rendered from purely conscientious motives.

Copleston had been imported into Oriel under circumstances most honourable to himself. Twelve years of service faithfully and intelligently performed had approved the wisdom of the choice, and in 1814 he was unanimously invited by its members to accept the headship of the college vacant by the decease of Dr. Eveleigh. A diploma degree of D.D. crowned this academical triumph, and henceforward we must write of Mr. Copleston as a dignitary of the church.

Dr. Copleston’s publications had hitherto been confined to controversy

and criticism. Of his Prelections we have spoken already. His replies to the Edinburgh Review lost their interest with the causes which called them forth, and the late Bishop manifested a christian spirit when late in life he declined the proposals of an eminent bookseller to collect and re-edit them. We wish such forbearance were more common both in the authors of ephemeral writings themselves, and in their literary executors. Dr. Copleston's biographer has printed such extracts from the "Replies" as, without reviving an obsolete feud, afford a fair sample of his uncle's dexterity in the weapons of satire and refutation. Long after the debate had done its work, some of the combatants met with friendly greetings, and at page 92 of the volume is a letter from one of the principal assailants of Oxford, the late Sir D. K. Sandford, so honourable to himself and to the "Replier," that want of space alone hinders us from extracting it. Such quarrels, so conducted and so concluded, are not to be accounted among the "calamities" of authorship, and it is highly indicative of the good nature of the Bishop of Llandaff, that, having a weapon at command little inferior to the scourge of Swift, he should so seldom have employed it at all, and employed it only when corporate and not personal interests were at stake. In the hands of a Marsh or a Phillpotts Copleston's controversial powers would have realised all the evils which St. James ascribes to the unbridled tongue. With regard to the most mirthful of Copleston's passages at arms with the Edinburgh Review, "Advice to a Young Reviewer, 1817," we must content ourselves, as it is too long to extract entire, and too pithy and pungent to abridge satisfactorily, with earnestly recommending it to our readers' notice. It detracts little or nothing from its merits that Cumberland, in his Observer, stung into unusual animation of style by the remarks of some Aristarchus upon one of his own tragedies, had set the example of a critique on Mr. Milton's poems by a notice, in the manner of the newspapers, upon Mr. Shakspeare's Moor of Venice.

Of his administration as Provost of Oriel little is recorded in the "Me-

moir." Perhaps there was little to chronicle; as the effective government of colleges commonly resides with the dean, the tutors, and the treasurer, rather than with the head. Copleston was now on the high road to all the preferment he ever attained. In 1826 Lord Liverpool presented him with the Deanery of Chester, and by the end of the following year he had become Dean of St. Paul's and Bishop of Llandaff. Copleston's advocacy of Catholic emancipation had not predisposed the Tory premier in his favour, and his friends had some reason to suppose that he was proscribed altogether. Tardy as the acknowledgment of his merits may have been, it was no ordinary testimonial to them that they forced themselves upon the notice of a minister who had small indulgence for liberal churchmen.

The publications which afford the fullest conception of Copleston's intellectual powers, and one of which at least will probably hand down his name among the metaphysicians of England, are, his two letters to Sir Robert (then Mr.) Peel, "On the pernicious Effects of a Variable Standard of Value," and "On the Causes of the Increase of Pauperism," and "His Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination." The letters to Sir Robert Peel are justly described by Dr. Copleston's biographer "as concentrating the sparks of a temporary controversy with such power as to produce a permanently useful light." The controversy was settled by a partial return to cash payments, and the author of the letters certainly contributed greatly to such an adjustment. To us at this time the letters are chiefly valuable as proofs of the analytic mind of their author. The destined bishop would have been convertible into a most serviceable Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, had he enrolled himself under Whig banners, might have spared his party more than one budget of blunders. These *opera majora* were given to the world in 1819—21: thenceforwards Dr. Copleston's studies appear to have assumed a more strictly professional and pastoral character.

We make no extracts from the various letters which he indited to his family and friends during his occa-

sional excursions to the continent. They scarcely needed, however, the biographer's extenuating reason for inserting them, since they are both entertaining in themselves, although depicting scenes which swarms of tourists have long rendered familiar, and they are highly indicative of the active and inquiring spirit of their author. Wherever he treads on classic grounds Dr. Copleston displays, without any pedantry however, his intimate acquaintance with ancient literature, and at the same time evinces by his remarks his shrewd interest in the living world, and his keen and susceptible eye for the beauties of nature. One who was his fellow tourist thus describes the direction which his sympathies generally took in foreign travel.

"In 1817, when Provost of Oriel College, he travelled with my brother and myself through part of France, Belgium, Holland, part of Germany, and Switzerland. He was then in excellent health and spirits, capable of much exercise, and ever most inquisitive about all that was to be seen and learned in every place—taking good care, by studying our guide books, that we should not miss examining any thing worthy of curiosity. He was always particularly interested by the scenes of great events, quoting the well-known sentence, '*movemur ipsis locis, &c.*' and paid eager attention to every spot of the battle of Waterloo, which my brother and I had seen very recently after that dreadful combat, so glorious to the army of Great Britain. He was more interested about architecture than sculpture or paintings, to which he had but little heretofore devoted his attention, and enjoyed the grand scenery of nature more than any details of natural history—of plants or animals, seen in the open air or in museums. He was particularly interested with the appearance and manners and costumes of the different people we saw; but probably there was nothing he more enjoyed (as it was frequently the subject of his after conversation) than our highly interesting though often perilous marches over the mountains of Switzerland, over regions of perpetual snow. His patience, I fear, was sometimes severely taxed by my brother's and my devotion to botany and anxiety to get every rare plant to be found in our different excursions. I remember one of our excursions with particular delight. We had set out to ascend the Rhigi mountain, but unfortunately the day was so foggy that our friend wished

to abandon the undertaking as useless; but on my resolving to persevere, in hopes of adding to my store of plants, he agreed to accompany us, and on arriving at the chalet, near the summit of the mountain, we found several unfortunate male and female travellers, who had been waiting three days in hopes of witnessing the magnificent scenery displayed from this most interesting of all Swiss mountains. We continued to ascend to the highest point, when on a sudden, to our great surprise and delight, the curtain of the dark was drawn up, the sun burst forth in its most splendid brightness, and illuminated the grandest scene of lakes, mountains, and cities, I ever beheld."

Dr. Copleston's attachment to his native county and especially to the place of his birth was strong. His diary and letters abound with allusions to his "green retreats," and, had he not been occupied by other and weightier cares, he might have rivalled Gilpin and Uvedale Price as an improver of grounds and trim gardens. The scenery of Offwell indeed had no pretensions to the sublime. It was a region of clear brooks and wooded dells and green slopes, but, as his natal place, it was to his eyes fairer than "Damascus and its lucid rivers." Early in life he had cherished the hope that he might one day possess for himself and mould to his own fancy the woodlands in which he had roamed and mused as a boy. His hopes were eventually realised. The woodlands of Offwell, together with some adjacent farms, did become his own, and in the following letter he thus speaks of the improvements which he had begun to make in them:—

"Natural history is the food of my vacation hours, and I shall take your volume with me when I next go to ramble and saunter in my Offwell woods. It would do my heart good to have you join me in those rambles over the scenes of my infancy, and I should be sorry indeed to think that there was no prospect of realising such a pleasure. My chief boast is, that I have converted a squalid, unsightly, impassable dell into an agreeable range for pedestrians of all tastes: the domestic stroller, the contemplative lover of nature, the planter, the naturalist, even the sportsman, may enjoy a little recreation in this valley, which was once an impervious morass,"

Dr. Copleston took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords as

Bishop of Llandaff, on the 14th of February, 1828. We have now therefore reached the culminating point of his nephew's memoir—the point from which for twenty-one years forward the blameless and useful life of his relative was divided between his attendance in Parliament and the administration of his diocese. His career as a member of the legislature is well known. He supported the repeal of the Test Act and Catholic Emancipation; he opposed the Reform Bill, but voted for its introduction into Committee, and amending it there; and he was much consulted by the ministry on all questions relating to national education. His speeches, like his writings, are manly, sententious, and perspicuous, exhibiting a firm grasp of the subject discussed, and, although not strictly speaking oratorical, yet marked by the grace and felicitous illustration that were so apparent in his familiar converse. Many of the Bishop's sketches and reminiscences of his parliamentary days are vivid and interesting. We can however find room only for the following discriminating account of a great orator. The qualification with which it terminates has probably occurred to many who have listened to the eloquence of Lord Brougham:—

“Brougham's last speech on the Ashburton Treaty was a wonderful display of his greatest talents. Three hours and five minutes by the clock. No hesitation, no fault of a syllable, no defect in the arrangement even of a sentence, much less of the matter of the argument; his periods varied, complicated, sometimes of vast length and amplitude, yet perfect in their structure, rich in epithets and imagery and rhythm, all delivered with the intonation which a practised actor would give to a well-known and often-repeated part, yet not one of these sentences apparently prepared beforehand. He launches boldly on the ocean, tossed and turning as he goes along under the gusts of passion and imagination, yet secure of his course, and never for a moment impressing you with an idea of his danger. But, with all this, the effect is transient. You do not go away convinced.”

In his diocesan labours Dr. Copleston was singularly fortunate in the active support of Sir Thomas Phillips, whose exertions as the advocate of Welsh education will for ever entitle him to the gratitude of the principa-

lity. Appended to the memoir is a minute and very interesting report of the state of the diocese of Llandaff by that gentleman: and to this we must refer our readers for a full account of the Bishop's administration. Of five bishops who held this see during nearly two-thirds of a century (1782—1849) Dr. Watson and Dr. Copleston, unlike in every other respect, resembled each other in the duration of their tenure, the former, much to his discontent, being diocesan for twenty-four years, the latter for twenty-one; but Dr. Watson preferred the repose and the natural beauties of Calgarth Park to the performance of his episcopal duties, and his visits to his flock were as few and as far between as he could possibly render them. The poor ill-used man, as he deemed himself, pined away under the burden of eight thousand a year, and the disappointment of missing by a few weeks the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Of the Welsh sees none were efficiently organised; but none were more defective in ecclesiastical government than Llandaff. Archdeacons indeed existed, but only in name, they neither held visitations nor performed any archidiaconal duties. Until 1816 there were no rural deans, and no dean until 1840. The bishop had no house appropriated to him, the cathedral was in ruins, and in the parochial churches no fox-hunting squire who had any regard for the health and efficiency of his pack, would have lodged his hounds. The population too had within the present century undergone important changes—changes which the ecclesiastical means and staff of the diocese were wholly incompetent to meet. The shepherds and small farmers who had once been the scattered tenants of the moorlands and mountain valleys had been displaced, and suddenly displaced, by a dense, active, and energetic population, attracted and employed by the numerous iron-works; and this medley of immigrants from England, Ireland, and Scotland, were as sheep having no shepherd, nearly destitute, and indeed, but for wandering Methodists, Congregational and Primitive, wholly destitute of the means of religious and secular instruction. Into this district, nearly as wild and lawless as California at this moment, Dr.

Copleston was suddenly transported from the refinements of Oxford, and his quiet well-ordered deanery of Chester; and now the practical sense and administrative skill which he had displayed in smaller and more governable areas, manifested itself in full vigour throughout this region of ignorance and insubordination. By gradual, yet unceasing efforts, by firmness, mingled with indulgence, he converted part of this moral waste into a smiling plain. He lived to witness the erection of parsonage houses, the restoration of churches, the multiplication of schools, a resident clergy, and a growing spirit in the wealthier laity to aid him, and in the poorer to attend the ministrations of religion. Much indeed remains to be done, but much was done by the late bishop, and he was the better enabled to forward the good work which he had taken in hand by his abstinence from all those controversies and logomachies which render the name of Oxford a by-word, and which have laid bare, if they have not undermined, the foundations of the English Church.

The names of Whately and of Copleston have long been associated, not with equal approval, nor with similar feelings, by all. We do not presume to draw any intellectual parallel between these distinguished men. Their works speak for them in the domains of sound psychology and wholesome divinity; but so much in common between them we may without assumption point out, that in an age when the ecclesiastical trumpet has been more than ever uncertain in its sound, when to follow one bishop is virtually to abjure the doctrines of another, and when the very standard-bearers of the Church are hoisting strange and incompatible signals, the Archbishop of Dublin and the late Bishop of Llandaff have uniformly adhered to the "more excellent way" of holding essential and neglecting indifferent points, and have made prominent the practical rather than the theoretical features of the episcopal office. Both eminently men of business, both endowed in no common measure with the power of mastering its details and simplifying its entanglements,—both have discerned that good government, both secular and spiritual, consists not

in uniformity of opinion, but in concentration of action, and that moral evils are not to be encountered by creed and ritual, but by bettering the physical and cultivating the mental condition of mankind. So far therefore from wishing to sever or distinguish, we would desire to combine these venerated names, and to hold up the tutor Copleston and his pupil Whately as examples to a distracted Church of the superiority of action to speculation, and of episcopal good sense to episcopal purism and pretension. *Hac arte* Hooker and Sewell and Taylor attained their position among the steady lights of the Church firmament. By other arts, unfortunately resembling the strifes and contentions of our days, Atterbury died in exile and Laud brought his head to the block.

If there is one aspiration in Dr. Copleston's letters and diary more especially marked than any other, it was that for attaining to a sound and protracted old age. It is curious to observe how often length of days occupied his thoughts. He never missed an opportunity of conversing with the aged, inquiring their habits of living and the comfort or discomfort they felt in longevity. Both his parents were well stricken in years, and retained to the last their cheer and alacrity of mind. The good Bishop indeed himself passed the psalmist's period, since he reached the age of seventy-three. But his health was latterly much impaired, and the labours of his diocese probably did not tend to the extension of his life. The following extracts from his diary exemplify his wish for patriarchal age.

"November 6, 1828. My father and mother arrived from Exeter, both in good health—one near eighty, the other eighty-two.

"Sunday, Nov. 9. My father and his grandson John served the church in the morning: my brother read prayers and I preached in the afternoon. This remarkable union of three generations in my native place, made a strong impression upon us all, and upon the whole parish. Only two individuals of the congregation were there whom my father found on his first coming to Offwell in 1744.

"January 8, 1829. Dined at Fulham. The Bishop had all his near relations there except his brother, viz. his father,

mother, and two sisters. It is remarkable that this family nearly coincides with my own, and we are the only bishops on the bench whose fathers are living."

The desire for old age peeps out quaintly enough in the following quotation from Pliny's Epistles.

"He (the Bishop) was rejoicing in the agreeable change from the precincts of St. Paul's, to his walks, his rhododendrons, and his old labourers, with whom he describes himself as conversing according to his wont, and then cites a favourite passage from Pliny. (Epist. v. 6)—

"*Hinc senes multi—videas avos proavosque juvenum: audias fabulas veteres, sermonesque majorum: quum veneris illo putas alio te sæculo natum.*"

The *hinc* refers to the healthy hills of Offwell.

We now close this very agreeable "Memoir," which has throughout in-

spired us with much respect for the character portrayed in it, and with respect also and gratitude to the discreet and reverential biographer. A volume like the present leads us to hope that Oxford still retains within its precincts a remnant of moderate men, who may redeem her from the imputation of causing schism in the Church by the revival of superannuated ceremonies and mediæval sophisms, and to the even graver charge of resisting every attempt to inquire into her system of education. Our hope is grounded on the present working, and the constituent members of the commission of inquiry. If the university remains obstinately deaf to its suggestions, she may hereafter produce graduates and teachers worthy of the Propaganda College and Salamanca, but she must bid a long farewell to the generation of Coplestons.

ORIGINAL ACCOUNT OF THE SPRINGETT FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY HEPWORTH DIXON.

THE unpublished autobiography of Lady Springett, mother of Penn's first wife Guli, which is frequently referred to in my life of Penn, consists of two parts. The part which is now printed is called by the writer "a letter written from me to my dear grandchild Springett Penn, written about the year 1680, and left to be delivered to him at my decease." This letter is almost wholly concerned with the history of the family and the time; and deserves, for many reasons, to be placed in the permanent security of printers' ink. Its chief subject, Sir William Springett, father-in-law to William Penn, is one of the forgotten heroes of the "good old cause." The second part, which will be printed in our next Magazine, is styled by the writer "a brief account of some of my exercises from my childhood, left with my daughter Gulielma Maria Penn, 1680," and is chiefly concerned with Lady Springett's religious experiences, throwing curious side-lights on the progress of sentiment and feeling in these matters among the higher classes in the early part of the civil troubles. Beyond this, it is only necessary to premise that Lady Springett, years after the

death of her lord as related in the following paper, became a Quaker, and married the famous Isaac Pennington, son of the equally famous Alderman Pennington. The form of her narrative, and the tone throughout, are those of the Quaker lady. As said above, it is addressed personally to Springett Penn, William Penn's first and favourite son, whose melancholy death by consumption at the age of twenty so deeply wounded the sensitive founder of Pennsylvania. The MS. will explain itself.

"A Letter from me [M. P.] to my dear grandchild Springet Penn, written about the year 1680, and left to be delivered to him at my decease.

"Dear child,—Thou bearing the name of thy worthy grandfather Springet, I felt one day the thing I desired was answered, which was the keeping up his name and memory, not in the vain way of the world, who preserve their name for the glory of a family, but in regard that he left no son his name might not be forgotten. He dying before thy mother was born, thou couldst not have the opportunity of her putting thee in remembrance of him, so I am inclined to make mention of this good man to thee, that thou mayest preserve the memory of this just one in thy mind,

and have [him] for a pattern to thee, that imitating him, and following him as he followed Christ, thou mayest continue his name in the family, not only by being called after his name, but more especially by walking in his footsteps, and bearing his image, and partaking of his renown, by being the virtuous offspring of this truly happy sire.

“Well, dear child, I will give thee some account of him. Thy dear mother’s father was of religious parents; his father, thy great-grandfather (though a lawyer), was religious and strict, as I have heard of him, in those things wherein the administration of that time consisted, zealous against popery, scrupled putting his money to use, and was of a sober conversation, and in the exercise of what (in that dim day of light) was accounted holy duties. He was much in praying (though in a form), reading Scripture by himself and in his family, exercised much on such like things on that day which they then accounted their Sabbath Day. He died of a consumption, leaving thy great-grandmother with two sons, and with child of a daughter. She was married to him about three years, and left a widow about twenty-two or twenty-three. She was an excellent woman, and had a great regard to the well-being of her children, both in the inward and outward condition, and that she might the better bring up her children lived a retired life, refused marriage (though frequently well offered, as I have heard her say). She suffered pretty hard things from his two brothers, Sir Thomas Springett and a brother-in-law, who were his executors, through their jealousy that she being so very young a widow would marry. They refused her the education of her children, and put her upon suing for it, which she obtained with charge, and some years’ suit. She lived a virtuous life, constant in morning and evening prayer by herself, and often with her children, causing them to repeat what they remembered of sermons and scripture. I lived in the house with her from nine years of age, till after I was married to her son, and after he died she came and lived with me and died at my house; in all which time I never saw, or heard, as I remember, of any immodest, indiscreet, or evil action. She spent her time very ingeniously, and in a bountiful manner bestowed great part of her jointure yearly upon the poor, and in physic and chirurgery. She had about twelve score pounds a-year jointure, and with it she kept a brace of geldings, a man and a maid servant. (She boarded at her only brother’s, Sir Edward Partridge’s.) She kept several poor women constantly employed in simpling

for her in summer and in winter, procuring such things as she had use of in physic and chirurgery, and for eyes, having eminent judgment in all these, and admirable success, which made her famous and sought to out of several countries by the greatest persons and by the low ones. She was daily employing her servants in making oils, salves, balsams, drawing spirits, distilling of waters, making syrups, conserves of many kinds, purges, pills, and lozenges.

“She was so rare in taking off cataract and spots in eyes, that Stephens the great oculist sent many to her house where there was difficulty in cure. She cured in my knowledge many burns, and desperate cuts, and dangerous sores that came by thorns, and broken limbs; many of the king’s evil, taking out several bones. Oneburn I in especial manner remember,—a child’s head, [which] was so burnt that its skull was like a coal, she brought to have skin and hair, and invented a thin plate of beaten silver, covered with bladder, to preserve the head in case of a fall. She frequently helped in consumptions beyond the skill of doctors to help. Through her care and diligence, in the village about her, several patients that came some hundreds of miles for cure lay there sometimes a quarter of a year from their families. She has had twenty persons in a morning to dress, men, women, and children, of wounds, and for sore eyes, and to apply physic. I have heard her say she spent half her revenue in making all these medicines which she needed for these cures, and never received a penny for any charge she was at, but hath often returned presents of value; only this she would do, if the patients were able and needed not what she had in the house, she gave them a note of what things they should buy, and she made their medicines. Her man spent great part of his time in writing directions and fitting up salves and medicines. She was greatly beloved and honoured for this in the place where she dwelt.

“She since the wars, in her latter time, was one called a Puritan in her religion, and after an Independant, and kept an independant minister in her house, and gave liberty to people to come twice a week to her house to hear him preach. She sat apart constantly the seventh day, about three or four hours in the afternoon, for her family to leave all their occasions, and this minister preached and prayed with them for a preparation for the morrow. She was a most tender and affectionate mother to thy grandfather, and always shewed great kindness to me; indeed she was very honourable in counsel-

ing her son not to marry for an estate, and put by many great offers of persons with thousands, urging him to consider what would make him happy in a choice. She propounded my marriage to him because we were bred together of children, I nine years old and he twelve, when we (first) came to live together. She would discourse with him on this wise, that she knew me and we were known to one another, and said she chose me for his wife before any with a great portion, if I had no portion, because of these things and our equality in outward condition and years. She lived to see thy mother three or four years old, and was very affectionate to her, and took great delight to see her wisdom.

"Now, to come to thy grandfather ; she having, as I said, educated him and the rest of her children in the fear of the Lord, according to the knowledge given in that day, and took great care in placing him both at school and university, she sent him to Cambridge (as being accounted more sober than Oxford), and placed him in a Puritan college called Katherine's Hall, where was a very sober tender master of the house, and a grave sober tutor ; as also she appointed one Ellis, who was accounted a Puritan, she having brought him up in his youth, and got the preferment of a Fellow in that college. Thy grandfather coming from Cambridge young, was placed at the Inns of Court, but he being religiously inclined, stayed not long there, but came into Kent, where his mother was, and he heard one Wilson, who had been suspended for not conforming to the bishops (for about three years) ; he was an extraordinary man in his day. Thy grandfather declined bishops and common prayer very early. When he was between twenty and twenty-one we married, and without a ring, and many of their formal dark words left out (upon his ordering it), he being so zealous against common prayer and such like things. His averseness to common prayer and superstitious customs, made him a proverb and a reproach amongst his intimates and acquaintance, and to dishonour him they reported many false things ; his averseness to common prayer, they reported that he should say he never asked God forgiveness, but for two sins ; one was for going to church and another for saying the Lord's Prayer. Indeed he was so sensible of their blind superstition concerning that they call their church as he would give disdainful words about it, and speak about [putting?] their church timber to very common uses, to shew his abhorrence to their placing holiness in it. When he had a child he refused the midwife to

say her formal prayer, and prayed himself, and gave thanks to the Lord in a very sweet melted way, which caused great amazement. He never went to the parish church, but went many miles to this aforementioned Willson. Nor would he go to prayers in the house, but prayed morning and evening with me and his servants in our chambers, which wrought great discontent in the family (we boarding with his uncle Sir Edward Partridge). He would not let the parish priest baptize his child ; but when it was eight days old had it carried in arms five miles to this Willson above mentioned, about the time called Michaelmas. There was great seriousness and solemnity in the doing of this thing, we then looking upon it as an ordinance of God. Notes were sent to the professing people round about more than ten miles distant, to come and seek the Lord at such a time for a blessing upon his ordinance. There was none of their superstitious customs, and that they call gossips, nor any person to hold the child but the father, whom the preacher, when he came, spoke to, to hold the child, as being the fittest person to take the charge of him ; it was a great cross to him, and a new business, and caused much gazing and wonderment for him, (being a gallant, and very young man,) in the face of so great assembly to hold the child in his arms, and receive a large charge of his educating the child, and declaring to him his duty toward his child. This was so new that he was the first of quality that had refused these things in their country. In this zeal against dark formality, and the superstitions of the times, he having taken the Scotch Covenant against all popery and popish innovations, as also the English Engagement, when his child was about a month old, he had a commission sent him to be colonel of a regiment of foot, when the fight was at Edge-Hill, and he raised without beat of drum eight hundred men, most of them professors and professors' sons, near six score volunteers of his own company, himself going a volunteer, and took no pay. He afterwards was made a deputy lieutenant in the county of Kent, in which employment he was zealous and diligent for the cause, insomuch as they looked upon him as like to be mad, because he reproved their carnal wisdom in managing of things, and told them it was the cause of God, and they should trust God in it, and do what in them lay to act according to their Covenant and Engagement which they had taken to oppose with their lives popery and popish innovations. Within a few days after his regiment was raised there was a rising in the Vale of Kent of many

thousands, to the suppressing of which he and his new-gathered and undisciplined soldiers were commanded from their rendezvous at Maidstone, where it was said that the vain company in the town had a design of doing them injury by gunpowder. He having placed his men in such order as their youth and the time would permit, came to me (who had then lain in about a month) to take his leave of me, before they encountered the enemy, but when he came he found me in danger of being put out of the house, in case the enemy proceeded so far. He having had orders that morning (being a fifth day) to march with his regiment in company of some other regiments to keep a pass where it was reported Prince Rupert was coming over to join with the risers. It was a great surprise to him to find me in that danger, and it put him upon great difficulties to provide for my security and to return to his regiment at the time appointed. But he being of a diligent, industrious mind, and of a quick capacity, found out a course that did effect it, which was this: He fetched a stage-coach from Rochester (which was about seven miles off Maidstone, in which parish I was), and in the night carried me and my child, to whom I gave suck, and my maid-servant, to Gravesend, and there hired a barge for me to go to London, and took a solemn leave of me, as not expecting to see me again, and went post to his regiment. So soon as I came to London the whole city was in arms, and there was nothing but noise of drums and trumpets, and clattering of arms, and crying "Arm, arm!" for the enemy was near the city; which proved to be that bloody fight between the Parliament's forces and the King's at Hounslow Heath. Not many days after, the risers being dispersed in Kent, he came to London, having behaved himself very approvable in endeavouring to get restored the cattle and horses to the persons that had been plundered by the risers, who had taken a great quantity, but were in possession of the soldiers, by their being dispersed. Thy grandfather, being advised with what place they should secure this stock in, that the owners might come and claim what was theirs, he appointed them what they call their church, which he saw done; but being applied to by the owners for their cattle, he went with them to this place; but when he came he found the cattle driven away by a colonel of that county, into an island of his own in that county, accounting it [h]is spoil for his service. This proved honourable for thy grandfather, he having no less share in the suppression of them than that other party, but he applied himself to relieve them that

were oppressed by plunder, and the other endeavoured the enriching himself.

He went upon several services with this regiment, as at the taking of the Lord Craven's house in Surrey, where several of his own company of volunteers, men's sons of substance, were of the forlorn hope. He was also at the fight at Newbury, where he was in imminent danger, a bullet hitting him but had lost its force to enter. He lay some nights in the field, there being neither time nor convenience to fetch his tent, which he had with him. He lay in the Lord Roberts's coach. They had scarcity of salt, and so would not venture upon eating flesh, but lived some days upon candied green citron and biscuit. He was in several other engagements. Then he carried his regiment back into Kent. The last service he was in was at Arundel in Sussex, where he died, as I may further give thee an account, but I am not willing to let slip the taking notice to thee of his gallant and true English spirit. He opposed all arbitrariness in discipline of an army; to which purpose he claimed his right as a colonel to sit in their council of war, which (there being) a selfish cabal refused, engrossing the management of secret designs to themselves, which he gave testimony against, saying it was contrary to all military laws. Those of the cabal were one Merrick, whose name was ———, and a Scotchman whose name was ———. He had his eye so much upon them, and discovered so much of their intending a trade in this engagement, or at least a compliance with the King for their own advantage, that he constantly published his dislike, insomuch that he was warned by several of his intimates of having some mischief done to him, if not his life sought. But he received in such a sense, by their secret and selfish management of things, together with the exaltedness and bravery of the captains and colonels that went out at first with Colonel Hollies, many of them that went out being very mean men, and the consideration of what glory he had parted with, and into what meanness we had put ourselves for the cause; that he concluded the cause was lost for which he engaged, and thereupon resolved not to go forth any more, and so returned with his regiment after the fight into Kent.

Not long after his own native country, Sussex, was in danger of spoil by the Cavalier party, who had taken Arundel town, and fortified the town and castle; Sir William Waller commanded in chief against them, to whose assistance the associated counties were sent for. Amongst the several regiments thy grandfather's regiment was invited. He looking upon this engage-

ment as a particular service to his own county, with great freedom went to Arundel; there they had a long siege before the town. After they had taken the town they besieged the castle; it was a very difficult, hard service, but being taken, thy grandfather and Colonel Morley had the government and management of the castle committed to their charge. But few weeks after this the disease of the soldiers that were in the town and castle, called the calenture (or sun-fever, frequent at sea), seized on him at his quarters, at one Wade's, near Arundel, whither he sent for me in the depth of winter frost and snow, from London, to come to him, which was very difficult for me to compass, being great with child of thy mother, the waters being out at Newington and several places, that we were forced to row in the highways with a boat, and take the things in the coach with us, and the horses to be led with strings tied to their bridles, and to swim the coach and horses in the highways; which things the coachmen were so sensible of, and the badness of the ways between London and Arundel at that time of the year, which made them refuse me almost throughout the neighbouring streets, only one widow woman that kept a coach, and had taken a great deal of our money, and had a very great respect for thy grandfather, undertook to have her servant go, though he should hazard his horses. So I gave him a very great price (twelve pounds) to carry me down, and to return, if not with him, within a day's stay. It was a very tedious journey, wherein I was benighted, and overthrown in the dark into a hedge, which when we came to come out we had hardly room to get out, for fear of falling down a very deep precipice that was on the other side, which if we had fallen on that side we had certainly broken ourselves to pieces. We had only a guide with us, that was the messenger from thy grandfather, who, riding on a white horse, was the only help we had to (see, to) follow in the way.

"Coming by a garrison late at night, the colonel whereof required the guard to stop the coach, and give notice to him by firing a gun, which he did; upon which the colonel came immediately down to invite me to stay, and, to encourage me, told me that my husband was like to mend, and that he understood I was near my time, beseeched me I would not hazard myself. Upon which the coachman (being sensible of the difficulties he should undergo) would needs force me to lodge in the garrison, saying his horses would not hold out, and they would be spoiled, to which I replied, that I was

obliged to pay for all the horses if they suffered, and that I was resolved not to go out of the coach unless it broke until I came so near the house that I could compass it on foot; so finding my resolution he put on. When we came to Arundel we met with a most dismal sight: the town being depopulated, all the windows broken with the great guns, and the soldiers making stables of all the shops and lower rooms; and, there being no light in the town but what came from the light in the stables, we passed through the town toward his quarters. Within a quarter of a mile of the house the horses were at a stand, and we could not understand the reason of it, so we sent our guide down to the house for a candle and lantern, and to come to our assistance; upon which the report came to my husband, who told them they were mistaken, he knew I could not come, I was so near my time; but they affirming that it was so, he commanded them to sit him up in his bed, 'that I may see her,' said he, 'when she comes;' but the wheel of the coach being pitched in the root of a tree it was some time before I could come. It was about twelve at night when we arrived, and as soon as I put my foot into the hall (there being a pair of stairs out of the hall into his chamber), I heard his voice, 'Why will you lie to me! if she be come, let me hear her voice;' which struck me so that I had hardly power to get up stairs; but being borne up by two, he seeing me, the fever having took his head, in a manner sprang up, as if he would come out of his bed, saying, 'Let me embrace thee before I die; I am going to thy God and my God.' I found most of his officers about his bed attending on him with great care and signification of sorrow for the condition he was in, they greatly loving him. The purple spots came out the day before, and now were struck in, and the fever got into his head, upon which they caused him to keep his bed, having not been persuaded to go to bed no day since his illness till then, which had been five days. Before his spots came out, they seeing his dangerous condition (so many Kentish men, both commanders and others having died of it in a week's time near his quarters,) constrained him to keep his chamber, but such was the activeness of his spirit and stoutness of his heart that he could not yield to this ill that was upon him, but covenanted with them that he would shoot birds with his cross-bow out of the windows, which he did till the fever took his head, and the spots went in; and after that the fever was so violent, and he so young and strong of body, and his blood so hot (being but about the age

of 23) that they were forced to sit round the bed to keep him in, but he spoke no evil or raving words at all, but spoke seriously about his dying to my doctor, whom I brought down with me by his orders. He appointed him what physic he should give him, saying also to him, 'What you do do quickly; if this does not do, nothing will help me.' He spoke most affectionately to me, and very wittingly to his officers, as the marshal and others, about keeping their prisoners and making up the breach, and to keep the watch, which he meant [?] his getting out of bed, which he attempted to do often, or putting out his legs and arms. His breath was so scorching that it made his lips chap. He discerning my mouth was cool, did hardly permit me to take it off to breathe, but would cry out, 'Oh! don't leave me;' which the doctor and my own maid servant and the attendants were very much troubled at, looking upon the infection to be so high that it endangered the infecting myself and child by taking his breath into me. I being also very near my time, found it a very uneasy posture for me (two hours at times, if not more,) to bow myself to him to cool his lips with my mouth. The physic which he ordered being applied to him, he observed the manner of its operation to be a signification of death, and called out to the doctor in these like words: 'This will not do, I am a dead man.' The same the doctor had concluded upon the like sign, though he said nothing. He called upon me again to lay my mouth to his, which I did for a considerable time; and he would lie very quiet while I was able to bear this posture of bowing over him, and in this stillness he fell asleep, which they that were by observing, constrained me to go to bed, considering my condition, and that I might leave my maid-servant with him, who might bring me an account of him. I was prevailed with, and went to bed; and when he awoke he seemed much refreshed, and took great notice of the maid-servant, saying, 'You are my wife's maid (for she waited on me in my chamber). Where, where, is my wife (said he)? How does my boy?' And many particulars he inquired of her concerning me. 'Go to my wife,' saith he, 'and tell her that I am almost ready to embrace her, I am so refreshed with my sleep.' She came up, and gave me this account, upon which I would have risen and come down to him, but she persuaded me not, saying, he would go to sleep again, and I would but hinder it; so I sent her down with a message to him, and went to rest, not thinking but that there (according to the description she made) might have been a

probability of his recovering, so I lay late. In the morning, when I came down, I saw a great change upon him, and sadness upon all faces about him, which thing stunned me, I having let in hope as before. He spoke affectionately to me; and several weighty serious expressions he had. At last he called me to him, saying, 'Come, my dear, let me kiss thee before I die,' which he did with that heartiness expressive of his tender regard: 'Come, once more, let me kiss thee, and take my leave of thee,' said he, which he did in the same manner as before, saying, 'Now, no more, no more, never no more,' which having done he fell into a very great agony. He having had but about seven days' illness of this violent contagious fever, it having not impaired his strength, but inflamed his blood and heightened his spirits, and being a young lusty man, he in this agony snapped his arms and legs with that force that the veins seemed to sound like the snapping of catgut strings tightened upon an instrument of music. Oh! this was a dreadful sight to me, my very heart-strings seemed to break. The doctor, and my husband's chaplain, and some of the chief officers that were by, observing this violent condition, that the bed seemed to be as if it would fall in pieces under him, considering together what to do, and taking notice that this befel him upon his taking leave of me, they concluded that they must either persuade me or take me by force from the bedside, his great love for me, and beholding me there, being the occasion of this. Upon which they came to me, and desired me to go to the fire, for my being there occasioned this deep perplexity, and whilst I stood there he could not die, which word was so great, that I, like an astonished, amazed creature, stamped with my foot and cried 'Die, die, must he die! I cannot go from him.' At which two of them gently lifted [me] in their arms, and carried me to the fireside, which was a pretty distance from the bed, and there they held me from coming to him again, at which time I wept not, but stood silent and struck. Soon after I was brought from the bed, he lay very still, and when they thought his sight was gone, that he could not see me, they let me go; I, standing at his bedside, saw the most amiable pleasant countenance that ever I beheld, just like a person ravished with something that he beheld, smiling like a young child, when (as the saying is) they see angels. He lay about an hour in this condition, and towards sunset turned quick about, and called upon a kinsman of his, 'Anthony, come quickly;' at which very instant we found him come riding into the yard,

being come many miles to see him. Soon after this he died, it being in the twelfth month. When he was dead, then I could weep; so soon as the breath was out of his body, they immediately took me up into a chamber, and suffered me no more to see him, for fear that in my condition it would affright me.

"He was put into a coffin the next morning early, and privately carried away in his own ammunition waggon to Ringmore, a parish in which he was born, and some of his ancestors lay, he being accompanied by his officers and soldiers, that no notice might be taken of his being buried, because it was expected, and intended, that a funeral should be made according to the formalities and manner of one of his condition in the army, and accordingly there was orders taken with the officers and soldiers to put themselves in a posture for the time appointed. But when I returned to London, and the will was opened, and the condition he died in examined, it was found that things were not in a condition to admit of such a charge, which would have been some hundreds. He died two thousand pounds in debt, great part of it contracted by the wars; as three hundred pounds to the Irish business; five hundred pounds to the Guildhall; all his ammunition waggons, tents, furniture, and accommodation for him in several engagements, besides going out a volunteer, and keeping a table at Arundel for those of his own company that were volunteers. He had so largely expended in those concerns, that all my portion was spent, which was sixteen hundred pounds, and his Michaelmas rents were paid in at Arundel, and he had when he died but twelve pounds in money in his trunk, and many great sums to be paid in his quarters, and at Arundel, and several other places in his march, and where his soldiers had lain, as smiths' bills, provision for horses that attended his person and carriages, wages to his grooms, waggons, and such like that attended him, the army having paid for none of them. Besides all this, there was a mortgage made upon his farm, called Chundlers, on the Downs, of three hundred pounds, which he took up of his sister's portion of money. He also mortgaged another part of his lands to one Banks, of Maidstone, treasurer to the Kentish regiments, for about two hundred pounds, taken up but a few days before he marched to Arundel, for his present accommodation, his Michaelmas rents not being paid then. He also had contracted with Captain Courtrop, who had a lease of twenty-one years of his woods at the Frith, to pay him at the expiring of his lease five hundred and sixty

pounds, for standards to be left in the wood, which, upon the non-payment of it, he had power to cut down, and grub up the woods; this was payable within a year after his death, which was concluded by those that understood things to be of necessity to be paid. Now, all that ever I had of [?] pay was that one hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds, which I sent to the deputy lieutenant to pay, lest that mortgage that was made should be forfeited.

"And now, my dear child, after I have related what I can at present remember of his parents, his education, and marriage, and going into the wars, where he died (though not in battle, yet of the disease in the castle of Arundel, after it was taken), I will give thee some small hint of the many excellent things that he was eminently exemplary for, as his zeal, generosity; compassionate, charitable mind; his justice, affableness, ingenuity, activity, and industry, and courage without harshness or cruelty.

"To mention first his zeal for the Lord and his cause (for that it truly was which he engaged for in his day); he began very early to see the superstitious follies and fruitless devotion, both in the ministry and whole worship of the Church of England. He abhorred their manner of making and ordaining bishops, and ministers, and ecclesiastical officers (so called), the Common Prayer Book, their surplices, and the administration of their sacraments, as their baptism and the Lord's Supper. This turning in him proceeded from a glimpse of the dawning of the day wherein prayer was to be put up in the spirit and in understanding, and that there was a spirit of prayer and supplication in which any one was to have acceptance with God; nay, that the very sighs and groans were to go forth from that spirit, which alone can make intercession. He also saw in that little measure of light, according to the dispensation of that day, that the priests were not to preach for hire, but were to be sent of the Lord, and to reach the conscience; this made him decline those false, dead ways, and cleave in heart to those people called Puritans, amongst whom was his delight to be exercised in the worship of God, and in their chaste conversation, coupled with fear. For in that day those that feared the Lord went under the nickname of Puritans. He in all company would stand a witness very boldly against the doctrine in some points, but more especially the worship, of the Church of England; and that he might have arguments to overturn them in their own way, and to manifest the truth of what he said to the tender, he was a dili-

gent studier of the scriptures, and kept a common-place book in his pocket, where he entered scripture for proof of the right worship, and to reprove their dark formal worship. In the zeal of the Lord he engaged in the Scotch protestation against all popery and popish innovations, and to answer his engagement, he received a commission to be a colonel of foot about the time of Edge Hill fight, under the Earl of Essex; he furnished himself at his own charge, and went out without pay. Afterwards he was made a deputy-lieutenant in Kent, in which both undertakings he expressed a great zeal against superstition, encouraging his soldiers and requiring of them to break down idolatrous pictures and crosses, and going into steeple-houses would take the surplices and distribute them to great-bellied women. When he was upon the service of searching popish houses, whatever crucifixes, beads, and such like trumpery, he found, if they were never so rich, he destroyed them, and reserved not one of them for its comeliness or costly workmanship, nor saved anything for his own use.

"I find freedom to mention one passage in this pursuit of destroying popish relics and pictures. There was a parliament man and a deputy-lieutenant of the county, a great stirrer in the parliament cause, and his wife a zealous Puritan; this man was assisting to him and his companion in the searching of popish houses and destroying their pictures and trumpery. Thy grandfather coming one day to their house to visit them, as he passed through the hall he spied several superstitious pictures, as of the crucifixion of Christ, and of his resurrection, and of such like, very large, that were of great ornament to the hall, and were removed out of their parlour to manifest a kind of neglect of them, but he looked upon it as a very unequal thing to destroy such things in the popish houses and leave them in their opposers. He drew out his sword and cut them all out of the frames, and spitting them upon his sword's point, went into the parlour with them, and the woman of the house being there, he said to her, 'What a shame is it that thy husband should be so zealous a prosecutor of the papists, and spare such things in his own house; but (saith he) I have acted impartial judgment, and have destroyed them here.'

"As he was thus zealous, so was he just and merciful in it, converting none of their estates to his own use; nay, refusing to buy any of their goods that were plundered from them, nor ever made use of one pound's worth, I dare aver, of anything that belonged unto them. He had very great proffers from those in power of houses and goods of those

called delinquents, and because his diligent minding the parliament affairs caused his family to be much in London; all which he refused, and rather chose to give twenty shillings a week for lodgings, than to touch with any of those things. One considerable thing I shall instance in, which was Leeds Castle, in Kent; it was very well furnished, and seized on by the parliament. This was made a garrison, and he intended commander of it, and greatly pressed to make use of the goods, and have his family live in the castle. He refused it, as also another house in Hallingborn, very well furnished, within a few miles of this castle, he refused also; giving them an answer to this purpose, that he durst not make use of any man's estate or goods, nor dwell in any man's sequestered house, much less this that was his uncle's, Sir Thomas Culpepper's. He was also so merciful in administering justice, that I never heard of any man that could charge him of unmercifulness to any of the persons he was concerned with in order to the cause he was engaged in; and thus, as to these particular concerns, the whole frame of his mind and temper and course of life was in the exercise of compassion and charitableness, in which there have been many instances given me by persons that observed him in the places where he was engaged and quartered, besides what I myself have seen, having had converse with him from twelve years to his death. One I shall mention, which I had from the mayor of Maidstone, in Kent. He brought me a bill of three pounds after my husband was dead, with my husband's hand to it, telling me, that as he was walking in the street with him a poor man was had to prison, and he made most miserable moan; whereat thy grandfather stopped the bailiffs, and asked them what they were having the man to prison for; they answered for debt, at which he said, 'You shall not carry him, Mr. Mayor lay down the money, and I will see you discharged.' He was very generous in his assistance, and return of kindness; also, very frequent in alms deeds, especially when the Irish Protestants came over upon the massacre there, also to the plundered ministers and maimed soldiers that were wounded in the army; he rarely gave less than twenty shillings at a time at the private fasts, where their sufferings were presented before him, and that was constantly once a week, and sometimes twice. I shall mention here a very remarkable passage of his charity to those of Ireland. We were at a fast in Milk Street, London, where one Thomas Case, a puritan preacher, as they were then called, set forth in a doleful manner the great distress that the Irish Protest-

ants were in, and the need they stood in of assistance to get over to England. He related it so affectingly that it pierced my husband greatly, and as he was writing the sermon after him he felt an engagement in his mind to give twenty pounds. Afterwards he considered that this was determined when he was warmed with a sense of their misery, and as he cooled he might be drawn from the engagement of his mind; whereupon he took his book and wrote a most solemn engagement before the Lord to perform it when he came home, setting his name to it, and using such like expressions as these, that his handwriting should be a witness against him. When all was over, there was appointed at the door two men of quality to stand with basons to receive the collections for the Irish Protestants, and some others that were officers appointed for the maimed soldiers. My husband as he passed out put in five pieces of gold to the Irish, and one piece into the other bason; so he went away, and said nothing to me of it. But when he came to our lodgings he refused to sup, but went up to writing; after some time he called me, and bid me fetch fifteen pounds in a bag; when I brought it, and he had taken it of me, he spake to me to this purpose: Now I have made sure of the thing, I will acquaint thee what it is to do; so he told me the business, and read me the engagement in his book, and the letter that he had written to this Thomas Case, giving him an account how it was with him, not setting his name to it, declaring that he had given it to the Lord, and desired to be unknown and untaken notice of. His footboy was sent away with this money and letter sealed up, with these words, that he should not observe what livery he wore by turning his coat the wrong side outward when he came near the place, and he only to deliver the money and letter into his hands, and stay to be asked no questions.

"Next day those that received the collections came to Thomas Case's house, speaking how very bountiful one young gentleman had been in putting in five pieces, at which Thomas Case replied, Last night late I received fifteen pounds from the same person; he determining to give twenty pounds, and having no more about him at that time gave but five. The next first day, or in a few weeks after, this Thomas Case provoked the people to enlarge their bounty by this gallant young man's example, and there related the whole business, but chiefly took notice of his endeavour not to be known in the thing.

"He was of a most courteous, affable carriage towards all; most ingeniously

inclined from a very lad, carving and forming things with his knife for his tools; so industriously active that he rarely ever was idle, but when he could not be employed abroad in shooting at a mark with guns, pistols, cross-bows, or long-bows, managing his horses (which he brought up and managed himself, teaching them boldness in charging), in such things as were needful for service; when he could not be, as I said, thus engaged abroad, then he would fence within doors, make cross-bow strings, placing the sight with that accurateness as if it had been his trade, or casting of bullets of all sorts, feathering his arrows that were for his carbines, or pulling his watch to pieces; training up his servants, and himself using the postures of war according to books he had for that purpose. He was also an artist in shooting and fishing, and making of lines and ordering of baits and things for that purpose. He was a great lover of coursing, but he managed his dogs himself; which things I mention to shew thee his ingenuity, but the vanity of those things his mind was out of when he was engaged in religion. He was *most affectionately tender to me and his child*, beyond what I have known or observed in any, the circumstances considered of his youth, gallantry, and active mind, which created him a great deal of business that might have occasioned a stop in his tender regard to us; but on the contrary I do not remember that ever he let an opportunity slip of acquainting me with his condition when absent, either by writing or message. He hath often wrote letters at the places where he baited, on purpose to send me, by travellers that he might meet on the road. And when he was engaged at the fight at Newbury, after the battle was over, he gave the messenger (that was sent to the Parliament to acquaint them with the issue of the battle) one piece, only to knock at the door of my lodgings in Blackfriars, and to leave word that he saw him well after the battle, there being time for no more; which message of his in all probability saved my life, I being with child of thy mother, and was sick of the measles, which could not come out because of the exercise of my mind, by reason of my having heard of the battle. This message was left between three and four in the morning, at the hearing of which my oppression was taken off my spirits and stomach like the removal of a great stone, and the measles came immediately forth. I must add to all this, gentleness, sweetness, compassion, affableness, and courtesy, a courage without harshness or cruelty, but undaunted in

what he went about, which was rare to be found. With the above mentioned excellences he was of a generous mind, which made him very liberal and bountiful in returns of kindness; he was also very hospitable; his generous mind delighted in entertaining of those that were engaged in the cause with him, not in excess, but in great freedom and heartiness. This was

always seasoned with savoury and edifying discourse, in which he would encourage others and rejoice in their encouragements, that the Lord went out with their hosts and returned with them, to make mention of his gracious dealings with them.

"Thy grandmother,
"MARY PENNINGTON."

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF KING JAMES THE SECOND, RELATING TO THE SIEGE OF DERRY, A.D. 1689.

ON the 12th March, 1689, King James the Second, after having deserted his kingdom of England, landed at Kinsale to maintain that sovereignty of Ireland which he had three years previously committed to the care of the Earl of Tyrconnel. On the 14th that nobleman waited upon his sovereign at Cork, and, having rendered an account of his government, and of his having despatched Lieutenant-General Hamilton from Dublin with about 2,500 men to make head against the rebels in Ulster, he received from his royal master the dignity of Duke. After a triumphant entry into Dublin, and many flattering demonstrations of popular favour, James proceeded to Derry, as "the great seat of what in his court was called rebellion." On the 24th of April he returned to Dublin, and issued summonses for his memorable Parliament, appointing it to meet on the 7th of May ensuing, previous to which day he himself wrote to General Hamilton, whom he had left engaged in the siege of Derry, in the following terms:—

"Dublin, May 1, 1689.

"I am sorry to find by yours of the 27th that Persingnan is so ill hurt. Let him know how much I am troubled at it. You do very well to prepare yourself against sallies from a town where there is [sic] so many men, and pray let the general officers who remain not expose themselves so much. I have sent you a power to pardon such as will accept of it. Lord Melford shall give you an account of the troops I am sending down to you, as also of what cannon and mortars are preparing, with all possible diligence. You shall have all I can send you to enable you to reduce that rebellious town; and, to make the more noise, the Duke of Tyrconnel is preparing to go down to you, it being, as

you will observe, of the last consequence to master it. I expect to have an account every moment of the arrival of the French fleet, for verily, though the wind has been for so many days fair for them, letters from Kinsale say they were left but fifteen leagues from that port. You will before this gets to you have been informed of Bohan's having certainly beaten the rebels which were got together in the county of Down, at least five thousand in number, and killed several hundreds of them in the place. I hope the advice you had from Mrs. Lundy will prove but a story, if what a sergeant which came from Liverpool will tell you be true, which you will know by this.

J. R.

"I am sending Dorrington down to you."

This letter is directed "For Lieutenant Gen. Hamilton," and is sealed in red wax, with an impression of what would appear to have been the king's brother's or his father's seal, C. R. on a shield surmounted by a crown, with angels in the corners. This seal was used in sealing the three other royal letters hereafter copied.

The Parliament having met as summoned, the opening speech was delivered by James, and on the 10th of May a bill of recognition of his title, and abhorrence of the Prince of Orange's usurpation and the defection of the English, was read the third time in the presence of King James, and sent down to the Commons, where it was passed on the following day. On the night that intervened the King again stimulated Hamilton.

"Dublin, May 10, 1689.

"I am sorry for the loss of Ramsay; such accidents will happen, and one must not be discouraged. I am sensible you have a hard work on your hands, but at last will, I hope, be able to overcome it. I am sending down one great mortar and

two pieces of battery by land, and the same number of both by sea. It was actually impossible to despatch them sooner. Ten companies will be with you soon, all well armed and clothed, and ten companies of the same regiment are to march down; whatever I send shall be well armed. I send you down with this a paper concerning Derry; you will see whether it be practicable or no, of which none can judge but you that are in the place. I am sending down O'Neal's dragoons into the counties of Down and Antrim, which will be the more necessary since you have ordered Major-General Bohan to you. I think it absolutely necessary you should not let any more men come out of Derry, but for intelligence or some extraordinary occasion, for they may want provisions, and would be glad to rid themselves of useless mouths.

JAMES R."

Sealed and addressed as before.

On the 13th of May there was read for the first time a Bill for altering those acts of settlement and explanation which crushed the hopes of the gallant and loyal adherents of King Charles the First and their descendants, and sanctioned that great confiscation of ancient rights which Cromwell's adventurers had demanded, and a revolutionary government had sanctioned. On the 14th of May bills were brought in prohibiting the bringing of writs of error or appeals to England, and enacting that no English act should bind Ireland. On the 16th another bill was brought into the Commons, the object of which was to take away the King's supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, and to abrogate all penal laws against papists.

On the 20th of May King James again instructed Hamilton—

"Dublin, May 20, 1689.

"You will before this have had an account from Lord Melford of what men, arms, and stores have been sent you, and are designed for you. I now send back to you the bearer, Lord Dungan, to let you know what this day I have been informed by one who came from Chester on Monday last, that Kirke was to sail with the first fair wind from thence with four regiments of foot, to endeavour to relieve Derry. I have ordered a copy of the information to be sent you. I know you will do your part to hinder, if you can, their getting into that town; for should once more those English succours be obliged to return again, that rebellious

town could not hold on long with the force I send you; but, if you cannot hinder their getting into the town, you must then take care to secure your retreat as well as you can on your side, and so take care also of the cannon, mortars, and men which are on the east side of the river of Derry, for no doubt they will pass you when you draw off, in case you should be obliged to do it. What I propose is, that you should endeavour to keep Castle-Fin, Cladyford bridge, and Strabane, to hinder them from coming near these waters. This, I think, may be easily done, considering, though they may be strong in foot, they can have but few and bad horse, and then I design to go about to reduce Enniskillen. In the meantime I am thinking of sending some more troops towards Charlemont, which will be ready to look toward you, or Carrickfergus, as occasion shall offer. Let Castlederry be well provided. I have sent some horse and dragoons to reinforce Sarsfield at Sligo, and have ordered Purcell's dragoons to Belturbet. What else I have to say I refer to this bearer, Lord Dungan.

"JAMES R."

Directed as before.

The King was at this time kept in uneasy suspense by the delayed return from the House of Commons of the Bill for altering the act of settlement, which although frequently demanded was not brought up until the 22nd, after which, proceedings on petitions for saving clauses in the new adjudication occupied some subsequent days. On the 28th of May a motion was made for adjourning the House till Thursday 30th, because Wednesday 29th was a holiday; "the King asked what holyday,—answered, The restoration of his brother and himself. He replied, the fitter to restore those Catholic gentlemen that had suffered with him and been kept unjustly out of their estates. Motion rejected." All this while a vigorous system of attainder and confiscation was directed against the favourers of the invasion of the Prince of Orange.

Though all the acts of this Parliament were by an English statute of the following year declared null and inoperative, yet the introduction of a bill to make void "all attainders and all other acts made in the late pretended Parliament" was negatived by the Irish legislature of October, 1692; nor was it until 1695 that the rolls, records,

and papers of this body were cancelled and publicly burnt.

In the commencement of the following month King James despatched a fourth letter to his Derry general.

"Dublin, June 8, 1689.

"I do not find, by what I hear from you and others, that those in Derry are so pressed for want of victuals as once was believed, so that if they would be pressed otherwise it would do well. I am sensible you are but ill-furnished with wherewithal to carry on your trenches, and to attack them vigorously; but, however, I am sure you will do whatever is to be done. I am afraid your French engineers, though very able men in their trade, may have been so used to have all things necessary provided, and to want nothing, that they are not so industrious as other less knowing men might be, and that they do not push on their work as they might do, having so much to say for themselves upon the account of their being so ill provided; however, methinks they might have got machines ready in all this time to have lodged the miners, which I have seen done to a stronger town than Derry, and where we wanted cannon to mar their defences. I only hint this to you, not pretending at this distance to judge whether it be practicable or no; and for the making of madriers I am sure 'tis but the pulling down some house near Derry, or at Lifford or Strabane, where one may find beams strong enough, and, if tin be not got, raw hides will do as well, to provide them from fire. This is only for yourself. You will have another letter from me about what had been reported here of some proposals made to you by those of Derry, to which I refer you.

J. R."

All the foregoing original letters were, with a fifth from the Duke of Berwick, King James's natural son, transmitted (as is certified in the volume in which they are bound) by Richard Corban Carr to the Provost of Trinity College, with a letter, dated April 7, 1787, in which he says "they came into my hands some years ago, among the papers of a gentleman to whom I was executor, and whose father was connected with that King's friends, and, as far as I understood, had some employment under him." The fifth letter, to which I have above alluded, runs as follows:

"Trellick, the 5th July.

"I received just now the honour of

yours, and I will write about changing Captain Manus O'Donnell. There is an escort sent to meet the ammunition coming from Charlemont, which is likewise guarded by a regiment of foot. I marched yesterday morning from Newtown Steuart, and joining Colonel Sunderland at Omev, I marched hither. My advanced guard cut off several of their sentries, and pushed a great many of the rebels' party with such vigour as they beat with thirty dragoons three troops of horse of theirs which were drawn up at a distance from us. Captain Patrick Belue and Major Magdonell commanded the vanguard; there was eight or nine of the enemy killed, but none of ours. I went with my horse and dragoons within four miles of Inniskilling, and drove a great deal of cattle back to Trellick, where I am now, and which is nine mile from Enniskilling. I am sure no considerable party dare stir out from that town for fear of my being upon their backs, so that all backwards is secure. The party of two hundred foot and fifty horse and dragoons that were left at Belturbet under the command of L. Col. Scott, are taken prisoners, officers and all. I can assure you that all the inhabitants of this country are universally rebels. My humble service to Mareschall Rozen, and believe me your most humble and obedient servant,

"BERWICK.

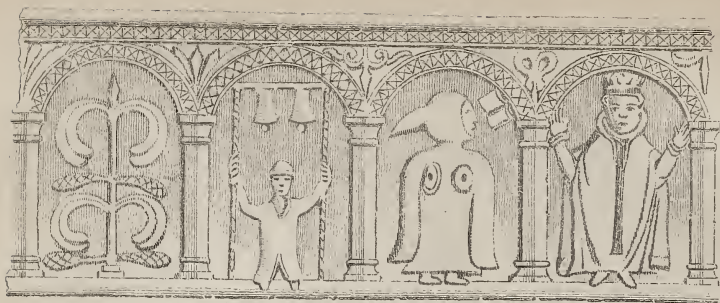
"I forgot to tell you that our vanguard pursued so close three companies of foot, that they took one of their colours and two drums within four miles of Inniskilling, before I was come up. This has introduced Col. Purcell's dragoons very well."

This despatch was directed "For Lieutenant-General Hamilton, at the camp before Derry," and was sealed with a stamp inscribed with the writer's initials, and surmounted by a ducal crown.

The above letters are still preserved in the rich manuscript repository of Trinity College, Dublin (class E, shelf 2, No. 19); and it is my pleasing duty to add, that every facility is afforded by the Provost and Board of that noble establishment for inspecting, noting, and even copying, under reasonable control, any articles in their extensive collection. The Irish Archaeological Society has already published several.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

48, Summer Hill, Dublin.



J. Buckler. del. 1817.

J. Basire sc.

North West View of Belton Church—Lincolnshire.

BELTON CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THERE are two Beltons in Lincolnshire, one near Grantham and the other near Epworth. The former is the village whose church is here represented, which stands contiguous to the mansion of Earl Brownlow.

Belton Church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and sepulchral chapel, with a tower at the west end. Part of the interior is of Norman architecture. The nave is separated from the aisle by two wide circular arches, resting upon a circular column of considerable diameter, much ornamented about the shaft with Norman work.

The architecture of the walls of the nave and the aisle, within and without, is of late Gothic; in which style the repairs were made and the sepulchral chapel was built by Earl Brownlow in 1816, when the interior of the church was arranged and fitted up as it now is.

The font is Norman, octangular in form, and a view of it will be found in Mr. F. Simpson's volume of *Fonts*, 4to. 1825. On its eight sides are the compartments of grotesque carving represented in the upper portion of the Plate.

In one of these compartments is seen a man ringing two bells, which

has been supposed to be an allusion to the name of the place. It more probably represents (as Mr. Simpson remarks), in conjunction with the subjects which follow, the induction of a priest into his benefice; for the next figure appears to be vested in a cope, and reading from a service book; and the third is apparently a bishop, one of whose officers is perhaps shown in the following compartment. After this, it is difficult to follow the imagination of the sculptor. The rampant animal is of a doubtful genus. But the two last panels (as represented in the Plate) form evidently one subject. A headsmen and a hangman are both handling an unhappy culprit, whilst a bird of prey is already contemplating its feast upon his corpse.

Within the church there is a series of handsome monuments from the time of James I. of the families of Brownlow and Cust; among them one by Cheere, two by Westmacott, and a fine statue of Religion by Canova. The inscriptions anterior to 1806 will be found in Turnor's *History of Grant-ham*, published in that year, which also contains a plan of the church previous to its enlargement.

On the south side of the church there is a pretty porch of late Gothic.

WHO WAS SIR MILES HOBART?

AN HISTORICAL INQUIRY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER III.

The Question answered.

IN answering this question (see *Mag.* for September, p. 227), we will proceed *gradatim*, as the easiest mode not only of arriving at the truth, but also at the same time of clearing away some of the many errors by which the subject is surrounded. And first, we will take it for granted that in the parliament of 1627-8 the patriot Sir Miles was one of the members for Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks. This is so entirely unquestionable that

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proof is unnecessary, but reference may be made to Langley's *History of the Hundred of Desborough*, p. 119, and to Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

Secondly, a Sir Miles Hobart died on the 29th day of June, in the 8th year of Charles I. *i. e.* in 1632. This is proved by an inquisition post mortem (8 Car. I. 2nd part, No. 56) taken at the Guildhall, in the city of London, on the 25th July in that same year.

Thirdly, we may safely infer from the

agreement of dates that the Sir Miles who died on the 29th June, 1632, was the same who was buried at Great Marlow on the 4th July, 1632. This burial is proved by the following entry in the parish register of Great Marlow:

"S^r Myles Hobart, knight, was buried the 4th daye of Julii, 1632."

The next point to be shewn is that this Sir Miles died without leaving children or heir. This is proved by the inquisition post mortem before referred to. It was found by the jurors on that occasion that Sir Miles, "on the day of his death, was seized in his demesne as of fee of seven messuages and two gardens with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Laurence in the Old Jewry, in the ward of Cripplegate, in the city of London, and that he held the same of the King in free burgage of the city of London," but that, "*having died without any heir, the same tenements ought to revert to the King as his escheats.*" It was further found that these tenements were worth 110*l.* per annum over and above all outgoings. (Inq. post mortem, 8 Car. I. 2nd part, No. 56.)

And now comes the pinch of the inquiry. If this Sir Miles Hobart died without an heir, is it not to be inferred that he could not be the Sir Miles to whose children the parliament voted 5,000*l.* in 1646? Such conclusion would of course be inevitable if the facts were correctly stated. But the truth is that the parliament never voted any such sum, or to any such children. The assertion is altogether a mistake. The long parliament appointed a committee to inquire into the sufferings of the patriot members of the parliament of 1627-8, and upon the report of that committee voted various sums to several of those members who were living, and to the representatives of some of them who were deceased, as compensation for their sufferings in the public cause. But the vote in reference to Sir Miles Hobart was not a vote of 5,000*l.*, nor was it a vote to his children; it was simply a vote of 500*l.* to erect a monument to his memory. The vote as it stands on the Journals of the House of Commons, under the date of 18th

of January, 1646-7, and as it may be read at vol. v. p. 56 of the printed Journals, is as follows:

"Resolved, that the sum of 500*l.* shall be bestowed and disposed of for the erecting a monument to Sir Miles Hobart, a member of the Parliament tertio Caroli, in memory of his sufferings for his service to the commonwealth in that Parliament of tertio Caroli."

This explanation of course gets rid of the claim made by the writers of peerages and histories of Sir Miles Hobart as an ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire; but it may still be thought to remain a little doubtful whether the Sir Miles of the Inquisition and the Sir Miles the Member of Parliament for Great Marlow, are sufficiently shown to be one and the same person. This link in the chain of proof is supplied in the following way.

We find that a monument to Sir Miles, which one can scarcely doubt to be the monument voted to be erected by the House of Commons, was set up—where? At Great Marlow; in the chancel of the church there. And, although deposed from its place of dignity and otherwise ill-used on a recent restoration of the church, it still remains within the consecrated edifice, dividing the honours of the gallery stair-case with a portrait of Richardson the showman's spotted boy. This seems pretty nearly conclusive. Sir Miles was Member for Great Marlow, a Sir Miles was buried at Great Marlow, and a monument was erected at Great Marlow to that Sir Miles as the member; one can scarcely doubt that the person buried was the member, and consequently that he died on the 29th June, 1632, and without leaving children or heir.

But the monument tells us something more about him. It consists of a bust of Sir Miles represented as a long-visaged young man, with pleasing features and adorned with a ruff, with smart moustaches, a peaked beard and long flowing hair. On each side of the bust stands a diminutive figure, that on the one side male and that on the other female, each withdrawing a curtain as if on purpose to display the bust. Under the bust there formerly stood this inscription—

Metam properamus ad unam.

Wryte not a daye this spectacle thee charmes,
Death from thy birth doth claspe thee in her
armes.

Yovthfvl as he thov mayst be, yet he's gonne,
And thov most followe, nò man knowes how
soone.

Learne this of hym, prepar'd be thov to dye,
Then shalt thov lyve, though through mortality.
Mors mihi vita.

Such was the old inscription,* which confirms the evidence of the bust that Sir Miles died a young man. Below this inscription, on a slab sculptured in relief, is a representation of a carriage and four horses with one wheel broken, the coachman's seat vacant, and the horses dashing furiously down a steep road intersected by deep and dangerous ruts. This is a representation of the way in which Sir Miles came by his death. His coach was overturned and he himself killed on the spot. Lysons, as has been already pointed out by G. A. C. (p. 233), states that the accident occurred on Holborn Hill, but the Letters of Administration referred to in the note to the same page, 233, at the same time that they almost settle the question of identity by describing Sir Miles as late of Great Marlow, with greater probability make Highgate to have been the place of his death. Highgate Hill was more likely than Holborn Hill to have been the scene of the fatal accident. That Sir Miles's death was altogether sudden appears from a statement by Langley, probably derived from an inscription formerly in Great Marlow church. "Sir Miles Hobart having in his lifetime declared his good intentions to the poor of the parish, by his sudden and untimely death was prevented from putting them into execution; 150*l.* was decreed to be paid out of his personal estate for their use and benefit." (*Hist. of Desborough Hundred*, p. 113.)†

After what has been stated we may

now judge of the accuracy of the following statement in Noble's *Memoirs of Cromwell*, vol. ii. p. 128, which has been echoed over and over again in many quarters, and is part of what we consider to be our history. After stating that Sir Miles was imprisoned and did not regain his liberty until 1631, Noble proceeds thus:—

"And his death, which followed not long after, was occasioned by the blows his keeper, Rich. Plumley, esq. gave him, and for which, it is said, Plumley was made admiral of the Irish seas. His memory (Sir Miles's) was so grateful to the patriots that in 1646 a vote passed the House of Commons to pay his children 5,000*l.* as some recompense for the sufferings he had endured by this severity. Sir Miles, by Susan, the daughter of Sir John Peyton, Bart. had Sir John Hobart, the third baronet, of whom hereafter; and Alice, married to Sir John Jermy, of Bayfield, in Norfolk."

The origin of the misstatement as to the vote of 5,000*l.* to the children exemplifies how historical error creeps into the works even of our best writers. Once in it is sure to grow. We have shewn what was the real vote of the House of Commons. That vote may now be consulted in the printed book of Journals, although even there to be found with difficulty, for it is not mentioned in the index. But it was more difficult to be referred to when Collins compiled his *Peerage*, for the Journals were not then printed, and the originals were difficult of access. Whitelocke's *Memorials*, which contains brief notes of many of the principal votes of the House during that period, was then the substitute for the Journals themselves, and Collins referred accordingly to that authority. Now Whitelocke mentions the vote thus under date of 18 Jan. 1646.

"Votes that Mr. Hollis, Mr. Selden, Sir John Elliot's children, Mr. Strode's kindred, Mr. Valentine, Sir Peter Ham-

* As the monument now stands in the entrance to the new church at Great Marlow the first line, "Metam," &c. has disappeared, and between the last English line and "Mors mihi vita" has been inserted "Sir Myles Hobart, Kt. obiit Julii 4, 1632," the 4th of July being the day entered in the Great Marlow register as that of his interment. The monument is all of marble save the bust, which looks like a modern freestone copy of an old marble bust.

† In the present church, on the front of the gallery, is painted the following modern inscription, substituted, we suppose, for this old inscription, "Sir Miles Hobart, of Harleyford, gave the sum of 150*l.* to the poor of the parish." Harleyford is, we believe, a residence near Great Marlow.

mond's children, Sir Miles Hobart, Mr. Walter Long, and Mr. John Hamden's children, shall have 5,000*l.* to each for the sufferings of them, or their parents, 3 Car. for oppressing [opposing ?] the illegalities of that time."—P. 234, edit. 1732.

Here the monument is forgotten, and the vote is said to have been one of 5,000*l.* to Sir Miles himself. The "children" followed of course without inquiry in the pages of the next writer. If historical students could but be persuaded to pause and refer to authority whenever they meet with a statement which obviously contains some error, what an infinity of misstatements would be avoided! The custom is, when a difficulty occurs, to endeavour to explain it away by some happy or unhappy conjecture, as in this instance by inventing Sir Miles's "children," rather than to set it right by referring to records or other decisive authorities.

Our correspondent G. A. C. discovered the grant of letters of administration to Sir Miles, and furnished us with a note of its contents, which was printed at p. 233. But here again there is a difficulty. The grant of letters of administration is dated the 26th June, 1632, whilst the inquisition post mortem gives the 29th of the same June as the date of Sir Miles's death. How to reconcile this discrepancy we cannot tell; and in the present state of the Prerogative Office, where every inquiry is hedged round with impediments and fees, it is quite impossible to ascertain. There is no office in the kingdom the regulations of which are so utterly prohibitory of all literary inquiry as this. We went thither to endeavour to clear up this difficulty, and having paid the customary shilling fee, turned to the volume of the calendar applicable to the period in question. That volume contains references to all the administrations granted between 1631 and 1633, both inclusive, arranged in the order in which they were granted, not alphabetically, but merely by the initial letter of the surname of the deceased, and without anything to indicate the dates of the respective grants. After some search we found a reference to one which related to "Miles Hobart," not "*Sir Miles Hobart.*" We pointed out the circumstance to the attendant, and con-

cluding that this entry referred to the administration of the 26th June, we requested to see it, supposing that the calendar had omitted the customary designation of knighthood. That turned out to be the fact, but the administration alluded to was not the grant of the 26th June, 1632, but one granted on the 11th June, 1633. It was not, therefore, the one which we wanted, and if the catalogue had stated its date we should not have referred to it. In the margin of the minute of this grant was a reference to another grant, which the attendant turned to, but still that was not the one we wanted. Again we searched the calendar, and found a reference to another grant which was entered as relating to "*Sir Miles Hobart.*" that was turned to; it was the one we wanted; the book was laid open before us, but we were told that we could not consult it without the payment of another fee of "one shilling."

"Why so?"

We were reminded that we had seen two grants already, and were informed that an extra fee was payable on the sight of every third. "But those we have seen already," we remarked, "have been referred to by mistake." "Undoubtedly," was the answer; "if you had found what you want you would not desire to look further; but such mistakes take up our time, and give us trouble. If you were searching in the name of Smith, our whole time might be occupied in turning from grant to grant before we found the right one."

"That would be the consequence of your calendars not being properly framed. The mistake, in this instance, is not ours but yours. If your calendar had stated the dates of the grants we have seen, we should not have referred to them. Do you make inquirers pay for that which is the consequence of your calendar being imperfect?"

Our protest was in vain. In vain also did we point out that the search was merely for a literary purpose. It made no difference. Nothing is known in the Prerogative Office but the strict rule of "a shilling for every third." So we paid our second shilling, and inspected the grant of 26 June, 1632. It clearly refers to Sir Miles the

member for Great Marlow, and yet it stands dated "vicesimo sexto Junii, 1632," three days before his death.

We inquired if there were any papers in the office by which the accuracy of the date could be tested. Several gentlemen (all of them very obliging) seemed to think there were not; another gave reasons for thinking that there must be, but there would be a fee of "half-a-crown for a search for them." This, with all the attendant uncertainties, and possibly further contingent fees if the papers were found, and all to enable us to clear up what is apparently a mistake in their own books, was a little too bad, and we walked away, musing how long it will be before indignant common sense will be aroused to visit this snug little den of old-fashioned sinecure extortion with the rough besom of a wholesome reformation. This office now stands pre-eminent amongst public offices as that one in which there is no concern for literature, no appreciation of the historical uses of the documents of which the registrars are the appointed keepers, no proper calendars, no feeling or regard for the public character and credit of that church with which they are connected, or for anything save the "one shilling for every third."

The date of 26th June, 1632, is no doubt a mistake, like the calendar reference to "Miles Hobart" instead of Sir Miles, but what was the actual date we cannot tell.

The history of the several grants of letters of administration laid open by our two shillings, was as follows. The grant entered as dated the 26th June, 1632, was made to Robert Thorpe, half-brother of Sir Miles by the mother's side, during the pendency of a suit between Thorpe, Mabel Morgan, Mary Herris, and John Johnson on the one side, and Sir John Hewett, knight, on the other, respecting the validity of a will of Sir Miles. The sentence of the court was against the validity of the will; and on the 11th July, 1633, administration as in the case of an intestacy was granted to the same Robert Thorpe. This administration was recalled on the 11th July, 1637, and on the 19th February, 1638-9, administration of the goods left unadministered by Thorpe was

granted to Mary Harris, widow, the natural and lawful sister of Sir Miles.

Were it possible to have access to the papers relating to the suit and administration, they would no doubt clear up all difficulties respecting Sir Miles's origin and connections, but enough has been found and stated to dissipate the unfounded assertions which have been advanced respecting him. It is clear that he could not have been an ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire; that he was not Sir Miles Hobart of Plumstead, the father of the third Baronet, and of Alice who was married to John Jermy; that he did not die of the blows of his keeper; and that the parliament did not vote compensation to his children.

It remains to endeavour to show from what branch of the Hobarts he really was descended, and how he was connected, if at all, with the ancestors of the Earls of Buckinghamshire; and here we shall find the value of the manuscript pedigree adduced by G. A. C. and partly printed at p. 233.

The Hobarts are first found seated in Suffolk, at a place called Monk's Tye, or La Tye. They migrated thence first to Gedford-street and afterwards to Leyham in the same county, during the fifteenth century, and purchased the manor of the latter place in 1488. Thomas Hobart, or Hobert, the careful man who raised his family by this purchase into the rank of the squirearchy, had two sons. William, the elder, remained at home and tilled the paternal acres; whilst James, the younger, carried his East Anglian shrewdness to that congenial market Westminster Hall, and raised himself to high distinction in the law. He became the ancestor of the Hobarts of Blickling and Plumstead, one of whom was ultimately raised to the peerage as Earl of Buckinghamshire. Although outstripped in fortune and renown by his more distinguished brother, William, the representative of the family at Leyham married respectably, and lived the life of a prosperous country-gentleman. His wife, one of the co-heiresses of a Sir Philip Tylney, besides the benefits of her inheritance, brought her husband three sons, Thomas, Nicholas, and John. The eldest, Thomas, followed in his father's steps. Of John little is known. Nicholas,

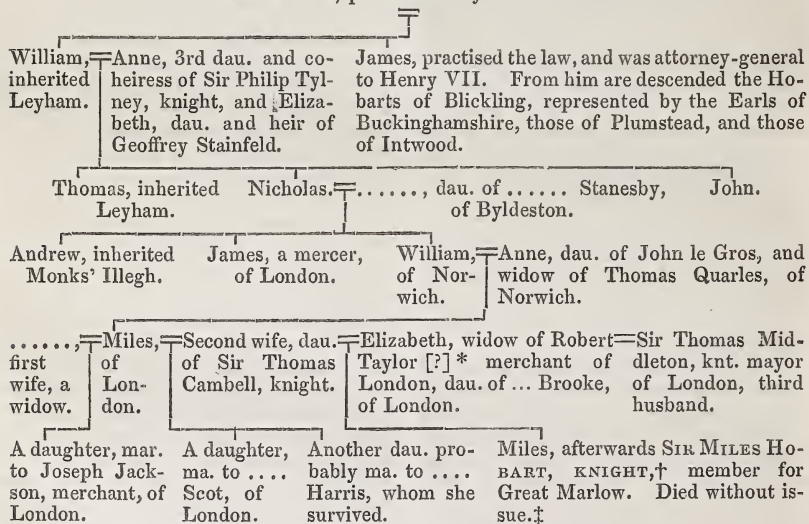
with whom we have to do, and with whom the pedigree printed at p. 233 commences, married a Suffolk lady, and had issue three sons—Andrew, James, and William. Andrew, the eldest, following the customary rule with eldest sons, remained at home; James and William went into the world, the former to London, the latter to Norwich. Henceforth, it is to the latter, William, that in our present inquiry we must look. He had one son, upon whom was bestowed the name of Miles—a name already common in the more distinguished Blickling, or legal, branch of the family. Miles removed from Norwich to London. He married thrice. By each of his first and second wives he had probably several daughters; by his third wife he had a son, named after himself Miles. This Miles afterwards became

Sir Miles, and was beyond all doubt the patriot member for Great Marlow.

The status of the London branch of the family may be inferred from the circumstance that the second wife of Miles, the father of Sir Miles, was one of the seven daughters of Sir Thomas Cambell, knight, who was Mayor in 1609, and died at the age of 78 in 1613 (Strype's *Stow*, book iii. p. 56, edit. 1720); that his third wife was the widow of a London merchant, and that she married for her third husband Sir Thomas Middleton, knight, mayor of London in 1613, and brother of the celebrated Sir Hugh.

The family descent, it will be seen, was of no unusual kind. The eldest son stayed at home, the younger went abroad and earned distinction. Their course will be best illustrated by the following genealogical sketch.

Thomas Hobart, purchased Leyham A. D. 1488.



We have thus done what we could to answer the curious question of intermingled fabrication and mistaken

identity which was raised by our correspondent G. A. C. If it has been solved, to him be all the credit. He

* So in Harl. MS. 1096, fol. 114 b, but in all probability it ought to be Thorpe. "Robert Thorpe," brother of the half-blood to Sir Miles, was probably son of this marriage.

† This is "Baronet" in Harl. MS. 1096, but that is clearly a mistake. There never was any Hobart baronetage save that which exists in the descendants of the Lord Chief Justice.

‡ The earlier part of this pedigree is proveable by the Harleian MS. 1552, fol. 232 b.; the latter by the Harl. MS. 1096, fol. 114 b, partly printed in our last Magazine, p. 233.

not only led the way but supplied much of the information upon which we have proceeded. The result furnishes an example of the strange and most discreditable imperfection which pervades even what are considered our standard historical works, and the impossibility of arriving at truth, except by means of record and documentary evidence. The concession of the Master of the Rolls gives opportunity to in-

quirers to take advantage of a great deal of such evidence; and, although the Prerogative Office, which is its main centre, is still virtually closed against us, even that office cannot long resist the influence of the improved spirit in such matters which pervades all public offices and depositories, all private possessors of manuscripts, and every place in the kingdom—save only one quiet nook in DOCTORS' COMMONS.

NOTES OF A TOUR ALONG THE ROMAN WALL.

BY CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

MR. URBAN,

AS the Roman Wall has been lately brought before your readers in a review of the Rev. J. C. Bruce's volume on that remarkable work, and as the subject is one of real national importance, invested with novel interest by the popular manner in which it has been treated by the author of the book referred to, I venture to offer you the result of a tour I have recently made along the line of the remains, in company of the Rev. Mr. Bruce and Mr. E. B. Price.

Although the brief space of one week was all the time I could afford to an investigation which would well have repaid a much more extended survey, I was enabled practically to test the accuracy of Mr. Bruce's examination, to derive the greatest assistance from his labours (taking his book as my guide), and to concur with him in the conclusions to which his researches have led, as to the period at which this gigantic fortification was constructed. Much is due to Mr. Bruce for the honest and earnest manner in which he has collated the testimony of preceding writers, and compared it with existing remains, following the wall step by step, and only diverging when it was necessary to seek in private collections inscriptions and monuments which had in past times been discovered in the district, and which so materially serve in support of his main argument, which is that the wall and the great earthworks, running parallel on the north and south, were not constructed, as has been generally supposed, at different

times, but that they were conceived and executed at one and the same period, namely, during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian.

Camden, Stukeley, Horsley, Hodgson, and others who have preceded Mr. Bruce, have zealously laboured on this classic ground. To the last mentioned historian belongs the credit of smoothing the path of the present generation of antiquaries, and of guiding them along the entire line of the wall, by easy stages, from Wallsend to Bowness. Such an index as his book was wanted; for, although the student by his fireside could read and study the inscriptions collected by Horsley and others, the tourist must necessarily have passed by many interesting localities, and many portions of the wall itself, and have been ignorant of the whereabouts of numerous remains, which have luckily been preserved in private mansions, had he not been furnished with the details given by Mr. Bruce. Now, with the book in his pocket, with time at his command, and a moderate share of strength of constitution, he may study, as it can only properly be studied, the grandest and most valuable in the entire range of our ancient national monuments.

It is quite impossible to convey by the most elaborate description a correct notion of this stupendous undertaking. The mere wall itself, extending from sixty to seventy miles, of the width of from ten to twelve feet, and of the probable height of from fifteen to twenty feet, forms only a portion of the picture which the mind has to frame of the work in its original state.

The ground chosen by the Romans to separate Britain from the barbarian tribes of the north is a tract of high land, often mountainous and precipitous, intercepted by ravines or *gaps*, as they are now called, rivers, and marshes. With consummate engineering skill the vast natural difficulties of the rugged district have been conquered; no hill or crag turns aside the progress of the great mural defence; upon the steepest heights the stones are as nicely squared and cemented as upon the lower level ground, and the labour of the workmen has in no instance been spared by the use of materials close at hand, for the stones were quarried at a considerable distance from the wall, and brought up hills and precipices by manual force to preserve a uniformity of construction. The vallum, a deep ditch, runs alongside, and is only interrupted where steep cliffs render it needless. In one place this vallum is formed out of a solid rock, and the huge masses of stone lie about upon its banks as if some superhuman agency had ploughed through the rock and shivered it into pieces, as the plough in the hands of the ploughman turns up a furrow in a field. We are as yet only upon the threshold of contemplation. Military stations (*castra*), mile-castles (*castella*), and watch-towers, flank the wall throughout its course. The first of these are of considerable and of varying extent. They are the *stationes linei valli*, the stations of the line of the wall, of the *Notitia*. In them were quartered bodies of auxiliary troops, chiefly foreigners, who in numerous inscriptions have left traces of their abode over a long period of time. In the *castella* were placed smaller bodies of troops; while the watch-towers, of more circumscribed dimensions, were guarded as outposts by detachments renewed daily from the adjoining stations. A scheme so grand and extensive was the conception of

a master mind; its accomplishment and maintenance through two centuries, in the face of hostile and warlike people, and in a climate which must have proved even more destructive to soldiers from the south than the weapons of the enemy, impress us with admiration of the discipline, the fortitude, and the enthusiasm which held together for so long a period so extensive an empire. The scenes of blood and violence which are suggested by conquest are softened by the reflection that in the wake of the sword followed the benign influence of order, laws, arts, and civilization.

A survey of the great wall and its military appendages is absolutely necessary before we can obtain a clear insight into the state of Britain during the Roman occupation. Everything which remains, throughout this northern tract, is more or less of a military character. From the Tyne to the Solway the constructions bespeak the purposes for which they were erected, and the inscriptions are usually more or less relating to soldiers and military matters. The *castra* and the subsidiary forts are guarded by strong walls void of decoration or ornament. The domestic villas, spacious and well constructed for counteracting the rigours of long winters, present none of the refinements of luxury to be noticed in those of the middle and southern parts of Britain. The beautiful tessellated pavements which adorned the towns and villas of the peaceful and undisturbed districts of Britain are no where to be met with; but in their stead the floors are composed of large slabs of smoothed stone laid in cement upon square columns of stone masonry of the most substantial kind. Cilurnum, now Walwick Chesters, the seat of the Messrs. Clayton,* offers the first example of the internal arrangements of one of the great stations upon the line of the wall. A suite of at least ten rooms has here been laid open. The

* I cannot name these gentlemen without acknowledging the very courteous and kind attentions we received from them during our tour of the Wall. By their friendly services we were enabled to inspect comfortably and leisurely some of the most important localities and monuments. The antiquarian intelligence, classical learning, and liberality of Mr. John Clayton is gracefully recorded by Mr. Bruce in the dedication of his book. Mr. Nathaniel Clayton, the elder brother, will not, I hope, be offended by my introducing here a reminiscence of his schoolfellow, Lord Byron, which

floor of one of the largest of these is supported by no less than forty-eight columns of masonry of about two feet square; another room has twenty-four; in a third the floor is laid upon pillars of tiles interspersed with some of stone, a few of which had apparently previously joined the capitals of columns in some decayed or destroyed building; the floors are composed of large slabs of stone. These apartments were heated by hypocausts, and many of them have been provided with double doors.

The houses both here and at Borcovicus are pretty clearly indicated in the pasturage, and it would not be raising expectation too high or promising too much were I to say that, as at both these great stations the foundations of the buildings appear to have been undisturbed, it is probable pretty correct plans of the entire distribution of the areas might be obtained by excavations. On the outside of these *castra*, chiefly on the south, were villas and houses, indications of which are so numerous as to warrant our using the terms villages and towns. Beyond these are the burial-places, where the greater part of the inscriptions are found. It is in these memorials we read much of the history of the places. To cite, for example, one found at Chesters many years ago. It commemorates the restoration of a temple, which had become decayed through age, by soldiers of the second wing of the Astures, a people of Spain, in the time of Elagabalus, under the consulate of Gratus and Seleucus, answering to our A.D. 221. Now upwards of one hundred years after this date we find the same wing of the Astures located here, a coincidence between the Notitia and inscriptions which occurs frequently along the line of the wall. The great importance of monuments such as these must beget a desire that the stations on the line of the wall should be thoroughly excavated, as it is more than probable there are numerous inscribed stones still remaining buried, especially when it is

considered that those hitherto discovered were brought to light through accidental circumstances, and not from intentional research. At Chesters Mr. Clayton has preserved numerous interesting remains discovered there and at Housesteads. The following mutilated inscription is worthy of notice, as recording a soldier of Pannonia (*Dagvaldus*) and a female, *Pusinna*, probably a near relative:

D. M.

. . DAGVALD . MI . .

. . PAN . VIXIT . A . .

. . PVSINNA . .

. . XIIT . VI .

Few travellers will be induced to seek the eastern terminus of the wall in the busy scene of Wallsend, the site of *Segedunum*, where but little either of the Roman wall or of the station is to be seen above ground. The site of the latter is, however, with some difficulty to be traced upon the brow of a rising ground overlooking the Tyne, like that of *Lymne* in Kent, in relation to the Romney marshes. From Wallsend to Newcastle every stone has been removed for cottages and houses; but the foundation of the wall still obstructs the plough, and by means of its accompanying vallum its course can still be traced almost up to Newcastle. Westward, therefore, from this great and populous town the antiquary will probably commence his tour of the wall. He must first be apprised that for nineteen miles the wall has been levelled by order of Government to form the high road, and that, for this extent, with some few exceptions caused by the obstructions of farm-houses, hills, and other impediments, the modern road is constructed upon the foundations of the wall. Walking in the centre of the road he may detect the facing stones of the Roman structure on his right and left. This great legalised piece of vandalism throws into the shade a century of petty pilferings, and almost makes venial a thousand acts of destruction perpetrated by ignorant individuals. It is in this district where

my fellow-traveller, Mr. Price, has identified as applied to him: "Clayton was another school-monster of learning, and talent, and hope; but what has become of him I do not know. He was certainly a genius."—*Life, Letters, and Journals of Lord Byron*, page 21. Murray, 1838.

the wall has been so effectually pulled down that Mr. Bruce's volume is peculiarly useful, enabling the traveller to recognize the sites of stations which he must else necessarily pass by without noticing, for they are now either covered with the greensward or with the annual produce of the husbandman. Condercum, the third station of the line, adjoins the village of Benwell, about two miles from Newcastle. Here was found among others a dedicatory inscription to the *Matres Campestres* and the genius of the first wing of the *Astures*, on the restoration of a temple. This inscription also confirms the *Notitia*, in which valuable muster-roll we find this body of troops stationed at Condercum. At East Denton, a little beyond Benwell, the first glimpse of a fragment of the wall is to be seen on the left of the road. This and a few more similar vestiges have been preserved, owing to some insurmountable obstructions having caused the engineers of the Government road to swerve a little from the straight line. All along the course of the wall the traveller may recognize the facing stones worked into the walls of modern houses. Indeed it is not exaggeration to say that most of the farm-houses and villages are almost wholly constructed of Roman materials taken either from the wall itself or from the stations and their buildings. A close examination of every house, stable, cow-shed, and hut on the line would doubtless repay the search for inscribed stones, as some of the most important we now possess have been recovered from such "vile uses;" others are still continually detected, while it is known from experience that altars and votive tablets are often built up in the houses with the inscribed and sculptured sides concealed. At West Denton, Mr. G. Clayton Atkinson pointed out to us in his garden wall an inscription which he had discovered a short time previous to our visit, recording the termination of an allotment of work in the construction of the great wall by a body of soldiers under the command of one Julius Primus. Similar commemora-

tions are to be noticed at intervals throughout the entire line. At Rutchester, a little beyond the eighth milestone, we observed in a wall part of a sepulchral inscription and a stone inscribed *COH. VI. APRILIS*, in two lines, with the usual centurial mark prefixed to the word *Aprilis*. Rutchester is supposed to be the *Vindobala* of the *Notitia*, where a cohort of the *Frisians** was located. Here were found a few years since by the tenant of the property while searching for building materials, the four altars published by Mr. Bell and the late Mr. Hodgson, in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv. They are exceedingly interesting as referring to the prevalence in Britain of the worship of *Mithras*, to whom a temple was also erected at *Vindabala*. The dedications commence severally "*Deo Soli Invicto*," "*Deo Invicto Mythræ*," "*Soli Apollini*," and "*Deo*," simply; the last having been dedicated by a soldier of the sixth legion.† Mr. Bell considers that if further search were made other inscriptions would probably be found.

Rutchester is the scene of one of the amusing incidents in Hutton's pedestrian Tour of the Wall, made at the commencement of the present century, in a spirit of enthusiasm, and with a physical energy, seldom united in a man of eighty years. His personal appearance often subjected him to suspicion in the inmates of the few and scattered houses of this wild district, but good humour and a little philosophy soon dispelled mistrust, and the veteran, if he had some difficulty in making his object understood, usually succeeded in leaving friends behind him. Our friend and companion, who, in his more laborious researches tested the hospitality of the inhabitants of the farmhouses and cottages, observes, "there is scarcely a latch in the wilder regions of the country that I would not freely lift, in the assurance of a smiling welcome."

Beyond Rutchester we noticed in the walls of an inn, called the Iron Sign, some inscribed stones, two of which I read *>HOS'LVPI*, and *COH'VIII' BRIT*, the century of *Hostilius Lupus*,

* *Frixagi*.

† These altars are now in the possession of Mr. James, of Otterburn. A hope is entertained that he will present them to the valuable collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, for as Otterburn is upwards of forty miles distant the relics are almost inaccessible.

and the eighth cohort of the Britons. Hunnum is the next station, under the modern name of Halton-Chesters. It has suffered perhaps more than any. The walls have been entirely destroyed, and, a few years since, a systematic search was made for the stones of the temples and the villas which covered the area now occupied by a lonely hut, built, as the farmhouses of the neighbourhood are, with stones cut by the hands of Roman masons. Pottery strews the surface of the ground; but the general aspect of the site is uninviting, so completely have the modern rural Vandals ransacked the ground. Here the *Notitia* places the *Ala Sabiniana* or *Sabiniana*, a body of troops to whom this appellation had probably been given by Hadrian in compliment to his empress, Sabina. Camden found here an inscription to a soldier of this *ala*, and a slab recording the operations of the second legion, also dug up on the same spot, is now preserved at Alnwick Castle. Mr. Bruce speaks of busts of Emperors and Empresses from Hunnum in the house and grounds of Matfen, a place we did not see, and of some interesting discoveries made a few years ago to the north of the turnpike road, in a section of the station now known by the significant name of "Brunt-Ha'penny Field." He also mentions an aqueduct, traced for three-quarters of a mile. Our tour has added to these and other records a new feature of much interest in a very perfect aqueduct, which carried the water of a rivulet under the great wall which passed through the station, and which, as before observed, has been converted into the present high road. It still serves its original purpose, and is in excellent preservation.

It is after leaving this station for some distance, that the traveller for the first time forms a clear notion of all the parts of the great fortification. The land now opens on each side, and he perceives before him all the works stretching out and converging towards the horizon in bold and clear outline. Straight before him is the road with the two rows of facing-stones of the wall; on the northern side is the deep ditch, and the vallum or mound with its wide trench. As he advances he will descry the mile-castles, and at longer intervals the great stations. "I climbed over a stone wall," says

Hutton, "to examine the wonder; measured the whole in every direction; surveyed them with surprise, with delight; was fascinated and unable to proceed; forgot I was upon a wild common, a stranger, and the evening approaching. Even hunger and fatigue were lost in the grandeur before me. If a man writes a book upon a turnpike road, he cannot be expected to move quick; but, lost in astonishment, I was not able to move at all." Advancing, we find at Plane-tree field a fragment of the wall nearly forty yards in length, with five courses of the facing-stones, and a little below, at Brunton, is another fragment seven feet high, with nine courses of facing-stones; against it rests an altar, the sides of which have been sculptured with foliage and other ornaments, but the inscription has perished, and no wonder, for the altar in former times served for a gate-post. The turnpike road here leaves the wall and crosses the North Tyne at Chollerford, a little above Chesters (Cilurnum), which in the time of the Romans was reached by a bridge in the strait course of the wall. It is here the antiquary commences the most delightful part of his journey. Interested more and more as he has gradually seen the great fortification developing itself in all its parts and accessories, he has hitherto drawn on his imagination for the fillings-in of the picture. At Chesters he approaches the walls of Cilurnum; he enters, and is in the midst of dwelling-houses, roofless and dilapidated, but still sufficiently perfect for him to form a good notion of their arrangement, the distribution and peculiarities of the apartments, and indeed the general plan of the castrum, although it is but partially excavated. He crosses thresholds worn by the tread of Roman feet, and as he walks through room after room upon the strong flagged pavements, built as if to last for ever, he revolves in his mind the revolutions of empires and the courses and vicissitudes of human affairs. A city lies buried before him. During a brief period in the world's age the scene around him was full of life, enterprise, and hope; a dense population had spread along the hills from the Tyne to the Solway; camps, villas, and towns marked its growth; some few centuries later nature

entombed their remains, and solitude again resumed her dominion. A river god, the genius probably of the North Tyne, which rolls among rocks and woods by the side of the station, is now enshrined in the mansion at Chesters with numberless other vestiges of ancient Cilurnum and of Borcovicus, the great station next but one towards the west. "The Astures," says Hodgson, "in exchanging the sunny valleys of Spain for the banks of the tawny Tyne, might find the climate in their new situation worse, but a lovelier spot than Cilurnum all the Asturias could not give them."

Procolitia, now Carrawburgh, is the next halting place of the traveller. When the Notitia was compiled the first cohort of the Batavians was in garrison here. In 1838 an inscribed slab was found which shews that this cohort occupied the same quarters in the time of the Emperor Maximinus, A.D. 237. The outline of the station can be traced, but the walls and the foundations of the buildings both within and without remain to be excavated. The irregularities in the ground indicate the ruins to be very extensive. The scenery now increases in breadth and wildness, and the pedestrian, if the weather should be stormy, and he be not thoroughly imbued with the true sentiment of antiquarianism, may at times feel lonely and apprehensive of his destiny at night. But the difficulties of the tour, and some there will be under the most favourable circumstances, contribute towards a proper and complete conception of the Roman wall in all its stages, such as can only be attained by walking. The most

timid adventurer, however, need not fear such dangers as in times past made this district almost impassable, and deterred Camden and Sir Robert Cotton from advancing eastward beyond Carvoran. Camden only speaks of the castra from hearsay; he durst not venture to inspect them for fear of "the rank robbers thereabouts." Busy-gap, near Sewing-shields, was a noted place of resort for thieves and marauders. Mr. Bruce tells us that "the offence of calling a fellow-free-man 'a Bussey-gap rogue,' was sufficiently serious to attract the attention of a guild; a case of this kind being recorded in the books of the Bakers and Brewers' Company of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1645." The Newcastle Merchants' Company, in 1564, enacted that no apprentice should be taken from these parts, on pain of a fine of 20*l.*, because "the parties there brought up are known, either by education or nature, not to be of honest conversation; they commit frequent thefts and other felonys, proceeding from such lewde and wicked progenitors."

I must now suspend my rambling notes on an inexhausted subject, fearing I have exceeded all reasonable bounds; but convinced of the importance of our national monuments and feeling how little they are regarded in comparison with those of remote countries, I could not refrain from seeking, through the medium of your pages, to draw public attention to the researches of Mr. Bruce and simultaneously to the Great Wall itself, certainly the most stupendous and interesting of our historical antiquities.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Seals of the Borough of Droitwich—Bishop Burnet's attendance at the death-bed of the Earl of Rochester—Birth-place of Browne the eminent engraver—Rejoinder of Mr. Roche in reference to Bossuet's Letter on the death of Henrietta Duchess of Orleans—Further information about the relics of Elizabeth of Bohemia at Heidelberg—Another literary relic of Elizabeth of Bohemia—Decay of Queen Elizabeth's popularity after the execution of Essex—Original unpublished letter of Bernard Barton.

SEALS OF DROITWICH.

Dover, Sept. 18.

MR. URBAN, — In the notice of the museum formed at Bristol during the late meeting of the Archæological Institute, (see *ante*, p. 300), I observe that a seal of

Droitwich, there exhibited, is described as identical with that engraved in your pages, in 1795, (vol. l*iv.* part 1, p. 13.) On comparing, however, an impression of the seal produced at Bristol, and subse-

quently added to the extensive collection of medieval seals in the British Museum, with the representation given in 1795, the two seals prove to be wholly distinct. I am induced to notice this trifling inadvertence in your report of the Bristol meeting, since it may seem worthy of remark that two such municipal seals of the town of Droitwich should have passed out of proper custody into private hands. That engraved as above cited, is described as having been in the possession of a gentleman at Chester, and it was communicated by a correspondent at Salisbury, who subscribes himself "*Antiquarius*." It is a circular seal, the device being an escutcheon charged with the single bearing, a sword surmounted by two lions passant in pale; on either side of the shield is introduced a wyvern. The inscription is as follows:—*SIGILLVM : COMMVNITATIS : VILLE : DE : WYCHO*. The diameter of this seal is about 1 inch and two-fifths. The Droitwich seal, contributed to the museum of the Institute by Mr. Garrard, is wholly different in design and dimensions. It was formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, Recorder of Bristol. It measures in diameter nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and displays an escutcheon upon which appear the lions passant as before, impaling quarterly 1st and 4th chequy, 2nd and 3rd two barrows,—implements formed of wicker-work used in the manufacture of salt, for which Droitwich has long been noted. The following legend runs round the margin:—*Signiflum commune uiffe wyche*. Between each word are introduced branched ornaments, according to a fashion much used about 1400, whilst the seal before described may probably be assigned to an earlier date. It is singular that Edmondson states in his Heraldry, published in

1780, that he had applied in vain to the corporation of Droitwich for their municipal insignia, and had been unable to procure either a blazon or description of the town seal. Nash (*Hist. of Worc.* vol. i. p. 300) gives representations of two seals of Droitwich, one of them apparently identical with that exhibited at Bristol; and he adds some account of the process of making salt, as also of the use of the "barrows." I am unable, at present, to explain the origin of the bearings displayed on this seal, and hope that some one of your correspondents, versed in heraldic lore, may supply the desired information. Nash, citing the Habington MSS. informs us that in the windows of St. Andrew's church, Droitwich, were formerly, amongst other arms, Gules, two lions passant or, (Pedwardyn) and Chequy arg. and sa. quartering Gules, two barrows, the old arms of the corporation. I have not been able to obtain an impression of the corporation seal now in use at Droitwich, but it is described as resembling that shewn at Bristol; and in Burke's General Armory the "corporation seal" is described as presenting the same arms and legend found upon that matrix, with the exception only that the name of the town is given by Burke as "Wytche," instead of Wyche. The seal of the statute merchant of Droitwich is, as he states, Chequy argent and sable, impaling Gules, two barrows or.

Possibly some of your readers may supply a clue to trace the other seal, which had passed out of the custody of the corporation previously to 1795. It has been conjectured that the seal which came into the possession of Mr. Serjeant Ludlow may have been part of the *spolia disiecta*, on the occasion of the Municipal Reform.

Yours, &c. ALBERT WAX.

BISHOP BURNET'S ATTENDANCE AT THE DEATH-BED OF ROCHESTER.

Springfield, near Chelmsford.

MR. URBAN,—In page 138 of the Gentleman's Magazine for August, we are told that Bishop Burnet attended at the death-beds of Rochester, and Mrs. Roberts, and the great Lord Russell, &c.

I have a copy of "The Fair Warnings to a Careless World," by Josiah Woodward, D.D., in which there is a print representing the Earl of Rochester lying in his bed, a penitent and dying man, and Dr. Burnet kneeling beside him, the account of which will be found in pages 112 to 115.*

From "The Polyanthea, a collection of literary anecdotes," the author of which I do not know, I extract, "See passages of his life (Rochester's) said to be written by his direction on his death-bed, by Gilbert Burnet. This, I have some reason to believe, is a lie of that Scotch rascal:"—certainly a summary way of settling the question. Can any of your correspondents inform me who is the writer of The Polyanthea?

J. A. R.

* Mine is the 4th edition, 1736, and in the print is a representation of a large sash-window. What is the date of the first edition and has it the print? A sash-window was hardly known so early as 1680, when Rochester died.

BIRTHPLACE OF BROWNE THE EMINENT ENGRAVER.

MR. URBAN,—On referring to Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, &c. and also to Rose's New General Biographical Dictionary, I find the place and year of birth of the late John Browne, the eminent landscape engraver (pupil of the celebrated William Woollett and associate of the Royal Academy), stated to have been at Oxford in 1719. Will you be good enough to point out that this is a mistake. He was born at Finchamfield, in the county of Essex, in the house of his grandfather, the Rev. Wm. Paske, vicar of that parish, on the 26th April, 1742, six months after

the decease of his father the Rev. John Browne, rector of Booton, in the county of Norfolk.

For memoirs of John Browne, see Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1801, page 1149, and European Magazine for October, 1801, page 246; the latter contains a correct list of his prints, save in one particular, viz. for Shakspeare's "As You like it." read Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." See also Biographical Sketches of eminent Artists, by John Gould, published some years since.

WM. GEO. BROWNE.

BOSSUET'S LETTER ON THE DEATH OF HENRIETTA DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

Cork, Sept. 1851.

MR. URBAN,—The Gentleman's Magazine for the present month did not reach our library until this day, when I read, at p. 289, your correspondent B.'s reply to my remarks on Bossuet's letter, which appeared in the previous number. I thence learn that your correspondent did not, as his words appeared to me to imply, mistake the Duke of Orleans for the Prince of Condé; and also that the English ambassador at the time of the duchess's death was of the junior, and now long extinct, branch of the ducal Montagus, and not, as I conceived, of the head, or Manchester line, to which my strictures referred. So far, therefore, he was correct, as I hasten to acknowledge,—while my further animadversions stand good.

The personal cursory anecdotes introduced by me are surely not out of place, as they all relate to direct agents on the melancholy occasion, and are brief in recital; while he commits the fault unadvisedly imputed to me of blending extraneous matter with the subject, by what he calls the persecution of Fénélon by Bossuet, which has no connection whatsoever with the question. The name of the former most amiable and distinguished prelate is not to be found in the letter, like those adverted to by me. In fact, he had not, at the period, passed his teens, and was a student at the Seminary of St. Sulpice. As for my own misconception, above avowed, I may be allowed to say—"Nemo impune senescit."

JAMES ROCHE.

FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE RELICS OF ELIZABETH OF BOHEMIA AT HEIDELBERG.

MR. URBAN,—Before I leave Heidelberg I have a few words more to tell you about the relics of Elizabeth of Bohemia, which I mentioned in my last, and first of all I will recur to what is termed her *Prayer Book*.

It is a small MS. volume of about 4½ inches by 6½, containing about 86 pages, and bound in parchment. It has always been received, both here and at Rome, whither it was sent with other MSS. from the same library, as being in the actual handwriting of Elizabeth. It is in the German written character, and clearly a woman's hand. It has been examined in my presence by a gentleman well skilled in German and now resident at Heidelberg, and he reports it to be a prose translation of certain selected Psalms made either by the writer or by some one for her, as they are not in verbal correspondence with the best known German versions. He says the language is very good. The first Psalm selected is the 9th,

then the 18th, 34th, 56th, 65th, 73rd, 85th, 106th, 120th, 130th, 135th, 138th. Last of all is another Psalm (the 108th) written in quite another hand, but also in German.

Any one who will be at the trouble of examining these Psalms will see how completely they coincide with the position of the too ambitious and unfortunate Queen. From the quiver of David she has selected some sharp arrows. After the fashion of the Protestant leaders of the day she takes to herself "the right and the cause," and the opposing host is ever the host of the heathen. The deep sorrows of the afflicted monarch are also made her own. As in the 56th, "Be merciful unto me, O God, for man would swallow me up." Again, when light dawned for a short period on her broken fortunes, how natural to apply the words of the 85th, "Lord, thou hast been favourable to thy land. The Lord shall give us that which is good: and our land shall yield her increase."

Alas! how soon overclouded. "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord." (130th.)

Throughout it is a collection of *national* prayers and *national* thanksgivings.

And now a word or two about "The Teares of Time," by Thomas Kybett, whose name you have mis-spelt in the Mag. for September (p. 286), as Thomas Kybell. It is a little MS. volume about 5½ inches by 9, bound in black velvet. The MS. has been written with ink which has corroded the paper wherever lines have been ruled, so that the poems are now almost all on separate slips. Prefixed to the volume is the following dedication to Elizabeth's husband.

"To the high and mighty Prince Frederick the fifth, by the grace of God Counte Palatine of the Rheyne, Duke of Bavaria, Elector and Archsewer of the sacred Roman Empire and in vacancy of the same vicar thereof, Tho: Kybbett sacrificeth this new

borne babe of his industry, wishing a place of less sorrowe and more happines vnto your princely selfe and progeny."

Then follow three dedicatory stanzas, the first beginning,

"Great patron of my muse and of my verse."

It may be inferred from the terms of the dedication that Thomas Kybett was not an altogether unpractised author. I shall trust that you or some of your correspondents will be kind enough to tell me on my return to England who and what he was, and whether this poem has ever been published. It will be observed that in his dedication he does not term the Elector King of Bohemia—perhaps the title had then been dropped.

Yours, &c. T.

[We regret that we are not able to answer our correspondent's inquiry respecting Thomas Kybett. If any of our readers can do so we shall be happy to receive a communication upon the subject.—EDIT.]

ANOTHER LIBRARY RELIC OF ELIZABETH OF BOHEMIA.

MR. URBAN,—In the temporary museum of the Archæological Institute at Bristol, Mr. Kerslake, the bookseller of that city, exhibited a copy of Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World*, printed in folio, 1614, which is interesting from the manuscript memorials which it contains of its former ownership by Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, the daughter of King James the First, and grandmother of King George the First. The royal arms of England are stamped on its leather sides. No inscription marks the Queen's possession of the book; but its loss on her flight from Prague is recorded by the two following inscriptions made by a jesuit named Henry Fitz-Simon, who appears to have been attached to the imperial army.

On the engraved title:—

Liber Don Gulielmi Verdugo Trichiarchæ, Frederici Palatini a solio deturbatoris, teste Henrico FitzSimon soc^{us}. Jesu oculato Anno 1620. 8. Nouembris.

On the preface page:—

Ex libris Elizabethæ, palatini conjuge, prætensæ Reginæ Bohemiæ, pro derelictis præ festinatione ommissis. Henr. Fitzsimon soc^{us} Jesu.

It was still at Prague in the year 1638, as recorded at the foot of the engraved title by its then owner:—

Liffir Mathieu philipe de Bourgoing a prag le 28 May anno 1638.

In 1648, having come into the possession of Johann Klee, he determined to return it to the Queen, and replaced it with the following inscription in the hands of her son John Philip.

Anno 1648 die 10. 7^{bris} hunc Librum ab hoste Pragæ in arce recuperavit M. Johannes Klee, quem quamprimum potero Celsissimæ reginæ restituere decrevi. Restitutum E; illustrissimo Principi ac Domino, D^{no} Johanni Philippo, FridERICI regis Bohemiæ p. m. filio, D^{no} meo clementissimo.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

DECAY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S POPULARITY AFTER THE EXECUTION OF ESSEX.

MR. URBAN,—That Queen Elizabeth buried her own and her people's affections in the grave of the unfortunate Essex, is a statement made in express terms by Osborn, in No. 24 of his *Miscellany of Memoirs*. The correspondent of the *Scotch King* (as may be seen in *Birch's Memoirs*, II. 510), discusses with his master the policy of keeping on good terms with the queen, or of breaking with her, and so

seeking popularity with the people of England. He recommends, indeed, the former, and more moderate course, because he supposes that the people were still at heart attached to the queen, though now alienated by the recent loss of their favourite, Essex; and, moreover, discontented at the increase of monopolies. The queen seems never to have recovered her popularity or her power. In her last

parliament, assembled soon after the death of Essex, we find these discontents breaking out, in spite of all the efforts of the speaker to silence the members belonging to the country party; and though Elizabeth, by a well-timed promise to put an end to the grievance of monopolies, calmed the storm that was beginning to rise in the breasts of her faithful commons, and they voted a liberal supply of money, with such expressions of gratitude as have seldom been addressed to a mortal, even by a speaker of the house of commons to the most dread sovereign, yet many regarded the queen with feelings of exasperation and distrust—feelings which were manifested in public and in private. After the death of Essex her ministers had been hooted by the populace; and in the short session of the parliament that was summoned soon after, there were men bold enough to give plain utterance to the complaints of the country. The debates in this parliament have been recorded by Townshend, who was himself a member. A MS. volume of his Historical Collections (printed, Lond. fol. 1680) is preserved in the library of the University of Cambridge, containing the subjoined account of an occurrence which is omitted out of the printed book, and does not ap-

pear to have been noticed by the other historians of her reign. It is at the end of the volume, in the hand of Townshend, who was present at the dissolution: he writes,

“Memorand. as the queene came out of the parliament house amonge the comons, verie fewe said, God blesse your Ma^{tie}, &c. as in all assemblies they were wont; and when she came by the speaker shee only offered him her hand to kisse, and went by; and the presse beinge great, and the roome she was to passe not above a yard in breadth, shee stood still, and with her hand she bade make more room, and the gentlemen ushers said Make more roome behinde; to which one behinde answered aloud, ‘By God, I can make no more if you would hang mee;’ which doubtless the queen might hear, it was so loud spoken, for I stood next her and heard it; but shee looked that way from whence it was spoken very sternely, and said not one word, but went presently through.”

This paragraph leaves a very different impression on the mind from that produced by Hume’s highly coloured account of the close of this parliament.

Yours, &c. C.

ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF BERNARD BARTON.

MR. URBAN,—In the following letter the Quaker Poet makes a proposal which, I believe, was never accepted. The difficulties which he foresaw were probably found insuperable. It is pity that the Quakers should, in great measure, deprive themselves of that elevation of sentiment and feeling which all other people have derived from the perusal of works of poetry. Even Bernard Barton himself was, I believe, regarded by the severest of them with something like contempt, because “a verse-man.”

Yours, &c. J. B. N.

“To William Phillips, Bookseller,
George Yard, Lombard Street.

“Woodbridge, 11 mo. 14, 1814.

“Esteemed friend,—In sitting down to make the proposition which I am about to submit to thee, I shall not be guilty of making such additional claim on thy time as a long string of apologies would imply, but shall proceed to the point at once—trusting to thy kindness to excuse the freedom of this.

“I have long thought of employing a portion of my leisure in making a compilation of poetry from approved authors for the perusal of members of our society. I have by me a set of the British Poets from Chaucer to Blackwell, inclusive;

and, although there is, thou art aware, much trash in the *tout ensemble*, yet there is also much that is excellent, of which many members of our society are probably not aware. I do not propose to be guided entirely by my own judgment in my selection, but to consult the more mature opinion of my uncle S. A. [Samuel Alexander] whom I shall request to exercise a discretionary veto on every article.

“Although I have made this proposition to thee, thou art doubtless as free to reject it as I am to make it, if it appear to thee unlikely to answer. I should hardly presume to give an opinion on a subject whereon that opinion may perhaps have no value, but I cannot avoid observing that I think such a selection as I contemplate would meet with a very ready sale among the circle for whose perusal it is principally intended. I am well aware of the difficulty of selecting Poems perfectly unexceptionable to Friends, but I still think *it may be done*; neither do I by any means think that Richard Barclay or Lindley Murray have exhausted the stock. That noble poem, for instance, Boyce’s “Deity” is hardly known, even by title, to half the readers of modern poetry; and numbers of others, devotional and descriptive, might be referred to.

“I shall be pleased to receive a few

lines from thee on the matter when it may suit thy convenience.

"Excuse errors, if there happen to be any, as I have a little girl at my elbow who is reading out, and frequently interrupts me by her claims on my attention.

"Present my most friendly remembrances to thy daughter Mary; the recollection of the few hours I spent with her in Suffolk has of late been clouded by the

accounts I have received of her health. Few things could give me more pleasure than to hear there is a probability of her being preserved to those friends who from knowing so much more of her than I can be supposed to do, must be proportionably anxious for the prolongation of a life so valuable.

"Thy sincere, though almost unknown friend,
"BERNARD BARTON."

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Discoveries in the Catacombs under Rome, and liberality of the French Government in reference to the Collections of M. Perret, to the resumption of Excavations in Assyria, and the removal to Paris of the contents of a Temple of Serapis, near Memphis—Death of Benjamin Gibson, Esq.—Eminent Foreign Antiquaries recently in London—Mr. Bell's series of Tracts—Provision affecting the succession to the Bridgewater Estates.

• We learn from the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* that the French government has lately made a literary acquisition of no ordinary interest and value. A French gentleman of the name of Perret has been engaged for six years in exploring THE CATACOMBS UNDER ROME, and copying, with the most minute and scrupulous fidelity, the remains of ancient art which are hidden in those extraordinary chambers. Under the authority of the papal government, and assisted by M. Savinien Petit, an accomplished French artist, M. Perret has explored the whole of the sixty catacombs together with the connecting galleries. Burying himself for five years in this subterranean city, he has thoroughly examined every part of it, in spite of difficulties and perils of the gravest character: for example, the refusal of his guides to accompany him; dangers resulting from the intricacy of the passages, from the necessity for clearing a way through galleries choked up with earth which fell in from above almost as fast as it was removed; hazards arising from the difficulty of damming up streams of water which ran in upon them from above, and from the foulness of the air and consequent difficulty of breathing and preserving light in the lower chambers;—all these and many other perils have been overcome by the honourable perseverance of M. Perret, and he has returned to France with a collection of drawings which extends to 360 sheets in large folio, of which 154 sheets contain representations of frescoes, 65 of monuments, 23 of paintings on glass (medallions inserted in the walls and at the bottoms of vases) containing 86 subjects, 41 drawings of lamps, vases, rings, and instruments of martyrdom to the number of more than 100 subjects, and finally 90 contain copies of more than 500 sepulchral inscriptions.

Of the 154 drawings of frescoes two-thirds are inédited, and a considerable number have been only lately discovered. Amongst the latter are the paintings on the celebrated wells of Platonina, said to have been the place of interment, for a certain period, of St. Peter and St. Paul. This spot was ornamented with frescoes by order of Pope Damasus, about A.D. 365, and has ever since remained closed up. Upon opening the empty tomb, by permission of the Roman government, M. Perret discovered fresco paintings representing the Saviour and the Apostles, and two coffins [tombeaux], of Parian marble.

On the return of M. Perret to France, the minister of the interior (M. Leon Faucher) entered into treaty with him for the acquisition of his collection for the nation. The purchase has been arranged, and the necessary amount, upwards of 7,500*l.* obtained by a special vote of the National Assembly. The drawings will be published by the French government in a style commensurate with their high importance, both as works of art and as invaluable monuments of Christian antiquity.

M. Leon Faucher has also obtained grants from the assembly for the resumption of excavations at Nineveh; the renewed excavations to be directed by M. Place, the successor of M. Botta as French consul at Mosul; also for fitting out a scientific expedition to be despatched into Assyria to complete the discoveries recently made in that part of the world; and for clearing out a Temple of Serapis, discovered in the environs of Memphis by M. Mariette, and conveying to Paris the statues and works of art which it contains.

We are delighted to record such evidences of a real feeling of respect for sub-

jects of literature and art, in the government of our neighbours. It is highly honourable to them, and we trust their example will spread.

We announce, with great regret, that since we printed off the paper on the Recent Discoveries at Rome in our present Mag. p. 354, we have been apprised of the death of the gentleman from whom that article proceeded, BENJAMIN GIBSON, Esq. a sculptor of ability, and brother of the still more eminent John Gibson, Esq. of Rome. Mr. Benjamin Gibson had, we believe, been long in ill health. He died at the Baths of Lucca on the 13th August last. We hope shortly to be favoured with materials for a biographical notice.

Among the FOREIGNERS EMINENT IN ANTIQUARIAN SCIENCE, or in LITERATURE, WHO HAVE RECENTLY VISITED LONDON may be mentioned:—

M. De la Saussaye, Paris.

M. Charma, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

M. E. Dufour, Caen.

M. Bourdon, Caen.

M. Enault, „

M. Lecointre, Poitiers.

Dr. Rigollot, Amiens.

M. Alfred Maury, Paris.

M. Achille Jubinal, „

The Abbé Cochet, Dieppe.

M. Frederick Trayon, Lausanne.

Dr. Vulliaman, President of the Historical Society of French Switzerland.

M. J. Boucher de Perthes, President of the Society of Emulation of Abbeville.

Professor A. Trendelenburg, Berlin.

Herr A. Reichensperger, Cologne, and

Herr H. Hansen, Copenhagen.

Mr. John Gray Bell, the bookseller, has commenced the publication of "A Series of Tracts relating to the Topography, History, Manners, Dialects, &c. of the Counties of Great Britain." To be printed from manuscripts or rare and early tracts; the number of subscribers to be limited to fifty, and the impression of each pamphlet to be limited to sixty (with a few copies to be presented to the party supplying the original). The subscription to be 21s. per annum, and the number of publications to be from eight to twelve each year.

The following are now ready.

"The Howdy and the Upgetting," two tales related by the late Thomas Bewick, of Newcastle, in the Tyneside dialect, *portrait*, &c. Communicated by Mr. Bell of Gateshead.

"Greate Newes from Newcastle, giving an Account of the proceedings of the Scots Army before that Towne, from 27th August to 4th September, 1640," printed from an original manuscript.

Reprint of "The Queen's Majestie's (Elizabeth) Entertainment in Suffolke and Norffolke, with a Description of Many Things there presently Seene, devised by Thomas Churchyarde, gent. with divers Shewes of his owne Invention sette out at Norwich, and some Rehearsal of her Highnesse Retourne from her Progresse." (Bynne-man, 1579.) Communicated by Mr. Dawson Turner.

"Commission directed to the Earle of Huntingdon for Defens of the Borders of England against Scotland, dated 23rd February, 35th Elizabeth, A.D. 1592."

In the memoir of the late Lord Alford, given in our Magazine for March last, p. 311, we described the extraordinary provisions of the will of John-William Earl of Bridgewater, under which Lord Alford inherited a considerable portion of the Bridgewater estates, but was presumed to have failed to transmit the same to his issue from not having fulfilled the condition of acquiring the dignity of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater, either before his death, or within five years of having succeeded to the Earldom of Brownlow. The contingency of Lord Alford dying before his father, but after becoming possessed of the estates, and leaving a son and heir, had not been contemplated by the will; and the question has consequently been brought before the Court of Chancery in order to establish the claim of the present Lord Alford as equitable tenant in tail in possession, inasmuch as the proviso respecting the contemplated elevation to the peerage was void, as being against public policy, and incapable of enforcement in a court of justice. In giving judgment, Lord Cranworth said that the plaintiff (the present Lord Alford) must make out two propositions—first, that the proviso was a condition subsequent, and, secondly, that it was void as impossible or against public policy. If it were a condition precedent, it was immaterial whether the act or event was impossible, against policy, or even illegal; for if the devise were only to take effect on the happening of a particular event, unless the event happened there was no gift. He was clearly of opinion that this was a condition precedent. The late Lord Alford's was an interest for ninety-nine years, if he should so long live: until he died, therefore, no interest could vest in the plaintiff; and as Lord Alford had not when he died acquired the title of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater, the estate of his brother (the Hon. C. H. Cust) would arise. But there was a proviso that if the Earl of Brownlow should be created Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater, that should be equivalent to the acquisition of the title

by Lord Alford. The plaintiff had therefore an interest in the settlement being made to secure his rights, whatever they might be, under the latter proviso. Was then this proviso valid or not? He was clearly of opinion that it was valid. It was not impossible that Earl Brownlow should be made Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater. It was certainly not in his power or in that of the plaintiff; but neither was it in the power of a married man to marry another woman, and yet he might be able to do so, surviving his wife; and such a condition was stated by Chief Baron Comyn to be good. If the condition was not impossible, was it contrary to public policy, as tending to influence the Crown unduly to confer or withhold honours? He (Lord Cranworth) thought not. The power of the Crown to grant such a dignity was undoubted, and it must be presumed that it would be exercised in a just and fitting manner, without reference to interests which might be collaterally affected. It had been argued that the condition might embarrass the Crown, who might desire to grant the title to some other subject, or to grant some other title to Lord Alford for a signal service. But no weight could be attributed to such suggestions; it must be presumed that the Crown would do what was right. It was also argued that the proviso might

tend to induce Lord Alford to use corrupt means to obtain the title in question; but to hold this would be to say that such means were the necessary steps to the objects in view. *Prima facie* it must be supposed that such a condition would influence to good conduct, and not to acting dishonourably. A devise to a son if he enter holy orders was a common case, and yet it was not impossible that he might obtain the object simoniacally, but such a possibility could never affect the validity of a devise. The case of the *Earl of Kingston v. Pierrepont*, where 10,000*l.* was given to procure a dukedom, was an evident intention to apply the money unlawfully, and was held void; but this did not apply to the present case. On the whole, he was of opinion that the proviso carrying back the estate to the heirs male of the late Lord Alford, in case Earl Brownlow should attain the dignity of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater within the stipulated limitation, was a valid proviso, and that the plaintiff, though he had no estate in possession, had a remote possibility of interest, which prevented his bill from being demurrable. The demurrers must, therefore, be overruled; costs to be costs in the cause.—It was understood that the case would be carried to the House of Lords by appeal.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

On the reciprocal Agencies of Mind and Matter on Insanity; being the Lumleian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in 1851. By John Carr Badeley, esq. M.D. 8vo. 1851.—What would only be a positive duty in a magazine of medical science, to give to the public some notice of this very elegant and philosophical work, becomes almost a presumption in us, whose pursuits and studies are of a different, and we may say of a humbler, kind; but our purpose is rather to give a succinct view of the author's argument, and to follow his footsteps, than to advance anything of our own; while our readers will not be displeased at seeing a couple of pages occupied in pointing out the merits of a treatise in which the argumentation and philosophical portions are so lucidly unfolded and so pleasingly illustrated as to impart pleasure and instruction to those who cannot enter professionally into the depths of the subject; but who feel reliance enough on the author to be satisfied that the results of his inquiries, which he lays be-

fore them, have been built on extensive knowledge, accurate reasoning, and careful investigation. The first lecture opens on the great mysterious subject of the action of the mind on its material companion the body, which is effected through the brain, the "arx mentis," the great citadel and storehouse of the nervous system, and by it sent through its various channels distributed through the body; but how the *mind* is to act on *matter*, and how they are to be, as it were, transferred into one and the same element, becomes the question that from the earliest times has eluded the subtle, baffled the profound, and driven the ablest inquirers to be satisfied with some supposed power *analogous* to those forces, which though material in essence are invisible in form, which possess immense power without the exhibition of exertion in using it, and therefore afford the nearest illustration to the mental agency on corporeal substance. What Dr. Badeley says on this head, regarding the powers of galvanism and electricity, was read by us with the greatest interest,

and with a belief that a field of discovery may be opening on us on those points which, though far short of the final result, which we feel is not to be disclosed to mortal vision, yet will probably be most rich in practical utility, and serve also to add a fresh and important link to that chain which is binding together in one harmonious circle the various branches of science, and bringing with a rapidity that defies calculation the remotest powers of nature to act on each other. How wonderful to think that that magnetic power which is concealed by nature somewhere in the dark and remote recesses of her gigantic laboratory, or those electric lights which flash and glitter over the solitudes of the Polar snows, may be brought by the power of man to act so on the trembling sensibilities of the human nerves as to excite sensations and powers and emotions unfelt before; to give new consciousness to the brain, a keener perception to the eye, and a richer and warmer glow of feeling to the heart—may add fresh tenderness to the lover's passion, a brighter eloquence to the orator's declamation, and a finer invention to the poet's genius. This first lecture proceeds to unfold the action of the nervous affections in their various forms and phases, as in hysteria, hypochondriasis, somnambulism, and in the various leading passions of the mind, giving instances most curious and most affecting of their extraordinary manifestations, of their unexpected variations, and of their fatal consequences. The second lecture carries on the subject into the consideration of insanity, whether arising from functional disorder or diseased structure; and these most important, most affecting, and most able disquisitions are continued also to the termination of the course. We believe that Dr. Badeley has laid before us, though in a short compass, whatever in later days the progress of science has effected in the investigation of the disease—in the various shapes it assumes—in the modes of treatment that have been most successful—in the strange and delusive changes of the disease—and in the various indications which may lead the observer to form a correct judgment on the case. How remarkable are those portions treating on the subject of monomania—on lunar influence—on the proportion of male and female patients—and on the effects of the passions! and we may add to these, the effect of the *studies* and pursuits on the mental powers; and here we think Dr. Badeley has not quoted a passage in Dr. Conolly's work in which he mentions the curious fact, that of *literary persons* who came under his notice, and whose cases are recorded by him in his *Statistics of*

Insanity, almost all are of that class whose genius and taste lead to the cultivation of the imagination and fancy—as poets, painters, musicians;—the enthusiastic artist, the romantic poet, the inhabitant of the ideal worlds, the creator of forms and beings far exalted above the cold realities of nature, and holding no communion with those who live beyond that bright and enchanted circle in which they alone exist.

We said reluctantly at the outset of this article, that we could do little more—partly from want of sufficient knowledge of the subject, partly from want of space in a Magazine like ours, appropriated chiefly to subjects of a different kind—than mention that such lectures have been written and delivered, and that in them the very important subject is most ably discussed—and here we should have perforce laid down our pen; but we wish before we close, to say a few words to the author on a passage in p. 6 of his first discourse. He says, “There is a sect of *idealists* of which Bishop Berkeley and Hume were the leaders; Berkeley indeed so warmly embraced his *vapid* theory of ideas and perceptions as to *reject the very existence of matter* altogether; but as Lord Byron observed—

When Bishop Berkeley said there was no matter,
And proved it—’twas no matter what he said.”
Now this was very smart in the noble poet, but the Bishop's theory is of such a nature as not to be overthrown, either by Lord Byron's pen, or by Dr. Johnson's more practical method of refutation. Berkeley in the first place never denied the existence of bodies, nor doubted whether the bodies which are seen exist or not. His first principle is—whatever is seen, is. To deny or doubt of this, he says, at once unqualifies a man for the part of a philosopher: his inquiry is not concerning the *existence of things*; he does not contend that the external world does not exist: he is persuaded that he sees all bodies just as other folks do; and that the visible world seems to him as much extant and independent as to other people. Again he says, “Nothing is or can be more evident than the existence of bodies, or of a sensible world.” It is not the existence, it is the *extra* existence, of the sensible world that he argues against. “*The simple existence of the visible world*,” he says again, “is a point which is not capable of being doubted of.” What Berkeley denied was, “that being, and being *external*, was the same thing,” and further “that an object being seen as external is a proof of its being external”—he is content to grant “that there may be such a thing as *ex-*

ternal matter;" that "the existence of the world about us is capable of the most strict and evident demonstration, and nothing but our own existence can be supposed to be more simply and directly evident." Lastly, a "man would not be well in his wits who could seriously entertain the least doubt or surprise concerning the existence of the world about us." The question does not turn at all "on the existence of matter," but on the existence of *external* matter. Such are Berkeley's opinions; we have not quoted his own words, but the substance is precisely the same; and that such inquiries hardly deserve the name of *vapid*, we think will be granted on second thoughts by Dr. Badeley himself, when we add, that a great authority (we believe Dugald Stewart) says, "Every eminent metaphysician has begun by doubting the existence of matter;" and that another as great (we mean Sir James Mackintosh) calls this inquiry "the touchstone of metaphysical sagacity."

Since these pages were written, or rather since they were in type, ourselves and the public have to lament the untimely loss of this able and accomplished physician—*ereptus mediis annis*.

Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the End of the Thirteenth Century, with numerous Illustrations of existing Remains from Original Drawings. By T. Hudson Turner. Oxford: John Henry Parker. 1851.—So slight and casual have hitherto been the notices of the Domestic Architecture which prevailed in England during the middle ages, that the great majority of architectural students regard both the existing remains of mediæval edifices, and also the documents appertaining to them, as almost exclusively ecclesiastical. It is indeed true, that the relics of the buildings erected for domestic purposes by our ancestors at an early period of our national history are comparatively "few and far between;" that these survivors of many a ruthless age are scattered sparingly through the land, while their ecclesiastical contemporaries abound on all sides, inviting present examination in place of requiring diligent search. Yet of early domestic buildings there do exist sufficient remains to afford satisfactory illustrations of their own general character, and also to shew in what respect they in their day shared with the architecture of churches and ecclesiastical establishments the same principles both of construction and decoration. In the matter of documentary evidence likewise bearing upon this subject, the want of general information derived from this most valuable source has arisen

not from any want of such evidence, but solely from its remaining in almost unbroken seclusion, closed against inquirers.

At length we are able to invite the attention of our readers to a publication which in itself does much to give its due place to our national domestic architecture, from the period of what must be regarded as really its commencement until Gothic art amongst us was rising to its zenith. Mr. Hudson Turner has produced a volume which at once takes its place amongst standard works of its class. Its pages are what we should have expected from their author's pen; and with these are associated a copious series of engravings of the highest interest and value.

Mr. Turner's plan in executing his task has been to commence with a general sketch of the condition of what may be legitimately considered domestic architecture in England anterior to the twelfth century, together with remarks upon the military buildings of the Saxons, the castles of the Normans, building materials, workmen, and designs, and the drawings in early MSS.; his essay then falls into two great divisions, severally assigned to the domestic architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; each division comprises two chapters, the one devoted to "general remarks," and the other to detailed descriptions of existing remains; a chapter of "historical illustrations" follows, containing extracts from the *liberate rolls* of Henry III., and the whole is completed with supplementary notes, illustrative specimens of foreign examples, and an appendix of documents printed *in extenso*. The material and arrangement of the work are evidently good, and the reader will find the treatment equally deserving his approbation.

The peculiar researches connected with the subject of the work before us corroborate the conclusion already drawn from investigations into the history of our ecclesiastical architecture, to the effect that the civilising influence of the Romans upon the native islanders was of no permanent character, and that consequently the withdrawal of the troops of the declining empire was the signal for a rapidly progressive relapse into the barbarism which prevailed before the Roman arms had reached our shores. The arts introduced by the conquering legions, apparently never very highly cultivated in Britain, (for, as Mr. Turner well observes, the finer relics of Roman art "which have been found in this country are supposed to have been imported,") became almost immediately extinct, leaving it for succeeding ages to introduce them afresh, and impart to them both new distinctive characteristics,

and also whatsoever amount of vitality they might subsequently possess. Architecture, therefore, properly so called, whether ecclesiastical, military, or domestic, must be regarded for a long space of time after the Roman occupation as having ceased to be. Throughout those dark and agitated ages, the mass of the population dwelt in huts of the rudest description. The Saxon princes themselves were so little in advance of their people, that their hall for the feast or the council, as occasion might require, at night served as a species of common dormitory to the prince himself, with his chieftains, his warriors, and his retainers. At most, a single apartment for the purpose of comparatively secluded repose, with the hall, composed the palace. And these halls were unquestionably very generally built of wood, with some few exceptions in which stone was the constructive material, "more Romano." With the settlement of the Normans, the Romanesque of Normandy became so completely naturalized in our island, that the term "Norman Architecture" is understood to imply this form of the Romanesque as it flourished in England. Now, we know very well what this Norman Architecture is in buildings for ecclesiastical purposes; and here and there are well known examples of the stern, strong keep of a Norman fortress; but what might have been the cotemporary practice of domestic building has hitherto been a question with which but few persons have concerned themselves. Mr. Hudson Turner has shewn that the domestic architecture of the Anglo-Normans was in its details identical with the architecture of their churches, whensoever they erected domestic edifices of stone. For their houses, wood long continued to be with the Anglo-Normans the prevailing material; and the great majority of the dwellings of the English throughout the Norman era were utterly devoid of all semblance of architectural character. It continued to be the same in the 13th century as it had been in the century preceding; the ordinary dwellings were of the rudest and most short-lived description, while the few houses which were at once of greater importance and better capacity for endurance shared, with ecclesiastical edifices, in the architectural peculiarities of the day. There was but one system of building in general use, whether in cities, towns, or in the smaller clusters of edifices for the purpose of human occupation. Log-houses, or hovels of timber covered with thatch, abounded in the streets of London itself; and of their excessive meanness we have a striking

illustration in a decree promulgated by the citizens in the reign of King John, after a disastrous fire which devastated the metropolis in the year 1212; by this ordinance every alderman is enjoined to have in readiness "*a proper hook and cord*," with which, in case of future sudden fire, or other similar emergency, any dwellings considered dangerous might be summarily pulled down and destroyed.

As in earlier times, the hall constituted with the Normans the principal part of the dwelling: it was of large dimensions, rising from the ground to the open roof, and was used for various purposes. "The private, or bed, room, annexed to the hall (there being frequently only one), was situated on the second story, and was called, from an early period, the 'solar' or 'solere;' the chamber beneath it, on a level with the hall, was called the 'cellar,' and used as such. It would appear that there was no internal communication between the cellar and the solar; access from the latter to the hall being had by stairs of stone or wood within the hall or on its exterior." Whatever offices or additional buildings were required, appear to have been of a strictly temporary kind, and were erected to suit any present exigency. "Such were the accommodations deemed necessary in a manor-house of the twelfth century; one might be larger than another, but the same simple plan appears to have been common to all." "It is certain, however, that some houses were built during this century on a different plan, viz., in the form of a parallelogram, and consisting of an upper story, between which and the ground floor there was, sometimes, no internal communication. The lower apartment in such cases was vaulted, and the upper room approached by a flight of steps on the outside; it was the only habitable chamber, and in it were frequently the only windows and fire place." (P. 6.)

In the thirteenth century the same general style still prevailed, with the exception that towards its close additional apartments began to be introduced, and the general fittings and appliances for domestic uses shew signs of incipient improvement. During this century manor-houses increased considerably in number, and the feudal castles assumed somewhat of a domestic character.

Among the examples of the twelfth century, which Mr. Turner describes in detail, the most remarkable are the hall of Oakham Castle; the Refectory of Dover Priory; the buildings at Lincoln known as the Jew's House and the Guild of St. Mary, or John of Gaunt's Stables; Moyes' Hall, Bury St. Edmund's; and

the remains called the King's House at Southampton. "The house called the Jew's House at Lincoln," says Mr. Turner, "is perhaps one of the most celebrated and best known of the remains of this period: it is situated on the steep hill, and has the front to the street tolerably perfect: the most remarkable feature is the doorway, which is enriched with ornaments, closely corresponding with Bishop Alexander's work in the Cathedral; the head of the doorway also forms an arch to carry the fire-place and chimney above. There are no marks of an original fire-place on the ground floor, and the principal room appears to have been up-stairs. Some of the windows are good Norman, of two lights, with a shaft between. The house is small, and seems to have consisted of two rooms only, one on the ground floor and one above; these may, however, have been originally divided by partitions; the interior has entirely lost all original character. A little higher up the hill, on the opposite side of the street, is another house of about the same period, but plainer and not so perfect: the same arrangement of the arch of the doorway carrying the fire-place is found here also: the Norman ornamented string on a level with the floor may be traced along two sides of this house, which stands at a corner, and some windows may be distinguished, but less perfect than at the Jew's House."—p. 42.

Of domestic buildings erected during the first half of the thirteenth century, Mr. Turner considers it more than probable that the Hall at Winchester is the sole existing relic. The reign of the third Henry, on the contrary, with that of Edward I., can claim a comparatively numerous series of buildings, which yet exist to demonstrate the progress made by domestic architecture under those monarchs. Aydon Castle, a manor-house in Northumberland, fortified to resist the ever-dreaded violence of the border, is a fine and valuable example. Others of equal excellence are Little Wenham Hall in Suffolk, a manor-house at Charney in Berkshire, the hall at Stoke Say, and the manor-house at Acton Burnel, both in Shropshire. The Hall at Little Wenham Mr. Turner thus describes: "The material of the walls of this house is chiefly brick, mixed in parts with flint. The bricks are mostly of the modern Flemish shape, but there are some of other forms and sizes, bearing a general resemblance to Roman bricks or tiles. The colour of the bricks varies considerably. The buttresses and dressings are of stone. The plan is a parallelogram, with a square tower at one angle; on the outside the

scroll-moulding is used as a string, and it is continued all round, shewing that the house is entire as originally built; at one angle, where the external stair-case was originally placed, some building appears to have been added at a later period, though since removed; of this additional structure one Elizabethan doorway remains, with an inscription built in above it. The ground-room is vaulted with a groined vault of brick with stone ribs, which are merely chamfered; they are carried on semi-octagon shafts with plainly moulded capitals. The windows of this lower room are small plain lancets, widely splayed internally. The upper room has a plain timber roof, and the fire-place is blocked up. The windows have seats in them, and at the end of the room near the door is a recess or niche forming a sort of cupboard. Both the house and the tower are covered with flat leaden roofs, having brick battlements all round, with a coping formed of moulded bricks or tiles, some of which are original, and others of the Elizabethan period. The tower is a story higher than the body of the house, and has a similar battlement and coping: the crenelles, which are at rather long intervals, are narrow with wide merlons between them. In one corner of the tower is a turret with a newel staircase.

"On the upper story of the projecting square tower is the chapel, which opens into the large room or hall at one corner. It is a small vaulted chamber; the east window is of three lights, with three foliated circles in the head of early-English character; the north and south windows are small lancets, widely splayed within; in the east jamb of the south window is a very good piscina with a detached shaft at the angle, the capital of which has good early-English mouldings; the basin is destroyed. On the north side of the altar-place is another niche like a piscina, but without any basin; it has a trefoil head, with a bold scroll-moulding for a hood terminated by masks. The vault is of a single bay, with good ribs, of early-English character, springing from corbels, the two eastern being heads, the two western plain tongues. *On the east side of the east window is a bracket for an image. The west end of the chapel consists of a good early English doorway, with a window on each side of it of two lights, with an octagonal shaft between them; the labels both of the door and windows are good scroll-mouldings, that of the doorway terminated by bosses of foliage, those of the windows by masks. On the south side of the chapel is another small doorway opening to the staircase;

opposite to this is a low-side-window, a small lancet, with a dripstone like the others; internally it is widely splayed to a round arch; it is situated close to the west end of the chapel, and has an original wooden shutter.

"The Church of Little Wenham partakes so much of the same features as the hall, that there can be no doubt that whoever built the one erected the other." (p. 153).

The low-side-window of a chapel at the top of a tower, must, we imagine, be somewhat difficult to reconcile with the greater number of theories respecting this singular accessory.

The Hall of Little Wenham is in a condition of unusually excellent preservation, and shews the original plan almost in completeness. The general case differs widely from this; our early domestic remains being in the greater number of instances in a fragmentary state, sometimes fallen to ruins, and sometimes scarcely less injured by recent additions or through incorporation with other and later buildings.

In the course of his "General Remarks" upon the domestic architecture of the thirteenth century, Mr. Hudson Turner has introduced valuable essays upon the manufacture and use of glass, and upon the state and practice of horticulture at that period. He has also with his descriptions of the singularly uncomfortable dwellings of those strange times associated some highly interesting notices of the strictly consistent furniture then in use, together with the more important domestic processes of life, such as cooking, baking, &c. Neither are such matters as household linen, or knives and forks and spoons, &c. omitted. The view of domestic life so obtained casts over the history of those ages a pleasing light, and imparts fresh interest and increased value to its pages. We are thus enabled to form a just estimate of those times, and to bring their lessons of admonition to bear truthfully upon the days in which our own lot is cast.

We doubt not that Mr. Turner's book will prove very generally acceptable. It is worthy of general acception: and true literary worth has no need to fear inadequate regard.

On the state of Agriculture and the progress of Arts and Manufactures in Britain, during the period and under the influence of the Druidical System. By the Rev. John Jones, M.A. Rector of Llanllfni, Caernarvonshire. 8vo. pp. 22.

A Glossary of Terms used for Articles of British Dress and Armour. By the Rev. John Williams (Ab Ithel), M.A.

Rector of Llanymowddwy, Merionethshire. 8vo. pp. 68.—The writer of the former of these productions asserts the existence of a high state of advancement in all the arts of life among the natives of this country during the period of what is styled "the Druidical system." He states that "implements of husbandry, and every variety of wheel carriages, were in general use before the Roman eagle visited their shores; and the water mills, by which their corn was ground, must have created as much astonishment as the war chariots which mowed down the ranks of their enemies." . . . "It must also be admitted that, whatever advancement in art, whether as regards the anvil, the loom, or the saw, may be traced among the Gauls, would apply equally to Britain, as the undisturbed seat of discipline and study, from whence scientific discoveries might be expected to emanate." . . . "The Britons had not only their vessels for the export and import of merchandise, but also an armed navy for protecting their trade, and for keeping the other maritime states in subjection. If the former were composed of osiers, and covered with hides, the latter were built of oak boards, with iron bolts, and furnished with chain cables." Further, that the manufacture of linen and woollen fabrics must have occupied the attention of the Druids; that the art of dyeing was well understood, and also that of fulling; that they made soap, and brewed with hops. These extracts will be sufficient as samples of a composition which might be pronounced to be a very interesting and important dissertation if its statements could be strictly relied upon; but when we add that few authorities are cited, that foremost among the few are the Triads, poetical fragments of uncertain date, and which must have suffered many modifications and additions in oral transmission; and that a slight foundation of authority is too plainly the groundwork of a visionary superstructure, we must regret that the Welsh antiquaries should continue to pursue this plan of mere essay-writing (first fostered by their annual prize compositions), in which a few well-turned periods are made to take the place of substantial research.

The Glossary by Mr. Williams (Ab Ithel) proceeds on a different plan, and is more of the kind of work the Welsh antiquaries require, in order to make any true progress in archæology. His definitions are supported by examples; and to some extent these examples are furnished with dates. A discrimination of periods is a point to which attention should be critically directed; for in all countries terms

change their import from time to time, almost as much as articles of manufacture themselves change their form and fashion. In every case the addition of the date to the passage quoted would be desirable in such a glossary. It would have been further improved, particularly for the use of those who are not conversant with the language, by some etymological explanations. Such is the uncertainty of Welsh orthography, and so numerous the compound terms employed, that either groups of words or cross-references appear necessary, to arrive at all the information such a glossary contains. Thus, in the several varieties of chains and collars, which were a prominent distinction among the Gauls and Britons, we meet them in nearly every page of this glossary under some name or other; but the author has not attempted to distinguish the particular meaning of the various terms employed. An *aerwy* is a collar or chain for the neck; so is *gordd-dorch*; so is *cadwen*, and *cadwyn*; so is *cae*; and so is *coler*. The last is evidently the English word adopted by the Welsh; as are *baner*, *curas*, *pencel*, *salet*, *tabar* (a tabard, said to be mentioned by Taliesin in the sixth century: *sed qu?*), *targed*, and others. *Cae*, which Mr. Williams explains to be "a ring; a necklace; an ornamental wreath," seems to have been rather a fibula or brooch. *Caeadau* (pl.) occur as the clasps of shoes. *Rwy* is a ring; which appears under several combinations, none of which are explained by our author. The first is that we have already mentioned, *ae-rwy*—but what is the meaning of the first syllable? *Bodrwy* is explained as meaning a thumb ring, sc. *bawd-rwy*; this is the word, we believe, in modern use for a ring of any kind, the simple word *rwy* being obsolete; *breich-rwy* is a bracelet* for the arm; *eurrwy* a gold ring; *eurfodrwy*, the same (its elements, we presume, being *eur-bawd-rwy*); *godrwy*, a wreath or chain; *modrwy*, a finger ring (does not this change from *bodrwy* take place after *fy*—sc. *fy modrwy*, my ring?). Another term for a ring is

dorch or *dyrch*, from the Latin *torquis*. This occurs under various combinations, but all of them apparently applied to the favourite neck-ornament, except *durdorch*, which is explained as "the ring of a haburgeon." *Amdorch* is "an encircling wreath;" *eurdorch* a golden collar; *gordd-dorch* "a collar, a chain, or torque for the neck;" *gorthorch* (of course the same word) "a superior wreath; a torque; a collar"—whether connected in etymon with "gwrydd, a wreath," we are not informed. *Mwndorch* is "a collar, or wreath for the neck;" "*mwndwys*, a neck ornament, a necklace;" and *mynyglldwys* and *mynyglldorch* are other orthographies of the same words, though entered distinctly by Mr. Williams. *Mwnuwl* is explained in the ordinary Welsh dictionaries as "the neck," and is said by Mr. Edward Lhwyd in his *Archæologia Britannica* to be the original of the Latin *monile*,† a word which was chiefly applied to a necklace, though Ainsworth explains it as "an ornament for any part of the body." The Welsh "*llws*," which is joined to it in the compounds *mwndwys* and *mynyglldwys*, is "a jewel" of any kind: and we find *breich-dwys* as another word for a bracelet in the Welsh dictionaries, though not in Mr. Williams's Glossary.

We turn to another word. *Cwfl* is explained as "a cowl;" *cwflen* as "a cap or hat, a hunting cap;" *cwlen* as "a hat;" *cowyll* as "a garment or cloak, with a veil, presented by the husband to his bride on the morning after marriage;" *cochl* as "a mantle, probably, as we infer from the etymology of the word, of a red colour;" and *cwcwll* as "a cowl." But surely this is all one word under slightly different forms. From its latter and more guttural pronunciations seems to have been derived the Latin *cucullus*: nor does Mr. Williams, when in this instance he introduces etymology, appear to be correct in connecting it with the colour *coch*, red. We find the word once more, entered under the awful orthography "*barddgwecwll*, a hood of sky blue, which the privileged bard wore upon all occasions that he officiated, as a graduated badge or literary ornament. This habit (it is added) was borrowed from the British Bards by the Druids of Gaul, and from them by the Romans, who called it *Bardocucullus*, or the Bard's Cowl. (See James' Patriarchal Religion, &c. p. 75.)

Gallia Santonico vestit te *bardocucullo*,
Cercopithecarum penula nuper erat.

Martial, 14, 128."

* There is also the word *breichledr* for a bracelet, which is explained as meaning a *leathern* band for the arm. The final letter being dropped, as happens in other Welsh words (the name *Llanbed*, for *Llanbedr* (Lampeter), is an instance), it became *breichled*, and hence our own *bracelet*. The term *buckler* comes from the parallel compound *bwccledr*; though the latter portion of that word has been derived from *cledyr*, a thin board of wood, and the meaning of its first portion is obscure.

† Some other words now before us correspond to the Latin, as, *lluryg*, lorica; *saeth*, sagitta; *yspicell*, spiculum.

Now, we English have a fixed idea of the meaning of *cowl*, that it was the hood of a monk; but our Welsh friends seem undetermined whether it was a hood, a cloak, or a mantle; for Mr. Jones, at p. 18 of his essay, asserts that "the bardo-cucullus, or purple mantle of the bardic costume, affords another specimen of early manufacture." It might be a curious fact to ascertain its real form, but whether it has been determined in James's Patriarchal Religion we cannot say. Just before noticing the bardo-cucullus Mr. Jones says, "The *laina* was a Gaulish term for a woollen cassock of native manufacture, the weaving of which occupied great numbers of the population (*vide* Plautus). The *gauna* was another species of coarse covering of wool peculiar to them, according to Varro:" but neither of these words is placed in Mr. Williams's Glossary.

Consuetudines Kancie. A history of Gavelkind and other remarkable customs of the county of Kent. By Charles Sandys, F.S.A. (Cantianus.) London, 8vo. 1851. —Lambard, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, published a Norman-French Custumal of that county, an enumeration, that is, of its peculiar customs, which custumal had been allowed by John de Berwike and his companions, justices in eyre, in Kent, in the 21st year of the reign of Edward I. This very curious document professes to set forth such privileges as appertained to Gavelkind tenements and their holders "before the conquest, and at the conquest, and ever since." It declares "that all the bodies of Kentishmen be free, as well as the other free bodies of England," that they might grant or sell their lands without license of their lords, that their lands should not escheat on conviction of felony, but that, as was said "in Kentish,"

The father to the bough
And the son to the plough;

that the wife's dower should be one half; and that Gavelkind lands were not descendible to the eldest son but partible amongst all the sons; with various other traditionary privileges.

This paper is the foundation and text of Mr. Sandys's book. He assumes that the Custumal in question is "a venerable code of Saxon laws and customs, which has peculiar claims upon the attention not only of the antiquary but of the historian and the legislator, the philosopher and the patriot," and comments upon it accordingly. With a fullness of Kentish and antiquarian fervour he begins at the beginning, contends for

the literal accuracy of the common account of the landing of Hengist and Horsa in their three chiules, discards the criticism of Mr. Kemble and other modern inquirers, and by the simple process of taking every thing which he finds in Bede, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and other ancient authorities, for granted, arrives at conclusions entirely opposite to those which have been come to by all the present race of Anglo-Saxon antiquaries and scholars.

Very modern and excellent are the typography and lithography of Mr. Sandys's book, and very creditable the diligence he has displayed in collecting together his materials, although from no recondite or uncommon authorities, but its spirit and style are those of certain of the antiquaries of the last century. There is the same care to heap together every thing which an extremely liberal construction may deem to be illustrative, the same innocence of all proper philological learning, the same disregard of what is now esteemed to be reasonable criticism, the same large conclusions from small premises, which distinguished those very worthy but somewhat unwise gentlemen.

It is far from pleasing to us to speak disparagingly of any antiquarian publication, but the interests of literature, no less than our duty as critics, require that we should state clearly that such works as these belong to a time and a school that are past, and are therefore no longer desirable. What, for instance, can be more unnecessary than such comments as the present author offers to us upon the clauses in the Custumal which relate to the personal freedom of Kentish men, and the liberal dower of Kentish women? In the former instance he starts off with the doctrine of divine providence, which he illustrates from the works of King Alfred, and then, glancing back at Abraham, sketches in outline the history of the universal monarchies, and sets forth the establishment of the Saxons and Angles in Britain as an accomplishment of prophecy; he then dashes off into a comparison of Magna Charta with the Kentish Custumal, and after detailing the history of the various charters of liberties, and alluding to the condition of the villeins, observes, with O'Connell-like eloquence, "Did Magna Charta unloose their bonds? Did Magna Charta proclaim freedom to the slave, and say to him, Arise, be free? Did Magna Charta hold out to the hereditary bondsman a ray of hope, any prospect of enfranchisement?"—and so forth. After which there is a page of sensible extracts from what Lambard and Robinson have said about this particular clause of the

Custumal, and then the comment closes with 22 lines from Drayton's *Polyolbion*;—

Of all the English shires be thou surnam'd
the free,
And foremost ever plac't, when they shall
reckon'd be.

Would it not have been better to have let Abraham and the monarchies alone, and have given us some real information as to the extent to which this peculiar claim of freedom for the men of Kent had been allowed in the courts? whether it was ever sanctioned by the legislature (as is contended)? whether it was confined, as the *Custumal* would lead us to suppose, to Gavelkind tenants, or was, as it is asserted, a general privilege appertaining to all Kentish-born men and women; and if so how it came to pass that, according to Somner, there have been villeins in Kent? These questions lie upon the very surface of the inquiry before the author, and are many of them indicated in his extract from Robinson. Some information upon them would have been worth a great deal more than the lines from Drayton.

Again, as to the dower question, the author, who, we have remarked, loves to begin at the beginning, commences by contemplating

"Woman, fresh from the hands of her Creator,

Under his forming hands a creature grew—
and so on through 27 lines of Milton, concluding with a couplet from another poet—

Heaven in our cup the cordial drop hath
thrown

To make the bitter draught of life go down!"

He then, after a few remarks upon woman's "sweet influence, sublime mission, and exalted destiny," purposes, "by a candid discussion of her constitutional rights," to teach her (that most useful of lessons) self-respect and moral dignity—

"Respect thyself, and man will respect thee too."

In pursuance of this humane purpose he first quotes, in the original Anglo-Saxon, with a translation, all the passages in the Anglo-Saxon laws relating to women. Having thus got through a good many pages, he remembers that King Cnut, in the law which the author has first quoted, forbids any man to sell a woman for money. Apprehensive, with a Bottom-like kindness, that "the delicacy and sensibility of the fair daughters of Kent may be alarmed at the notion of such a mere mercenary transaction," the author proceeds to inquire into the meaning of the A.-S. verb *ryllan*, giving a page and a-half of examples from the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, Alfred's *Boethius*,

and so forth, to prove that in the Anglo-Saxon to "sell" means to "give;" and thus he thinks to "remove from the breasts of our fair countrywomen the notion that their Saxon ancestors were such barbarians." Like our author, we have no wish to alarm the Kentish ladies; but we may venture to suggest that, in spite of all Mr. Sandys's learning, it does not seem to us that it can matter much to the ladies, nor that it could have mattered much to their grandmothers of the twenty-fifth generation, whether they were given or sold, so long as it was "*for money*," which we take it was the *gist* of the transaction, although those words remain unnoticed by Mr. Sandys.

The author then runs off upon the topics of the "marriage settlement, with the dowry, jointure, pin-money, provision for children, trustees, and other incidents;" and thinking "that it may be interesting to our fair readers to peruse an Anglo-Saxon marriage settlement," he accordingly treats them with a sight of "the agreement that Godwine made with Byrhtic when he his daughter wooed." Having thus concluded his lesson for the Kentish ladies in their constitutional rights, the author comes to his real business, which, by the aid of Robinson and others who have gone before him, he treats with knowledge.

We would not wish that it should be inferred that the whole book is exactly like what we have quoted; but the same *animus*, and the same anxiety for superabundant illustration (piling one irrelevant thing upon the top of another), pervade it throughout, and render it a book of which we may truly repeat, that it is of that kind which is no longer desirable.

A Little Book of Songs and Ballads, gathered from Ancient Musick Books, MS. and Printed. By E. F. Rimbault, LL.D. &c. Small 8vo.—Some old songs are worth preservation for their intrinsic merits—their quaint humour, their hearty spirit, and their genuine idiomatic expression; others may be interesting from the illustrations they afford either to history or literature; whilst the rest may be wisely left buried in the congenial dust of less fastidious ages. In the present collection many readers will consider that there are some two or three which properly belong to the last description. Antiquarian zeal is apt now and then a little to outrun the restraints of modern propriety: which is especially to be regretted in an instance like the present. In culling a garland there is more room for delicacy of taste than in editing the entire works of an old author.

In the latter case mutilation or omission may be inadvisable; but such a condition does not apply where an editor's choice is free. But, if this volume is not, on that account, adapted for the world-wide circulation enjoyed by the Percy ballads, it is full of interesting matter for the curious. The songs are derived from a great variety of sources, and are either resuscitated from the slumber of many generations, or are superior versions and more perfect copies of ballads already revived by literary antiquaries. Their collection proves the editor's research; whilst the introductory comments furnish ample evidence of Dr. Rimbault's great and general familiarity with our early literature.

Many of our old English songs are political, and such almost uniformly borrow their figurative allusions from heraldry, that unwritten language of feudal chivalry. Those to whom the poet was opposed were satyriized under the names of the heraldic "beasts" displayed on their coat-armour or their other gentilitia insignia; and if the bard was engaged in loyal or laudatory strains he still employed the like symbols. The first song in the present collection, being in praise of Arthur Prince of Wales, has this burthen—

From stormy wyndes and grevous wether,
Good Lord! preserve the Ostrige Fether.

The second sings the praises of the White Rose, and "was evidently (says Dr. Rimbault) written about the year 1500, out of compliment to Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV. and consort of Henry VII."

This day now dawes,
This gentill day dawes,
And I must home gone.
In a glorious garden greune,
Saw I syttyng a comly quene;
Among the flowers that fresh byn,
She gadered a rose and set betwene.
The lyly-white rose me-thought I sawe.
And ever she sang,
This day now dawes,
This gentill day dawes,
And I must home gone.

In that garden be floures of hew,
The gelofir gent that she well knew,
The floure-de-luce she did on rewe,
And said that Whyte Rose is most trewe,
The garden to rule by ryghtwis lawe,
The lyly-white rose me-thought I sawe;
And ever she sang,
This day now dawes,
This gentill day dawes,
And I must home gone.

Dr. Rimbault shows in his introduction that this song was exceedingly popular in Scotland, being alluded to by Gavin Douglas, Dunbar, and other poets of that

country. Alexander Montgomery has a set of verses commencing

Hay, now the day dawes,
The jolie cok crawis.

Is not "dawes" for *dawns* altogether a Scotticism? In which case the original song would be from Scotland; and the last word of its burden will have been *gang*, rhyming perfectly with *sang*. The third song commemorates Margaret queen of Scotland as "the Rose both Red and Whyte:" the sixth describes Henry the Eighth, on his first expedition to France, as the "Rose, not yet full blowne." Thus it is evident that to appreciate the poetical imagery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries some heraldic lore is requisite; which is unfortunately not always supplied with accuracy. Dr. Rimbault details at length the apocryphal story of the plume and motto of the king of Bohemia slain at Cressy; having first stated that "a distinguishing mark of honour peculiar to the Prince of Wales consists of a plume of three ostrich feathers, with an ancient coronet;" but the song on which the editor comments affords one proof among others that at the beginning of the 16th century the royal cognizance of "the ostrich feather" was still given *single*, or merely inserted in a scroll, and had not yet been combined into a plume and made into a species of crest by insertion within a coronet. On this subject a disquisition by the late Sir Harris Nicolas in the *Archæologia* may be consulted.

We turn to a later page in the book, where Dr. Rimbault is, we believe, the first to combat an error which has been often repeated by his brother editors, and which he attributes originally to Mr. Douce. It relates to the term "whiffler," applied to the leaders of public processions.

"The derivation of this word is from *whifle*, to disperse as by a puff of wind, to scatter. Douce says *whifle* is another name for a fife or a small flute, but he is not supported by any authority. A *whiffler*, in its original signification, evidently meant a staff-bearer. 'First 4 whifflers (as servitours) by two and two, walking before, with white staves in their hands, and red and blew ribbons hung beltwise upon their shoulders; these make way for the company.' A Storehouse of Armoury and Blazon, by Randle Holme, book iii. chap. 3, fol. 127."

We think Dr. Rimbault is here right: and that the whifflers were never musicians, but merely strong fellows employed to make way for those who followed. The stanza which has suggested the note is this:

Tobacco is a Whiffler,
And cries "huff! snuff!" with furie;
His pipes his club and linke;
He's the wiser that does drinke;
Thus arm'd I fear not a furie.

The capacity in which whiffers were chiefly known was as the advanced guard of the London Lord-Mayor's show, and other corporation processions, when they were customarily disguised as savage-men, carrying clubs in the morning, and links or fireworks in the evening, as on the mayor's return from Guildhall after dinner. Thus, Tobacco, when personified as a whiffler, used his pipes for club and link, crying huff! or be off; snuff! be extinguished and vanish out of the way. The song in praise of Tobacco to which the verse belongs occurs in "Teknogamia, or Marriage of Arts," a comedy written by Barten Holiday in the reign of James I. and which was performed before that monarch by some of the Cambridge scholars at Woodstock, on a Sunday night, Aug. 26, 1621, on which occasion the king "offered once or twice to go away," (Nichols's Progresses, &c. iii. 714) not admiring the performance, we suppose, on its general merits, for we can scarcely imagine that on such an occasion any of the actors would venture so far as to sing in praise of tobacco, the herb against which the king had whilome directed his famous "Counterblast," and which he was known to hold so much in abhorrence. Dr. Rimbault mentions the year 1618 as the date of this play; but it had been first printed in 1610, which is close upon the date at which he has found the song, in "a MS. set of Part-books, in the handwriting of Thomas Weekes, A.D. 1609." A misprint (*scale* for *seale*) impairs the point of the second stanza:

Tobacco is a Lawyer,
His pipes do love long *cases*.
When our braines it enters
Our feet do make *indentures*,
While we *seale* with *stamping* paces.

The full liberty of emendation which was exercised by Bishop Percy may perhaps scarcely coincide with our modern notions of editorial fidelity; but there is a danger on the other hand. From a fear of too great alteration, editors are apt to accept what is written as unquestionable. Their attention is thus laid asleep, and odd results often ensue. The last stanza of the Tom o' Bedlam song in p. 205 offers an example:—

With a host of furious fancies,
Whereof I am commander,
With a burning spear,
And a horse of air,
To the wilderness I wander;

With a knight of ghosts and shadows
I summoned am to tourney,
Ten leagues beyond
The wide world's end;
Methinks it is no journey!

The verb "tourney" being spelt in the original and here printed with a capital letter, the speaker is made to say that he is summoned ten leagues beyond the city of Tournay!

We will merely add, as an instance of one of our former remarks, that Dr. Rimbault has found another version (No. LIII.) of what Percy justly characterised as that excellent song, "Love will find out his way," and, whilst some of Percy's modifications certainly improve it in polish, many readings here are decided improvements upon the Percy version.

Modern London; or, London as it is.—Murray, 8vo. 1851. [Murray's *Hand-book for Modern London*.]—London as it is, no longer a city, but, as the editor (Mr. Peter Cunningham) reminds us it has been happily termed by M. Say, a province covered with houses, is an admirable theme, either for description or comparison. Old Rome and all the modern cities of the civilised world are excelled by it, not merely in size, but in its multitudinous and ever increasing accommodations and conveniences, and still more honourably in its institutions, charitable and educational. Many of its peculiar features are delineated in the work before us, and even persons who are tolerably familiar with its immensity will occasionally be startled at some of the extraordinary results. Of its population of nearly two millions and a-half, 23,517 are entered in the London Directory as master tailors, 28,579 as bootmakers, more than 40,000 as milliners and dressmakers. The domestic servants are stated by Mr. Cunningham to "amount to an army of 168,701." The quantities of food consumed in the metropolis in the year 1849 are altogether inconceivable. The numbers as given by Mr. Cunningham cease to convey any manageable ideas to the mind. Their immensity cannot be grasped. Leadenhall market alone supplied 4,024,400 head of game; 43,200,000 gallons was the consumption of porter and ale; 2,000,000 gallons that of spirits; and 65,000 pipes that of wine. The consumption of butchers' meat and of fish is equally inconceivable. The streets of London if put together would extend 3,000 miles in length. The main thoroughfares are traversed by 3,000 omnibuses and 3,500 cabs, employing 40,000 horses. The number of vessels of all kinds which entered the port of London in 1848 was 32,145, and

their tonnage 5,060,956. The sailing vessels belonging to London in 1850 numbered 2,735, and the steamers 318, giving employment to crews amounting to 35,000 men and boys. The number of gas lights in the streets is 360,000; the quantity of coals consumed annually is 3,000,000 tons, "the smoke of which has been often traced as far as Reading, 32 miles distance, where, at times, it was so dense that the elder Herschel was unable to take observations;"—but did not Herschel live at Slough, which is full ten miles nearer London than Reading?

This work is full of similar extraordinary details, but the editor's principal design, as explained in his commencing paragraph, is to place himself in the position of a guide to a stranger, giving him all requisite information respecting where and how he may obtain whatever London can provide him with, and informing him what there is to be seen, where it is, and, when necessary, how he is to obtain access to it. In doing this, and especially in reference to our historical notabilia, the editor has to a certain extent availed himself of his former work; but much that is stated here is altogether new, and especially a very excellent account of the Chrystal Palace and its contents. Occasionally, but very seldom, we have met with little omissions and blunders, as for example:—Fox, the Martyrologist, is registered as buried in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, instead of in St. Giles's, Cripplegate; but we have never referred to a book containing so many thousand facts in which there are so very few mistakes. Many visitors to our metropolis have no doubt already availed themselves with satisfaction of this most useful work; and even stay-at-home people will not fail to obtain a great deal of novel information from its pages, whenever they refer to them. Lazy uninquiring home-keepers will be astonished to find what new interest the facts and traditions which are here collected throw around every locality in this "famous London town."

Memorials of James Mackness, Esq. M.D. author of "Hastings, a Resort for Invalids," &c. Edited by the Author of "Brampton Rectory," &c. 12mo.—We regard this as a charming piece of biography, alike in its subject and in the mode in which it is treated. Both are equally free from any false glitter or parade. In Dr. Mackness we are presented with a character earnest in the pursuit of science and of every professional accomplishment, and at the same time earnest in those better objects, the relief and consolation of

the afflicted, their moral as well as physical alleviation, their temporal peace of mind, and their eternal happiness. Himself the victim of distressing ill-health, the lesson he derived from it was to relieve his fellow-creatures, and to accomplish all the good of which his remaining powers were capable. The blessed result was that he effected more than most of those whose bodily strength is greater, and perhaps even their mental talents superior. His biography conveys a lesson more valuable than any that are to be derived from the lives of more fortunate or more able men: it is that of the good servant who has conscientiously improved the talents committed to his trust; and such is the judgment and good taste with which his friend Miss Howard has arranged the materials of her book that the interest arising in its perusal is kept alive to the end. We do not enter into particulars, as the slight outline of the life of Dr. Mackness, which appeared in the Obituary of our Magazine for August, will be sufficient to induce our readers to welcome the present volume.

The West of England and the Exhibition, 1851. By Herbert Byng Hall, K.S.F. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—Mr. Hall was one of the agents employed by the Exhibition Commissioners in the organization of local committees. His district comprised Somerset, Wilts, and a part of Dorsetshire and Devon. As he flew along from place to place he made notes of what he saw and heard. The authority under which he travelled rendered him a welcome guest in the best houses, and opened to him all the workshops of the west. The book before us is founded upon notes taken during his journeys, and is a smart kind of medley of fact and fiction, reflection and description. The hurry in which he travelled necessarily rendered his observations imperfect, and the same hurry seems to have accompanied the composition of his book and its printing. This lamentable hurry no doubt accounts for many things having crept into it which are extremely flippant, inaccurate, and trifling.

The Cottage Homes of England; or suggested Designs and estimated Cost of improved Cottage Erections. By J. W. Stevenson. 8vo. 1851.—This little book contains the details of a subject which lies at the beginning of all satisfactory attempts to improve the condition of our labouring classes. The author treats the question practically, and his book will give information to every one who will consider it.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual congress of this association commenced at Derby on Monday the 29th of August. At the opening meeting the mayor of Derby, Mr. Douglas Fox, presided. In the evening the president, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. delivered an inaugural address at the Athenæum—in which he took a review of the early state of the county, and its chief historical incidents. He was followed by T. J. Pettigrew, esq. who read an eloquent essay on the advantages and pleasures of antiquarian research. Sir Fortunatus Dwaris also read a paper on the local laws, courts, and customs of Derbyshire.

Tuesday, August 20.—This day was occupied in an excursion to Chesterfield, Bolsover Castle, Hardwick Hall, and South Wingfield. At Chesterfield the party was met by the Ven. Archdeacon Hill and by G. Heathcote, esq. and were by them conducted to the church. At Bolsover castle they were entertained by the Rev. Hamilton Gray, and his lady the author of "The Sepulchres of Etruria," who exhibited their choice assemblage of Etruscan vases, and a rich and varied collection of works of art. Among them is a ring containing a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; a pair of pistols which belonged to Prince Charles Edward; the square hat and the mitre of Cardinal York, &c. &c. The Duke of Devonshire provided a collation for the party at Hardwick hall. At South Wingfield they were met by the Rev. Mr. Halton, the owner of the estate, and the Rev. Mr. Errington, who read an historical and descriptive memoir on that interesting remain.

Wednesday, August 21.—The next day was occupied in visiting Chatsworth, Bakewell, Yougholgreave, and Haddon Hall. At Chatsworth the party was received by the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P. (the Duke of Devonshire excusing himself from having just heard of the death of his friend the Earl of Clare,) and Mr. Paxton. At Bakewell the Rev. F. Cornish, Vicar of the parish, and F. Barker, esq. conducted the party over the church; and they next repaired to Lomerdale hall, the residence of Thomas Bateman, esq. where they inspected his large collection of antiquities, chiefly excavated from barrows in the vicinity; to Yougholgreave church; and lastly to Haddon Hall. His Grace the Duke of Rutland was here waiting to receive them; and a memoir on the history and architectural characteristics of the mansion was

read by Mr. Duesbury. The Duke afterwards addressed the company, and exhibited two documents he had brought for their inspection, 1. a licence from John earl of Mortaine, when regent, in the absence of his brother king Richard I. to Richard Vernon to inclose his house at Haddon with a wall twelve feet high without loopholes, witnessed by Robert de Mara at Clipston, in the year 1193; 2. a bull of Pope Alexander IV. A.D. 1261, addressed to the bishop of Coventry, granting permission to Sir Richard de Harthill to have a chaplain in his house at Harthill.

After the return to Derby, an evening meeting was held at the Athæneum; at which papers were read—On some of the ancient monastic institutions of Derbyshire, by J. O. Halliwell, esq.; On the armorial bearings of Ferrers and Peverel, by J. R. Planché, esq.; and, On the ancient customs of Derbyshire, by Llewellyn Jewitt, esq.

Mr. Eaton Mousley, the Steward of the Great Barmote Court, said—that considering the antiquity of the mineral laws, which related to the Queen's Field, within the soke and wapentake of Wirksworth, he had brought the standard dish, kept in the Moot Hall, to be exhibited that evening. The dish is composed of brass, of very curious workmanship, and has the following inscription:—

"This Dishe was made the iiij. day of October the iiij. yeare of the reigne of kyng Henry the viij. before George Earle of Shrewesbury, Steward of the kyngs most Honourable Household, and also Steward of all the honour of Tutbery by the assent and consent as wele of all the mynors as of all the brenners within and at adjoynnyng the Lordship of Wyrksworth percel of the said honour. This Dishe to remayne in the moot hall at Wyrksworth hangyng by a cheyne, so as the merchanntes or mynours may have resorte to the same at all tymes to make the tru mesure after the same."

By this dish the miners were required to regulate their dishes at every half-yearly court.

Mr. Mousley also exhibited a leathern jug, commonly called the "black jack," which was used by the miners; two ancient shovels, by which the lead ore was removed from the mine into the dish; as well as pieces of iron used to get ore, according to the plug-and-feather system. He produced a battle-axe of ancient date, found at Brassington, of which he (Mr. M.) is lord of the manor, and a curious piece of lead found near to a Roman station, within the Queen's Field, and which

showed that the ore was smelted by means of heath or furze set on fire, without furnaces.

Thursday, August 21.—An excursion was made to Rolleston hall, Tutbury church and castle, Norbury, and Ashbourne. The first-mentioned place is the seat of Sir Oswald Mosley, the president, who provided a substantial breakfast. At Tutbury Mr. Baily gave an interesting account of the church. The plain cylindrical piers in the nave are clearly characteristic of a very early period, of a date anterior to 1100. Some recent excavations have proved that the chancel had a semicircular apse, flanked probably by side chapels. Among its ruins were found some curious fragments of stained glass. At Norbury, the Rev. Mr. Broughton, the Rector, read a paper on the history of the church. Its spacious chancel, which is 48 feet in length by 20 in width, divided from the church by a handsome oak screen, is lighted by nine magnificent windows, filled with the richest stained glass. It was restored in 1842, previous to which the east window was filled in with bricks and plaster. At Ashbourne, after viewing the church, the Rev. Mr. Errington, the Rector, read a paper on the knightly family of Cokayne; after which the party returned to Derby.

In the evening, at the Athenæum, papers were read—by Mr. Bateman on the barrows opened by him at various times in the hilly districts near Bakewell;—by Mr. Heywood, M.P. on the Commission of 1689, appointed to prepare alterations in the Book of Common Prayer;—by Mr. Reed, on some Sepulchral Brasses;—and by Mr. Pettigrew, on the discovery of the ancient city of *Sharcos* in Sardinia.

We extract from Mr. Bateman's paper (one of the most valuable read at the Con-

gress), some notices of researches made by that gentleman which we believe were not previously published.*

1. About the middle of the summer of 1848, a barrow upon the borders of Staffordshire was opened, which consisted of a mound of earth and pebbles, fourteen yards across, and two feet high, covering a cist placed at its centre, which was composed of three large flat stones, one end being left open, and having the floor paved with thin slabs of blue limestone. Within this cist was a large skeleton, near the head of which was placed a peculiarly elegant and highly ornamented drinking cup 8½ inches high, inside of which were two modelling tools made from the ribs of some animal, two beautifully chipped barbed arrows, and a spear-head of white flint; outside the vase, two more similar arrow-heads were found. In other parts of the mound, numerous pieces of human bone, stag's horn, &c. were found, also a neat circular-ended flint. As far as the cutting extended, which might be five yards, it exposed a row of large boulders of hard red grit, laid on the surface of the ground on which the tumulus was raised; the smaller stones which lay near these were almost converted into lime, and were mixed with charcoal and calcined bones. The head and bones of this skeleton were of remarkable size.

2. A barrow opened near Middleton-by-Youlgreave, in March, 1848. It was of very small size, indeed, both as to diameter and height, but was, perhaps, much reduced, being situated in a field that had been regularly cultivated for a considerable time; fortunately the contents, with the exception of one skeleton, which lay near the top, had been placed in a small inclosure of stone sunk a few inches beneath the natural surface. The primary

* The researches of Mr. Bateman (which have been communicated from time to time to the Association) are some of the most successful that have ever been made, as a reference to his *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, published in 1848, will demonstrate. His reports are particularly important, for the facts and details with which they abound are authenticated by his personal observation. The field, however, which Mr. Bateman has chosen for his investigations, in former times had but few if any explorers so patient and careful as himself, and there will be required a vast accumulation of authenticated materials before deductions from the crania found in barrows can be received other than as contributions towards a system, and it is probable that many opinions now held by the principal archæologists will be a good deal modified by further evidence. Thus we can hardly incline to think that the ornaments, of *Kimmeridge schale*, such as are referred to by Mr. Bateman, were worked with flint tools; and we think that many barrows to which an indefinitely remote antiquity is assigned will be determined of later date, and, *vice versa*, that some may be more ancient than is generally believed. We hope Mr. Bateman will prosecute his laudable researches; and we would venture to draw his attention to the recent discoveries made by Herr Worsaae in Denmark, noticed in our July number, as no doubt such traces of the aborigines of Britain may be found, although as yet unnoticed.—*Edit.*

interment consisted of the skeleton of a female in the prime of life, and that of a child apparently about four years of age. The former had been placed upon the floor of the grave, on her left side, with the knees contracted; her child was placed above her, and rather behind her shoulders; they were both surrounded and covered with rats' bones innumerable, and near the female lay a cow's tooth, an article almost invariably found with the more ancient interments. Round the neck of the adult skeleton was a necklace of variously shaped beads and ornaments of Kimmeridge coal and bone, upon the whole, something like those found at Cow Low, in 1846, and described in the *Journal of the Association*. The various pieces found upon the present occasion are 420 in number; this large number is accounted for by the fact that 328 of the beads are of very small size; 54 of them are of a larger cylindrical shape, and the remaining 18 are studs and plates, some of which are ornamented with punctured devices. Taken altogether, the necklace is a surprising example of primitive industry, and the time consumed in forming it under the disadvantages, resulting from imperfect tools of flint or stone, must have been very considerable indeed; but when we take into account the spare time at the disposal of savages, who lived by the chase, and who had no mental employment, we cease to feel surprise at such proofs of laborious idleness. There does not appear to be any great difference in the form of the skulls of those individuals, who lived during the earliest metallurgic ages; in some instances their mode of interments partakes more of the nature of grave burials, holes being sunk in the rock wherein to deposit the body, over which was piled the sepulchral mound, sometimes to a very large size; but, from the prevailing shortened formation of the craniums, Mr. Bateman is of the opinion that the race is identical with the last described, and consequently infers, that the transition to the use of metal was not brought about either suddenly or by means of any hostile irruption or colonization.

3. In June 1848, was examined a mutilated barrow, not very far from Mininglow, which had originally been about four feet in height; it consisted of tempered and compact earth down to the natural level, below which, in the centre of the tumulus, there appeared a fabric of very large stones, the two uppermost of which were placed vertically, whilst all the rest were laid in an horizontal position, without any design or order, save that the lowest course was laid hollow, so as not to be in contact with the floor of the ex-

cavation, in the interior of which they were piled up, and which was cut out at least eight feet below the natural surface; thus rendering the entire depth, from the summit of the barrow, about twelve feet. Underneath these large stones was laid the skeleton of a man of fine proportions, apparently the only individual interred in the hill. When buried he had been enveloped in a skin, the hairy covering of which was in many places apparent, particularly so upon the verdigris covering both a bronze dagger and celt of the same metal, which were discovered with the skeleton; on the latter instrument there are also distinct impressions of fern leaves, handfuls of which, in a decayed state, surrounded the bones from head to feet. From these leaves being only discernible on one side of the celt, whilst the other side presents traces of the hide alone, it is very evident that the fern was strewed over and around the body, which was clothed in a skin at the time of interment. The position of the relics accompanying the body was well ascertained, and is further evidenced by the bronze, whilst in process of corrosion, having stained the bones where it had been in contact with a beautiful green. A small flat circular bead of jet or schale, and a circular flint, lay close to the head; the bronze dagger lay in contact with the upper bone of the left arm, and against the middle of the left thigh bone was deposited the bronze celt, with its cutting edge towards the upper part of the skeleton. The former weapon retained its sharp edge, and had originally been fastened into a horn handle by two broad rivets; the celt was of the plainest form, without any socket, and appeared to have been inserted into a wooden shaft for about two inches from the narrow end. Here the connected chain of the sepulchral monuments of the ancients appears to break off, as Mr. Bateman has never yet observed a single implement of the more advanced ages of the bronze period in any tumulus. He is, therefore, at a loss to decide whether the more artificially formed palstaves, celts, spears, swords, &c. are to be regarded merely as further developments of the primitive bronze weapons, or, whether they are not evidences of the admixture of a foreign element amongst the ancient population. It will at once be seen that some considerable change in customs took place at the period of their introduction, otherwise they would be found in the barrows in the same manner as the earlier implements; and it will likewise not escape observation that this circumstance prevents our ascertaining anything from the bones with re-

gard to the race who fabricated or used them. He is disposed to think that the interments of this period are to be looked for in the calcined bones contained in small and well-baked funeral urns, which are sometimes found in barrows which contain no unburnt remains. The tumuli upon Stanton Moor, near Bakewell, are probably of this kind; most of them were roughly opened during the last century, and many urns of superior character were found in them.

4. About twelve months since was excavated a finely-shaped barrow of earth, with a few stones in the middle, situated at no great distance from Taddington; the dimensions of which were about seventeen yards across, and four feet high at the centre, where a shallow grave about a foot deep was sunk in the rock on purpose to contain the body, which had been laid with the head towards the west and the feet to the contrary point; beneath the fragments of bone were many remains of short hair of a light colour, and beneath the hair was a considerable quantity of decayed wood. To the left of the body, which had been extended at full length, was a broad sword one yard long, inclosed in a sheath of thin wood, outwardly covered with ornamented leather,* under the handle of the sword was a very small knife also of iron. Amongst the stone, about a foot from the bottom of the grave, were many fragments of corroded iron, and the nails by which they had been attached to wood; also two small javelin heads four and a half inches long; the relative position of the latter with the body was at a short distance over the right shoulder. The iron articles included nine loops of hoop iron, eight staples or eyes, which have been clenched through boards about an inch thick, and one or two other objects, the use of which is not very evident; indeed, a good deal of obscurity attends any solution of the purpose for which the whole of them were originally constructed. The sword is of the form usually attributed to the Saxons, and is mainly remarkable as possessing a very small handle, the space allotted to which is not more than four inches: how the owner was able to manage so weighty a weapon, with so short a handle, is rather surprising, but it is supposed that the hands and feet of the ancient inhabitants of Britain were much smaller than those of the present generations. We never meet with

the impressions of woven fabrics on the rust of bronze weapons, though such evidences of refinement and civilisation are generally to be observed upon implements deposited during the iron period, whether of that metal or the more remotely discovered bronze.

Friday, August 22.—An excursion was made to Melbourne, the hermitage of Anchor-church in Foremark Park, and Repton. At Melbourne two papers were read; the first on the church, by the Rev. Joseph Deans the Vicar, and the other on the general topography and history of the place, by J. J. Briggs, esq. At Repton Mr. Ashpitel delivered an address on the architecture of the church and its crypt, urging that part of the edifice is undoubtedly Saxon. The crypt is evidently copied from Roman work; each column having a diminution and a swell, or entasis, always found in that, but not in subsequent styles. Some of the columns are also twisted in a style like Roman. Mr. Ashpitel further noticed two rude imposts, strongly resembling those at Worth church in Sussex, which has been considered Saxon, and those at Stoke d'Abernon. (Mr. Ashpitel's paper has been published in *The Builder* of the 13th Sept.) In the evening a public dinner was celebrated at the Royal Hotel in Derby, Sir Oswald Mosley in the chair.

Saturday, August 23.—This morning the congress was entertained to a breakfast in the Athenæum, at the expense of Augustus Fox, esq. the Mayor: after which several papers were read. 1. On the burlesque ceremony of electing a mayor at Newcastle-under-Lyne, contributed by Mr. J. Mayer, of Liverpool. It appeared that this custom originated from the burghesses considering themselves unduly deprived of the right of election by the members of the corporation; it was maintained partly in remembrance of their presumed rights, and partly as a popular holiday, for the period of 230 years. 2. Dr. Lee read a paper on Egyptian papyri. 3. Mr. Reed read some extracts from parochial records, and a few notices of the municipal affairs of Derby. 4. Mr. Briggs communicated an account of some antiquities discovered at Borrowash. The sittings of the congress were then declared closed; the remainder of the day being spent in visiting the Roman station of Derventio at Little Chester, and the church of Morley. The latter is remarkable for its windows of stained glass brought from Dale Abbey, its principal subjects being the history of the invention of the Holy Cross, and that of Saint Robert of Dale, and which were restored about four years ago.

* The sheath of a Saxon sword very recently found at Strood, in Kent, appears to have been of wood, covered with a substance resembling shagreen. — See Mr. C. R. Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, ii. 158.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE AT BRISTOL.*(Continued from p. 306.)*

The ARCHITECTURAL SECTION met in the Chapter House, when the first paper read contained some remarks by Mr. Edward Richardson (the sculptor recently employed in the restoration of two of the statues), on the sculptures of the west front of Wells Cathedral. He remarked that many of the erect statues equal, if not excel, the finest examples of internal and carefully wrought monumental effigies, and for artistic skill and excellence are not surpassed by any contemporary works on the continent. Their draperies and close transcripts from nature remind us of the purely classic age; the figures are simple, truthful, and sublime. The smaller compositions (illustrations of Holy Writ) are extremely chaste and dignified, and the resurrection subjects full of fine action and careful anatomical development; even to the minutest details in the costumes the greatest attention has been paid. Mr. Richardson then proceeded to point out that much injury has been continually done to these sculptures whenever a ladder or scaffolding has been applied for mending windows or other trifling repair, and also by the custom of swinging a man from above to clear away weeds, and still more by iron clamps unwisely inserted in the stone-work of the angular foliations, which have destroyed the stone by oxydation. He recommends the use of a moveable scaffold in future, and that every opportunity should be taken to supply new subplinths of lias, as well as shafts of the same material, the colour of which contrasts, according to the original intention of the design, against the warmer Douling stone. By the recent expenditure of the Dean and Chapter, aided by the lay contributions of R. Blakemore, esq. M.P. and J. H. Markland, esq. the noble buttress south of the west entrance has been put into efficient repair, and the statues it contains of King Edward the Elder and Athelmus the first bishop are substantially restored.

Charles Winston, esq. communicated an account of the remains of ancient Stained Glass in the Cathedral and Mayor's Chapel at Bristol, and in the Cathedral at Wells.

Mr. J. A. Clark, architect, of Bristol, read a paper descriptive of the ancient sepulchral monuments in the various churches of the city; and Mr. Pope afterwards accompanied the company round the Mayor's Chapel.

The afternoon was spent by the greater part of the company in visiting Mr. Miles's collection of pictures at Leigh

Court. In the evening some papers were read in the Theatre of the Institution.

The first was by D. W. Nash, esq. F.L.S. M.R.S.L. Foreign Secretary of the Syro-Egyptian Society, on the Kassiteros of the Greeks and the name Kassiterides applied to the British islands. From various passages of the Hebrew Scriptures the author shewed that the true Semitic name of tin was buedēl, whilst the keset, kashvat, or keschita, from which the Greeks derived their word kassiteros, was some other metal or metallic compound. Among the metallic substances represented on the monuments of Egypt is one termed kesbet, sometimes represented in the shape of ingots, at others in a rough state. It was clearly not tin, but some substance capable of producing a blue colour; but that it was not copper alone appears from the name mofk given to the latter metal. In an inscription at Karnac it is said, "Behold the chiefs of this land bring tribute of gold, of silver, of kesbet, and of copper." The extensive use of bronze among the ancients strengthens the opinion that the kassiteros of the Greeks was a bronze, or a mixture of tin and copper. Mr. Nash concludes therefore that the kassiteros, or kesbet, brought from Cornwall by the Phœnicians, was not tin, but an alloy of that metal with copper, which formed an important article of commerce with the Egyptians among other nations of antiquity. Metallic tin, in the shape of grains, or stream tin, *budel*, was also no doubt largely exported by the Phœnician merchants, as well for the purposes of their purple dye, as for other processes of manufacture; but the application of the name kassiteros to this metal appears to have originated in a mistake of the Greeks.

William Tyson, esq. F.S.A. read a paper relating to some public transactions in Bristol, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. It was principally founded upon a document preserved in the city archives, being an account of the dispending of eleven barrels of gunpowder, saltpetre, and brimstone powder, received from Harry May in the time of William Canynge, mayor: referring incidentally to the opposing forces of the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of York, and to the raising and purveying of an army of ships to the ports of Wales, against Jasper Earl of Pembroke. The document is undated, but is supposed to belong to the year 1461 or 1462. The transactions to which it refers appear to have partly taken place shortly before the battle of St. Alban's in 1455, where the Duke of Somerset was slain, and partly a few years later.

The last paper read this evening was one by Mr. J. W. Papworth, intended to show the common origin of many families whose names are now apparently different, from the identity or similarity of their armorial bearings. From want of minute evidence the writer failed to prove more than much variety and discrepancy in the orthography of surnames in heraldic MSS., which may arise in some measure from clerical errors, or, on the other hand, from the unauthorised assumption of armorial bearings on the mere ground of a similarity of name, which we know has been frequently and indeed commonly done during the two last centuries.

Saturday, August 2. In the HISTORICAL SECTION the first paper read was one by Samuel Lucas, esq. M.A., "On the connection of Bristol with the party of De Montfort." It comprehended a sketch from a local point of view of the first appearance of the boroughs generally in a political combination opposed to the Crown. Mr. Lucas cited Wikes and Robert of Gloucester to show the animus of certain associations of the younger burghers, who called themselves *Bachilarii*, in favour of Montfort's attack on the prerogative. And incidentally to the proofs which he then adduced of the close identification of Bristol with this movement, he referred to the subsequent capture of Montfort's daughter, Alianor, on which Mr. Dallaway has founded his hypothesis as to the meaning of the design and legend of one of the Bristol seals. By an extract from the Exchequer Roll, Mr. Lucas showed that the passage in Walsingham on which Mr. Dallaway has rested his conjecture, and which states that only four citizens were engaged in the capture, and which thus suggests the theory of a surprise, is an incorrect statement, inasmuch as the extract contains an account of the rewards which were granted to the crews of four ships. Mr. Lucas concluded with a general estimate of the influence of the Barons' War upon our subsequent history.

The next paper was read by John Gough Nichols, esq., F.S.A., on the descent of the Earldom of Gloucester, a dignity intimately connected with the history of Bristol. This Earldom was first created by King Henry I., in favour of his natural son Robert, (whose mother was Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales,) upon his marriage with the only daughter of Robert Fitz Hamon, the Domesday Lord of Bristol, Tewkesbury, and Cardiff; and there were afterwards nine other Earls, of six different families, until the execution and attainder of Thomas

le Despenser, the tenth and last Earl, shortly after the accession of Henry IV. The most curious points in the descent of the Earldom were its disposition upon the failure of male heirs upon two occasions, at each of which there were three co-heiresses; and the enjoyment of the dignity by the second husband of a Countess Dowager, which occurred in the reign of Edward I. William the second Earl, son and successor of Robert, died in 1173, leaving three daughters, Mabella Countess of Evreux, Amicia Countess of Clare, and Isabella, unmarried. The Earldom being indivisible, it was the King's prerogative to bestow it on which of the heiresses he pleased, and the youngest being at his disposal, Henry II. gave it, with her, to his own son John, afterwards King. John was Earl of Gloucester during the reign of his brother Richard, but usually went by the title of his Norman Earldom of Mortaine. Shortly after his accession to the throne, he divorced his wife, who had no children by him, and she was re-married to Geoffrey Earl of Essex, who also became Earl of Gloucester in her right. But as she died without issue it was next assigned to Amaury de Montfort, Comte of Evreux, son of the eldest sister Mabella; and finally to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford, son of the second sister Amicia. There were four Earls of Gloucester of the family of Clare; and it was on the death of Gilbert the third of them, that the extraordinary incident occurred of the Countess Dowager inheriting. She was the King's daughter, Joan of Acre, born when Queen Alianor attended Edward I. on his crusade, in 1272. She was married in 1290, and in May 1291 her son Gilbert, afterwards Earl, was born at Tewkesbury. Her husband died at his castle of Monmouth in 1295. He had, on his marriage, surrendered to the King all his castles and manors, both in England and Wales, and received them again with an entail, by which, had he died without issue, they were to have come to the Princess herself, her heirs and assigns. It was by a similar entail, made on the marriage of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III., with the heiress of the Earldom of Lincoln, that that Earldom became the inheritance of his nephew, Henry Duke of Lancaster, although he had no blood of the ancient earls. Such then seems to have been the usual condition of an alliance with the blood royal. The Princess Joan, in fact, inherited the Earldom of Gloucester on her husband's decease, although he left a son: and the son probably could not have succeeded during his mother's life, even on attaining his majority; for such was adjudged to be

the law in the case of the Earldom of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III.

But neither her extraordinary privileges, nor her exalted birth, protected the Countess of Gloucester from the intrusion of the more ordinary influences of female happiness. Like other dowagers in their "free widowhood," she ventured to take upon herself the responsibility of her next change of condition: for the ladies of the middle ages, when they really enjoyed a relaxation of their feudal fetters, appear to have indulged their inclinations with a wilfulness proportioned to their unwonted liberty of action. Shortly after her husband's death, the Countess of Gloucester cast her eyes upon a handsome esquire of his household, named Ralph de Monthermer, and within two years it was discovered that she had formed a secret marriage with him. The King, her father, was highly incensed, for he was treating at the time for his daughter's marriage to Amadeo Duke of Savoy; he immediately seized into his own possession all her castles and lands, and committed Monthermer to strait imprisonment in Bristol Castle. After a time, a reconciliation was effected by Anthony Beke, Bishop of Durham. Monthermer was admitted to perform the ceremony of homage at the palace of Eltham, on the 2nd August, 1297, and he was summoned to the next Parliament as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. The poet of the siege of Carlarerock describes him as "one who, after great doubts and fears, had accomplished his courtship of the Countess of Gloucester, for whom he long endured great calamities, until it pleased God he should be delivered." So far did he establish his credit with his royal father-in-law, that ten years after his marriage King Edward gave him the Earldom of Athol, in Scotland; but the same year his wife died, and from that event he no longer ranked as an Earl in the English Parliament, being afterwards summoned as a Baron only.

On his mother's death, in 1307, the last Gilbert de Clare inherited the Earldom of Gloucester, being then sixteen years of age; but his career was short, for he was slain at the disastrous battle of Bannockburn, in 1313. He left three sisters, his coheirs, namely, Alianor, wife of the King's favourite, Hugh le Despenser; Margaret, the widow of his other favourite, Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall; and Elizabeth, wife of John de Burgh, son and heir of the Earl of Ulster.

The dignity of Earl of Gloucester is attributed by some writers to Hugh le Despenser, but he was always summoned to Parliament as a Baron. His father was living, and had been created Earl of Win-

chester. His violent death at Bristol is part of the annals of this city. The son escaped to Wales, but only to meet the like fate at Hereford. Hugh de Audley, who had married the Countess of Cornwall, the second sister, was created Earl of Gloucester by a new patent, in 1337, and enjoyed the dignity for ten years, when he died without issue.

The title was next given, in 1385, with the superior rank of Duke, to Thomas of Woodstock, the youngest son of King Edward III. He was already Earl of Buckingham and Essex. Having headed the opposition to the Court party of Richard II. he was treacherously trepanned by his nephew the King, sent to Calais, and there murdered in 1397.

Thomas le Despenser, the great-grandson of Hugh, was one of the evil counsellors who suggested this wickedness, and the ancient dignity of Earl of Gloucester was revived, as part of his share in the spoils. But the first Parliament of Henry IV. stripped him of all his acquisitions, and shortly after he fell a victim to popular fury in Bristol, on the 16th Jan. 1400. He was the last of the once flourishing house of Despenser, and also the last of the Earls of Gloucester.

In subsequent ages the title has been always united to the dignity of Duke, and strictly confined to the blood royal. It was borne by the good Duke Humphrey, the youngest son of King Henry IV.; by Richard of York, afterwards King Richard III.; and by Henry, the youngest son of King Charles I. William, the only son of the Princess Anne of Denmark (afterwards Queen) that survived the age of infancy, was declared Duke of Gloucester shortly after his birth; he died in 1700, at the age of eleven. George-William, the second son of George Prince of Wales (afterwards King George II.), who was born Nov. 2, 1717, and died in Feb. 1718, was also designated Duke of Gloucester. The Rev. Paul Wright, in his edition of Heylin's *Help to English History*, and Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Synopsis of the Peerage*, have omitted the name of this Prince in their lists of the Dukes of Gloucester, and have erroneously substituted that of his elder brother, Frederick-Lewis (Prince of Wales), the father of George III. Lastly, the Dukedom was conferred, in 1764, on Prince William-Henry, brother to King George III.; he, dying in 1805, was succeeded by his son, the late Duke, who died without issue in 1834.

In the Section of ANTIQUITIES some drawings of ancient stained glass were exhibited by Mr. Dawson Turner, accompanied by a Letter from Henry Har-

rod, esq. of Norwich, who desired thus to call attention on the part of the Members of the Institute to the immense number of fragments of ancient glass scattered about the country, which, because they were fragments, no one took the trouble to preserve or figure. He referred to some remarkable instances in one church supplying blanks in another at a distance from it. One occurs in the city of Norwich. The east window of St. Andrew's church is a late perpendicular five-light window, contributed by Bishop Goldwell. Two lights only retain any of their glass, the first and the last; the one has the Sacrifice of Abraham, the other the Brazen Serpent; in each the story has three epochs. The lower portion of Abraham's Sacrifice is gone; nothing appears of it but the roof of a house extending itself into the next division, which exhibits Abraham and Isaac proceeding alone to the top of the mountain, which is figured in the upper division with the Offering as usually represented. The lower division of this subject was found by Mr. Harrod in the east window of St. Stephen's church in the same city, and representing Abraham and his men preparing for the journey, Abraham's house, a mediæval red-brick building, forming the back-ground, and fitting precisely with the roof in the St. Andrew's glass. St. Stephen's window was inserted in 1610, and has that date in the centre of it; it is a jumble of all periods and all manner of subjects. Mr. Harrod thought he detected fragments of the Crucifixion—the central subject no doubt of the St. Andrew's window. At Martham, near Yarmouth, is a window representing a connected series of small subjects in the upper tracery; the first subject was, "God in the Garden with Adam and Eve;" the second, "The Temptation and Fall;" the third, "The Archangel with Flaming Sword," turning on, the fourth, "The culprit pair leaving Paradise;" the fifth had "Adam delving," the sixth, "Eve spinning." The fourth and fifth being deficient, were found at Mulbarton in the same county, Mr. Harrod having received a hint that a former incumbent of Martham had removed to Mulbarton.

Mr. Buckman exhibited drawings of some very early sculptures found in repairing a doorway at Daglingworth church, co. Gloucester. They were discovered on turning the stones, the sculptured parts having been built into the wall. The arch, which had long-and-short work, was very probably of Saxon date. The carvings represent, 1. the Saviour seated, holding a cross; 2. the crucifixion, between two soldiers, one holding a whip and spear,

the other the vessel of vinegar and the hyssop on a rod; 3. St. Peter?

A drawing was exhibited by Mr. Dawson Turner, of a mural painting of the *Trois Morts et trois Vifs*, found in May 1851, in Wickhampton church, Norfolk.

Mr. Quicke, of Bristol, exhibited a covered cup of crystal mounted with silver gilt, found in the cloisters of the church at Hill Court, in Gloucestershire. It resembles in fashion that belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company, called Sir Martin Bowes' cup, engraved by Mr. Shaw in his *Specimens of Ancient Furniture, &c.* Mr. Octavius Morgan assigned the present cup from the plate-marks to the year 1563.

A. W. Franks, esq. offered some remarks upon ornamented pavement tiles; and, after distinguishing the more ordinary kinds, directed the attention of his hearers particularly to those in the Poyntz chapel, attached to the Mayor's Chapel at Bristol; which are nearly unique of their kind in this country. They are enamelled in various colours, and from their exact resemblance in workmanship to specimens exhibited which had been brought from the Alcazar at Seville, as well as the oriental character of the patterns, there can be little doubt that they were made in Spain. Their date is that of the Emperor Charles V. and they were doubtless procured by some Bristol merchant through the trading connection of that city with Spain. The workman who has laid them down has to a certain extent placed them in a pattern, but not understanding the ornaments has arranged them in the usual Gothic manner, diagonally, and thereby greatly destroyed their effect. Enamelled tiles do not appear to have been made in England, the specimens occasionally found here being probably imported from Flanders.

A letter was read from George Ormerod, esq. D.C.L. of Sedbury Park, on the Roman remains, near the Severn, at Tidenham, where the altar was found which he contributed to the museum.

In the ARCHITECTURAL SECTION Mr. Pope made a few observations on the former state of the Chapter House of the cathedral, in which the section was assembled. When first he saw the room a number of old Dutch sashes were standing in various parts of it; the niches in the centre part of the lower story did not exist; the floor, which was of deal boarding, stood considerably above the present surface; and the doorway was much mutilated. The first thing done, in restoring the room, was to remove the wooden floor, when a number of stone and leaden coffins were found, containing skeletons in a fine state of preservation. The three windows by which

the room is at present lighted were then put in, and the room was gradually restored to the state in which it now appears. Mr. Pope also mentioned that, many years ago, he discovered some plinths and bases of an old Norman nave, which, on the south side, ran within the walls of the present cathedral, and, though no excavation had been made on the north side, yet there was no doubt it was co-extensive in that direction. It was sufficient to infer that the nave had never been anything but Norman.

John Bindon, esq. of Clifton, read a paper on the destroyed and desecrated churches and chapels of Bristol. At an early period there were as many as eighteen ancient churches; of several but few remains exist. The city in its early form was similar in plan to the majority of the ancient English towns. Corn, Broad, Wine, and High-streets formed a cross; the smaller streets or lanes following the curvature of the wall. At the junction of the four principal streets stood the High Cross; and at the corners of the streets were four churches—Allhallows, Trinity, St. Ewen's, and St. Andrew's. At the other extremities of the four principal streets were the four principal gates—St. John, north; St. Nicholas, south; New Gate, east; and St. Leonard's, west; attached to three of these gates were churches. St. Andrew's stood on the site of the Castle Bank; St. Ewen's where the Council-house is erected; St. Leonard's at the bottom of Corn-street; and St. Giles' at the bottom of Small-street. St. Lawrence was attached to St. John's. St. Werburgh's, the Holy Trinity, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas', St. Thomas', and St. Andrew's, Clifton, have been rebuilt in a debased style. The Chapel of the Virgin stood on old Bristol bridge, St. Jordan on College Green, St. Brandon on Brandon Hill, St. Austin near the archway to the Lower Green, St. Martin in the castle, St. Clement near the Merchants' Hall, St. Matthias in Bridge-street, the Holy Ghost or St. Sprites near Redcliff church, and St. Vincent on Clifton Down. The several remains were illustrated by sketches, and the sites marked on a plan of the city; the whole having lengthened descriptions from the curious and valuable notices of Wyrcestre and Leland, and from the Liberate Rolls in the Tower.

Mr. Charles Weekes, of Leicester, read "Some remarks upon the Steeple Architecture of Great Britain, as illustrated by St. Mary Redcliffe, St. Stephen's in Bristol, and other examples." It was illustrated by a series of beautiful drawings, which have been prepared for a work on the subject.

In the afternoon the members of the Institute were entertained by Mr. Harford at Blaize Castle.

Monday, August 4.—This day was spent in an excursion to the Roman remains of Isca Silurum, the Institute having been invited by the Caerleon Antiquarian Society to be present at the celebration of their anniversary meeting in that town. The Severn was crossed in a steamer to Chepstow, where the castle was visited, and the company then proceeded by railroad to Newport, where they inspected the church under the guidance of Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P. and by carriages to Caerleon. The beautiful little museum erected for the reception of the Roman antiquities found at Caerleon has been noticed in our Magazine for Oct. 1850, p. 415; its completion was hastened for the present important occasion, and all the party were delighted not only by the extent of its treasures, but also by the neatness and judgment with which they are arranged. Mr. Lee, who resides on the spot, has now published the result of his researches in three several portions: 1. in the quarto volume reviewed in our Magazine for Nov. 1845; 2. in royal octavo, 1849; and 3. in the last part of the Archæological Journal. After inspecting the museum the company visited the Roman villa in the Castle field, which has furnished so largely to the formation of the museum, and where some excavations are still in progress; and afterwards they were very handsomely entertained to a dinner within the open area of the Roman amphitheatre, or Round Table of King Arthur, as it is also called. Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. the President of the Caerleon Society, was in the chair, and many of the neighbouring gentlemen, with their ladies, contributed by their presence to the pleasures of a banquet, of which they had also liberally furnished the materials. Some time was afterwards spent in the Priory house, the residence of Mr. Lee, where, among many other curiosities, he exhibited the bed and chairs of Sir Thomas More. Some ancient Welsh MSS. of considerable interest were also exhibited by the Rev. J. M. Traherne.

Tuesday, August 5.—This morning the ARCHITECTURAL SECTION again met in the Chapter House, Edw. A. Freeman, esq. in the chair.

Mr. George Pryce read a critical paper on the question "When and by whom was the church of St. Mary Redcliff built?" His remarks were directed to show, 1. that the portion of the fabric which tradition ascribes to Simon de Burton, who was six times mayor of Bristol within the period 1291—1304, agrees better in point

Taddy, Perpetual Curate of Northill, Beds. read a paper describing the history and architecture of his church.

The Rev. J. R. Pretyma, as a member of the Buckinghamshire society, gave details of the restoration of Aylesbury parish church, from notes supplied by Mr. J. K. Fowler, junr. In 1850, before the works commenced, the church was in a state of great dilapidation. The tower was sunk, and, in order to restore it, a great part of its foundation had to be removed. Some 500 tons of timber were required to support it during the works, and 380 tons of stone were used in its repair. The tower is a fine specimen of the lantern form. The principal aim of the restoration, which was conducted by Mr. Scott, had been to preserve the original features of the church, the earlier portions of which date from 1250. The sum of 3,000*l.* had been granted by the vestry; other contributions had been made by individuals; and a further sum of 700*l.* was still required.

Mr. Hurst read a paper on the ancient Castle of Bedford; including notices of some Roman remains which have been discovered on its site.

The Rev. Mr. Rose read a paper on the ancient crosses of Cornwall, from information collected by his friend Mr. Rowe.

Mr. Bassett then introduced to the notice of the meeting a proposal for repairing the ancient Cross of Leighton Buzzard (which is of a pentagonal form, with figures of kings, &c. and represented in Farrington's *Illustrations to Lysons's Britannica*). He had received an estimate from Mr. Pugin for its thorough restoration, which that architect engaged to effect for 300*l.* This proposition was received with approbation, and it was agreed that a public meeting should be specially convened to promote its accomplishment.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of this Society commenced at Tenby on Wednesday evening the 20th of August: Earl Cawdor took the chair as President, and delivered an inaugural address, in the course of which he suggested the propriety of setting on foot a statistical survey of Wales, to be conducted through the instrumentality of the parochial clergy, of a nature similar to that which had been so successfully performed in Scotland. The Rev. W. Basil Jones, secretary, read the report of the committee for 1850-1. The Bishop of St. David's rose to move the adoption of the report. He considered the duties and objects of the society to be two-fold—

theoretical and practical; the former extended over all remains, which he would call unlettered records, and which were in some respects more truthful than actual histories, in proportion as the workings of the human mind, ever subject to error, mingled with the latter. The practical part of the Society's work was preservation and restoration. Preservation was due to all useless objects of antiquity, whether Druidical cromlechs, Roman camps, or baronial castles. Another class of monuments required restoration, as they were still dedicated to the most important of all ends—he meant our ancient churches. His lordship laid particular stress on the introduction of a Flemish colony into this country at an early period, and drew the attention of the society to various circumstances corroborative of the fact. He also mentioned the settlement of a body of Irish rebels in Pembroke-shire in the sixteenth century, to such an extent that the town of Tenby was said to have become "clean Irish,"—in which respect, he observed, it must have differed widely from the Irish towns of that or any other time.

On the following day an excursion was made to Penally church and crosses; to the ruined houses at Penally and Lydstep; to Manorbier church, castle, and cromlech; and Hodgeston church; returning by the Ridgeway and Trefloyn. On Friday an excursion to Scotsborough House, Gumfreston church, St. Florence church, Carew castle, cross, and church, Upton castle and church. On Saturday to Lamphay palace and church, Pembroke castle and churches, Monkton priory, and Pembroke dockyard. On Monday another excursion to Narberth and Llawhadden castles; Castle Meherren and camp. Tuesday the 26th was occupied with the examination of the church, castle, priory, and other ancient remains of Tenby, and with the final meeting, for the election of officers, &c. After the close of the meeting the more persevering members made an excursion, by steamer, to St. David's, on the 27th, returning on the 28th.

The *York Herald* states that a TESSELLATED PAVEMENT has just been discovered on Cherry Hill, at York. The portion excavated is about 11 feet by 8, and, from the description given, appears to be of a very elegant geometric pattern; but at present the excavations are suspended in order to obtain permission of the owner of the property to lay the ground open. The pavement has therefore been covered over to hinder ignorant persons and silly curiosity-hunters from breaking it up to carry off specimens.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Councils-General have now all declared themselves on the question of Revision. Forty-eight have simply expressed a wish that the Constitution be revised, conformably to Article 111, which requires the impossibility of a majority of four-fifths of the Assembly in favour of the revision. Seventeen wished for the pure and simple revision. Six have demanded the revision as promptly as possible. Three have refused to express an opinion. Six demanded the abolition of Article 45, making the existing President ineligible. One demanded that the Constitution be revised, so as to strengthen Republican institutions; and one demanded the same thing, that France might return to traditional and hereditary monarchy. In a number of instances the decision was that of a bare majority over a large minority; and in many instances the mass of the Council "abstained from the question, as beyond the legal competency of their body." The Councils-General are not political bodies; they are equivalent to our bench of magistrates at the Quarter-sessions, sitting for purposes of county finance: the members have sat on the same bench through numerous shiftings of the political stage.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial edicts have been published abolishing the Constitution of March, 1848, and establishing absolute government. This measure has created a great sensation at Vienna, and is expected to produce a still greater excitement in the provinces. The Emperor left Vienna on the 28th August, for Ischl, where he met his uncle the King of Prussia, and thence Verona. Prince Schwartzberg, President of the Council, addressed a circular to all the Austrian Embassies at Foreign Courts, informing them of the Imperial decrees.

ITALY.

Earthquakes, at intervals of two or three days, have been felt in various parts of Italy. A terrible convulsion on the 12th of August, at Melfi, in the kingdom of Naples, destroyed that and other neighbouring places. Melfi is a city containing 10,000 inhabitants; the archbishop's palace, the college, the barracks, police station, and town-hall, are levelled with the ground, and 700 persons killed and 200 wounded. The earth did not open, but the houses were shaken down upon the inhabitants,

CUBA.

For some time reports had been industriously circulated in the southern parts of the United States that a revolt had been regularly organised among the Creoles throughout the isle of Cuba. Early in August an expedition sailed from New Orleans, consisting of 450 American sympathisers, under the command of General Narciso Lopez. They landed on the 12th August near Bahia Honda, somewhat precipitately, in consequence of their steam-vessel having struck upon a coral reef. The same day Lopez marched with 323 men to Los Posas, leaving Colonel Crittenden in command of 130, and the stores, at Cabanos. This party, on its march the next day to join Lopez, was attacked and dispersed by a body of Spaniards 500 strong; and at the same time a body of 800, under General Enna, attacked Lopez at Los Posas. In the latter contest the Americans were victorious, losing only about 30 men, while the Spaniards lost 200, killed and wounded. On the 16th they also compelled the Spaniards to retreat with a loss of 320 men. At the same time Lopez himself retreated in a contrary direction; on the 19th all his ammunition was spoiled by a heavy rain; and on the 20th his remaining troops were completely routed. From that time they were wanderers on the mountains, exposed to severe storms and a total deprivation of food. They were gradually captured by the Spaniards. In all 160 prisoners were taken, who are sentenced to ten years' hard labour in Spain. Lopez was caught with bloodhounds on the 29th of August, and was publicly garroted at Havannah on the 1st of September. Of the rest of the expedition, 271 have been accounted for as killed in various ways, leaving only 22 whose fate is unknown. Three only have been pardoned, and allowed to return to America, namely, Colonel Haynes, Captain J. A. Kelly, and Lieut. P. S. Van Vechten,—from a circumstantial narrative of these transactions written by the last the present abstract is derived. Colonel Downman was killed in battle on the 13th August. Colonel W. L. Crittenden with fifty followers were captured in four boats endeavouring to return to New Orleans; they were brought into Havannah at 1 a.m. on the 16th August, and shot in the public square soon after 11 the same day. Of this number forty were Americans, four Irish, one Scotch, one Italian, two

Hungarians, two Habaneros, and one Philippine Islander. Eight were commissioned officers, two surgeons, and the rest non-commissioned officers and privates. All the reports upon which the expedition was instigated are now found to have been false, and it is suggested were principally promoted by the mercenary views of the holders of Cuban bonds.

AUSTRALIA.

A discovery of gold has been made in the mountain ranges of Australia, which has excited as great a dislocation of industrial habits and of the value of commodities as attended the similar discovery in California. Flour rose from 28s. to 45s. per 100 lbs. in the town of Bathurst, and most other provisions in like proportion. The truth of the discovery, which was first made by Mr. Hargraves, has been verified by Mr. Stutchbury, the government geologist; and one of the first

adventurers, a young man named Neele, returned to Bathurst with a piece of fine metal, weighing 11 ounces, which he sold for 30l.

NEPAUL.

The Nepaulese prime minister, who was in England last season as "Ambassador," on returning home found a conspiracy, in which were his own brother and the brother of the King of Nepaul, formed to take away his authority and life. The conspirators on being discovered were condemned to die, but the minister refused to carry out the sentence even against his enemies, alleging as his reason that the English people and press would censure his conduct. Thus, even in this remote district, does the power of opinion and the English press exercise a refining and humanizing influence on a barbarian who has once become acquainted with it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Aug. 27. Her Majesty's progress by the Great Northern Railway to her Highland retreat at Balmoral was marked by every possible effort on the part of her loyal subjects to obtain a view of her gracious person, and to testify their dutiful allegiance. Every station along the line, and all other available spots, were thronged with eager crowds, but the only places at which the train was stopped were, Hithin, where the national anthem was sung by the assemblage; Peterborough, where the mayor and corporation were received, and also the clergy of the diocese, headed by the venerable Bishop, formerly her Majesty's tutor; Boston, where the corporation presented an address; and Lincoln, where also an address was presented. The train stopped for the night at Doncaster, having accomplished the distance from London—176 miles—in 4 hours and 25 minutes; and the whole distance from Osborne, in the Isle of Wight (which her Majesty left in the morning), in nine hours and a half. Her Majesty slept in the Angel Hotel at Doncaster. The next day she proceeded to Edinburgh, stopping by the way at Newcastle. She arrived at St. Margaret's station, Edinburgh, at half after three, was received by a guard of honour, and conducted by the Duke of Buccleuch and the civic authorities through the new town to Holyrood Palace. In the evening the Corporation were admitted to present an address, and the Lord Provost, Mr. Johnston, was knighted. The royal party left Holyrood Palace early in the morning of Friday, Aug. 29, and proceeded

through the Queen's Park to the Meadowbank station of the North British Railway, which took them forward to Stonehaven; and thence they proceeded across the country to Balmoral.

The Tithe Office at Somerset House is in course of dissolution. This arises from there being no more business now to do, the tithes throughout England being nearly wholly commuted, and thus an end put to a very ancient but obnoxious impost—"tithes in kind." About thirty clerks are dismissed without any pension, but with only a gratuity of one year's salary.

A very beautiful stained-glass window has been erected in Trinity Church, Chesterfield, by Robert Stephenson, esq. M.P. in memory of his celebrated father, the late George Stephenson, C.E. It is a triplet of the Early English style. Each light is inclosed by a rich border, and the general ground is ruby, on which is displayed flowering scroll work of the character peculiar to the style. The panels are filled with Scripture subjects:—the compartment on the left has Christ calling a little child unto him, and Christ's entombment; the centre is occupied by the Last Supper, and above is the Ascension and below Mary at the Sepulchre. The right hand compartment contains the Presentation of our Lord in the Temple, and the Raising of Lazarus. The inscription at the foot of the centre window runs thus, "Memorial to George Stephenson, C.E. died August 12, 1848, aged sixty-eight years."

Waltham and Epping Forest.—Accord-

ing to a late act (14th and 15th of Victoria, chap. 43), the Forest of Hainault, which is a part of Waltham Forest, is to be disafforested, and public roads may be made. The act is not to extend to Epping Forest. Certain poor widows are entitled to a load of timber once a-year, on Easter Monday, or to 2s. when they cannot procure a team to carry it away. By the act their rights are to be ascertained and the amount invested, so that at the end of every year the dividends are to be expended in fuel for the widows, and the same distributed at Christmas. The act is to be enforced by commissioners to be appointed.

The New Surrey County Gaol at Wandsworth, erected as a substitute for the gaols of Guildford, Kingston, &c. is completed, and ready for the reception of prisoners. It is built upon an elevated site at Wandsworth-common; the external walls inclose an area of 13 acres. The building is of an irregular pentagonal form, about 1000 feet in length and 660 feet in depth. The design is by D. Hill, esq. architect, of Birmingham. The style is plain, con-

sisting of massive brickwork, with stone coigns and dressings, the interior having all the modern improvements and arrangements as at Pentonville and similar prisons; it is, moreover, entirely fire-proof. This gaol is calculated for 700 prisoners—335 males and 165 females; a separate cell for each, measuring 13 feet by 7 feet, and 7 feet in height; and there are also 47 reception and punishment cells, the whole of the floorings of which, in order effectually to exclude damp, are laid with Orsi and Armani's patent metallic lava. The chapel has 394 separate sittings, and, from the flooring being laid in chequered blue and white Staffordshire tiles, has a very neat appearance. Throughout the whole building similar apparatus to Pentonville is applied for warming, ventilating, cooking, drying clothes, &c.; while the kitchen, cooking apparatus, laundry, &c. are isolated from the main building. The magistrates' room and the apartments for the respective officers are neatly, but not expensively, fitted.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Aug. 7. Knighted, John Hindmarsh, esq. Capt. R.N., K.H. Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland.

Aug. 16. Edward Lawes, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Chairman of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

Aug. 28. Knighted, the Right Hon. William Johnston, of Kirkhill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Aug. 29. James Hudson, esq. C.B. (now Envoy at Rio de Janeiro), to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; Henry Southern, esq. C.B. (now Minister to the Argentine Confederation), to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Emperor of Brazil; Capt. the Hon. Robert Gore, R.N. (now Chargé d'Affaires to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay), to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Argentine Confederation; the Hon. Frederick Bruce (now Chargé d'Affaires to Bolivia), to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.—William Aylshford Sanford, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the territory of Western Australia.

Sept. 1. Samuel Morton Peto, esq. to be Deputy Chairman of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

Sept. 4. Royal Marines, Capt. and brevet Major W. L. Dawes to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Sept. 9. 2d West India Regt. brevet Major S. J. Hill to be Major, and to be Major, ex officio, of the Gold Coast Corps.—Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Major W. Lockhart to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Capt. A. M. Lockhart to be Major.

Sept. 12. Lieut.-Col. William Reid, C.B. to be Governor of Malta.

Sept. 16. Dominick Daly, esq. to be Lieut. Governor of the island of Tobago.—6th Dragoon

Guards, Major H. R. Jones to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. N. Custance to be Major.—25th Foot, Capt. S. Wells to be Major.

Alfred Reid, esq. to be President of the Virgin Islands, and Senior Member of Council.

Mr. John J. Esdaile to be Provost-Marshal of the island of Nevis.

Mr. Nicholas Esterhazy Stephen Armitage Hamilton to a clerkship in the State Paper Office.

Charles Maturin, esq. to be Crown prosecutor for the county and city of Derry.

Joseph Lovegrove, esq. to be Coroner for the county of Gloucester.

John Burne, esq. M.D. to be Physician to the Bath General Hospital, *vice* Dr. Lindoe, resigned.

July 11. The following gentlemen were sworn in as Queen's Counsel: Robert Ingham, James Campbell, Thomas Chandless, J. W. Willcock, W. Coulson, Graham Willmore, Fred. W. Slade, W. T. S. Daniel, John George Phillimore, John Baily, Brent S. Follett, John Mellor, Richard David Craig, W. B. Glasse, Robert Pashley, Samuel Warren, William Elmsley, G. W. W. Bramwell, W. Atherton, James Anderson, Hugh Hill.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Aug. 26. Commander John Sanderson to the Lily.

Aug. 27. C. R. Moorsom, esq. George James Earl of Egmont, Sir G. A. Westphal to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; P. W. P. Wallis, esq. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846: Hon. J. Gordon, W. Popham, esq. Jas. Hay, esq. Sir C. T. Jones, and R. R. Carre, esq.

Aug. 28. Captain W. H. Morshead to Dido ; Commanders A. Mellersh to Rattler, and Lord W. Compton to Modeste ; Wm. A. Fellowes to Ganges.

Sept. 2. T. Ferris to be Captain on reserved list.

Sept. 8. Commodore M. Seymour to be Commodore of the first class, and Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.—Commodore E. P. Von Donop to be agent for mails.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. G. Herbert, Shrawardine R. and Montford V. Salop.
 Rev. W. H. Aphorip, Blackford P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. M. Argles, Barnack R. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. H. W. Baker, Monkland V. Herefordsh.
 Rev. G. R. Brown, Maiden-Bradley P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. W. Butterfield, Alphonington R. Devon.
 Rev. J. Cather, Westport (or Aughaval) R. and V. Tuam.
 Rev. C. M. Christie, Stony-Stratford P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. A. Cleland, Dundonald R. Down.
 Rev. H. Dancer, Inniscaltra R. and V. Killaloe.
 Rev. L. S. Dudman, Pitney R. Somerset.
 Rev. S. East, Northover V. Somerset.
 Rev. A. Eden, Ticehurst V. Sussex.
 Rev. R. Eden (F.S.A.) North Walsham V. w. Antingham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Elliot, Scarvagh P.C. Dromore.
 Rev. James Fawcett, Knaresborough V. Yorksh.
 Rev. G. I. Fisher, Abbots-Kerswell V. Devon.
 Rev. F. Fitz-John French, Prebend of Yagoe in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.
 Rev. J. N. Garland, St. John R. Jamaica.
 Rev. J. Gibbs, Magheragal V. Connor.
 Rev. J. E. Gladstone, Long Acre Chapel, Lond.
 Rev. G. W. Grogan, St. Matthew P.C. Thorpe-Hamlet, Norwich.
 Rev. B. Guest, Pilton R. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. R. C. Hales, City Lectureship, St. Martin-Carfax, Oxford.
 Rev. A. P. Hanlon, Kilrush R. Ferns.
 Rev. G. L. Harkness, Flax-Bourton P.C. Som.
 Rev. J. Hensman, Clifton New Church P.C. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. J. Hill, City Lectureship, St. Martin-Carfax, Oxford.
 Rev. J. S. Hilliard, Cowley R. Middlesex.
 Rev. W. S. Hoole, St. James P.C. Briercliffe, Lancashire.
 Rev. W. H. Hugall, Haverthwaite P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. H. B. Huleatt, Rathbourny R. and V. Kilfenora.
 Rev. H. W. Jermyn, Deanery of Ross and Moray, Scotland.
 Rev. T. N. Kearney, Rathfarnham R. Dublin.
 Rev. R. B. Kinsman, Tintagel V. Cornwall.
 Rev. R. L. Loughborough, Pilton V. Herts.
 Rev. T. Ludlam, Holy Trinity R. w. St. Mary R. Guildford, Surrey.
 Rev. T. H. Maning, Clayton P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. H. J. Marlen, St. John P.C. Blackburn, Lancashire.
 Rev. J. Marshall, Wark R. Northumberland.
 Rev. D. Melville (R. of Shelsley-Beauchamp), Hon. Canonry, Worcester Cathedral.
 Rev. S. H. Meyrick, Vicar-Choral and Keeper of Library, Lismore Cathedral.
 Rev. D. F. Morgan, St. Mary P.C. Leamington.
 Rev. W. J. Mulloy, Ballinaclash P.C. Wicklow.
 Rev. E. Neale, St. Augustine V. Bristol.
 Rev. H. R. Nevill, St. Mark P.C. Lakenham, Norwich.
 Rev. A. Nugee, Widley R. w. Wymering V. [Hants].
 Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, Creech St. Michael V. Somerset.
 Rev. R. Oulton, Altedesert P.C. Armagh.
 Rev. R. Perriam, Sidbury R. Salop.
 Rev. G. Phillimore, Down-Ampney V. Glouc.

Rev. H. Pratt, Canonry, Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. W. Radcliff, Donaghmore R. and V. Wicklow.

Rev. J. Rawes, Kirtan R. Suffolk.

Rev. F. M. Rowden, Stanton-Fitz-Warren R. Wilts.

Rev. F. T. Rowell, Burmantofts P.C. Leeds.

Rev. A. B. Russell, Westbury-upon-Trym P.C. w. Redland, Gloucestershire.

Rev. E. A. Sanford, Combe-Florey R. Somerset.

Rev. L. T. Shire, Holy Trinity P.C. Rathmines, Dublin.

Rev. W. S. Sloane-Evans, Holy Trinity P.C. Barnstaple, Devon.

Rev. J. O. Stallard, Brockhampton P.C. Heref.

Rev. R. Surtees, Alveston P.C. Gloucestersh.

Rev. W. F. Taylor, St. John P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. J. S. Vaughan, Stockland-Bristol V. Som.

Rev. W. Walton, Great Moulton R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Waring (R. of Shobdon), Archdeaconry of Salop, dio. Hereford.

Rev. R. Webster (V. of Kelloe), Hon. Canonry, Durham Cathedral.

Rev. — Welby, St. Paul P.C. Sketty, Glam.

Rev. T. W. Weston, Preston-upon-Stour P.C. Gloucestershire.

Rev. T. L. Williams, Holy Trinity P.C. Porthleven, Cornwall.

Rev. R. Williamson, D.D. (Vicar of Pershore), Hon. Canonry, Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. J. Windle, Afternoon Lectureship, St. Mary, Whitechapel.

Rev. A. F. Wynter, Barnardiston R. Suffolk.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. E. Brine, British Ambassador at the Court of the Netherlands.

Rev. C. H. Davis, Stroud Union (*pro temp.*) Gloucestershire.

Rev. A. Fielding, H. M. Dockyard, Chatham.

Rev. R. Hake, Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington, Oxon.

Rev. J. Hobson, British Chapel, Shanghai, China.

Rev. Watson King, Kent County Gaol, Maidstone.

Rev. W. A. Neville (and Superintendent of Morals), Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

Rev. G. Rose, Readership of the Temple, London.

Rev. H. Stowell, Bishop of Manchester.

Rev. Josiah Thompson, H. M. ship Monarch.

Rev. J. W. Twist, to Bishop of Jamaica.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

R. Harper, B.A. Rector of the Royal Academy, Inverness.

Dr. Milne, Principal of the Dollar Institution, Edinburgh.

Rev. J. Pedder, Principal of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham.

Rev. H. N. Read, Second Master, Grammar School, Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. W. S. Simpson, Mastership, Grammar School, Farnworth, Lancashire.

Rev. W. Wright, LL.D. Mastership, Grammar School, Colchester.

Rev. G. H. U. Fagan (R. of Kingweston), Hon. Sec. to the Bath and Wells Diocesan Societies.

BIRTHS.

May 2. At Sydney, New South Wales, at the Bishop's residence, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, a dau.—26. At Hong Kong, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Victoria, a son.

June 27. At Madras, the wife of Major Pears, C.B. Madras Eng. a son.

Aug. 17. At Compton-pl. Eastbourne, Lady Fanny Howard, a dau.—18. At Trelaske, Cornwall, the wife of Edward Archer, esq. a

son.—19. At Markington Grange, the wife of Francis Darwin, esq. a son.—At Ollerton, Lady Maria Chatterton, a dau.—21. At Cobham hall, Kent, the Countess of Darley, a son and heir.—At St. Peter's, Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. De Saumarez, a son.—At Henley park, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Spicer, a son.—22. At Wellesbourne, Warw. Lady Charles Paulet, a son.—24. At the Priory, Reigate, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a dau.—27. In Upper Brook street, Lady Sarah Lindsay, a dau.—28. In Gloucester terrace, Regent's park, Lady Northcote, a dau.—At Stourton rectory, Wiltshire, the wife of Brownlow Poulter, esq. a dau.—29. At York, the wife of Capt. Ormsby, M.P. a son.—30. At Farndon rectory, co. Npn. the wife of the Rev. George Adams, a dau.—31. Lady Norreys, a son.

Sept. 1. In Portman sq. the lady of Lord Leigh, a son and heir.—At Worthing, Sussex, the wife of the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, a son.—3. At Brussels, Lady M'Mahon, a son.—4. At Helen's pl. the wife of Samuel Solly, esq. F.R.S. a son.—At Salisbury, the wife of Thomas Fraser Grove, esq. Seagry house, Wilts, a son and heir.—6. At Somersal, Herbert, wife of W. FitzHerbert, esq. a son.—8. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. R. Lambert Baynes, a son.—9. At Ashley park, Surrey, Lady Fletcher, a son.—In Norland sq. Notting hill, the wife of Comyns R. Berkeley, esq. a son.—10. At Chester, the lady of Sir Edw. Walker, a son.—12. At Wilton crescent, the wife of H. W. Dashwood, esq. a son.—15. At Beeston hall, Norf. Lady Preston, a son and heir.—16. At Manby, the Countess of Yarborough, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 17. At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Robt. Hallowell Carew, late Capt. 36th Regt. fifth son of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin H. Carew, G.C.B. to Anne Rycroft, relict of Walter Tyson Smithies, esq. and fourth dau. of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, LL.B. Rector of Middleton, Essex.—At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Lieut. Henry Stewart, R.N. to Frances-Amelia, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Kenney, Rector of Donoughmore, Cork.—At Liverpool, the Rev. T. D. Alsted, Sub-Chaplain of St. Thomas's Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Jane, dau. of W. Nott, esq. H.M. Customs in that port.—At Liverpool, Tyndall, third son of Robert Bright, esq. of Abbots Leigh, Bristol, to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Fletcher, esq. Liverpool.—At Upper Clatford, near Andover, the Rev. Chas. Robert Dampier, Rector of Thornford, Dorset, and youngest son of the late Rev. John Dampier, of Colinschays, Som. to Frances-Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. Edward Frowd, Rector of Upper Clatford.—At Surbiton, the Rev. William Maule, third son of George Maule, esq. of Wilton crescent, to Cecil, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Vardon, esq.—At St. Mark's Kennington, James Henry Butler, esq. F.R.C.S. of the Bengal Service, to Matilda-Poynder, eldest dau. of J. M. Rainbow, esq.—At St. James's Westminster, Lieut.-Col. J. E. W. Inglis, of H.M. 32nd Regt. son of the late Bishop of Nova Scotia, to Julia-Selina, dau. of Sir F. Thesiger, M.P.—At St. Luke Chelsea, Alexander Lean, esq. of Cumnor, Berks, to Clara-Eliza, third dau. of the late Henry Haines, esq. of Sussex gardens, Hyde park.—At St. Marylebone, Robert William Suckling, esq. Comm. R.N. to Charlotte-Caroline, only dau. of the late H. F. Amedroz, esq.

18. At Jersey, Lawrence Trent Cave, esq.

54th Regt. younger son of Charles Cave, esq. of Lowndes st. Belgrave sq. to Emily-Rosellen, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Torre Holme, of Paull Holme.—At Hampstead, Robert Templeton, esq. of Cranmore, Ireland, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Assistant Commissary-Gen. James Slade.

19. At St. George's Hanover sq. John Forbes Clark, esq. only son of Sir James Clark, Bart. Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Mr. Justice Coltman.

21. At Christchurch, Lieut. William Charles Geary, R.N. of Milford, to Josephine, dau. of Charles Porter Humphreys, esq. of Norwich.—At Highgate, the Hon. George Edwin Lascelles, third son of the Earl of Harewood, to the Lady Louisa Nina Murray, dau. of the Earl of Mansfield, K.T.

22. At the Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, Lord Edward Howard, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, to Miss Talbot.—At St. Mary's Bryanstone sq. Robert, son of the late Henry Elwes, esq. of Colesborne, Glouc. to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. R. Lucas, of Edithweston.

—At Clifton, Major Randolph, late of the 57th Regt. to Caroline, second dau. of the late William Edwards, esq. of Teignmouth, formerly of the 56th Regt.—At Thruxton, the Rev. Henry Dyson, Vicar of Barking, Essex, to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Charles Warren, esq. of Midhurst and the Foreign Office.—At Torrington, R. C. Price, esq. son of the late R. Price, Rector of Corryton, Devon, to Amelia, dau. of John Humphreys, esq. late R. Art. of Rhozygilman, Pembrokeshire.—At Pirbright, Harry R. Ricardo, esq. second son of Ralph Ricardo, esq. of Norwood, to Anna, eldest dau. of Henry Halsey, esq. of Henley park, Surrey.—At Hildenborough, near Tunbridge, William Vivian Foote, son of the late Dr. Foote, to Sarah, youngest dau. of John Daniel Aubert, esq.—At Bovey Tracy, the Rev. William Paul Wood, M.A. St. John's college, Oxford, Rector of Manaton, Devon, to Jaquite-Mary, third dau. of William Hole, esq.—At Margate, the Rev. J. Barton, of Langley, Derby, to Mary, dau. of J. Harrison, esq. R.N. of Slough.—At Paddington, Edward Humphrys Wiggett, esq. of Baughurst house, Hants, to Margaret-Ann, dau. of the late Geo. Wade, esq. of Dunmow.—At Catsfield, Sussex, Humphrey Conwell Barton, esq. of Hastings, to Charlotte-Maria, second dau. of Maj. Bradshawe, late of 77th Regt.—At Cornhill, Northumberland, Capt. G. C. Dickens, 46th Inf. to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late H. J. U. Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn tower, and Cornhill house, Northumberland.—At Christ Church, Albany st. Onley Savill Onley, esq. of Stisted hall, to Jane, dau. of William Fox, esq. of Chester terr. Regent's park.—At Lenton, the Rev. Robert Wetherell, B.A. Rector of Elton, Nottinghamshire, to Lydia-Mary, second dau. of the late J. Thorpe, esq. of Beaconsfield.

23. At Horwood, Thomas George Staveley, esq. of the Foreign Office, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Dene.—At Paddington, the Rev. Henry Stuart Fagan, Fellow of Pembroke coll. Oxford, and Head Master of Burton-on-Trent Grammar School, to Emily, eldest dau. of James Kinnier, esq. M.D. of New York.—At Hampstead Norris, Berks, the Rev. Philip Longmore, M.A. Curate of Bygrave, Herts, eldest son of Philip Longmore, esq. of Hertford, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Bissard, Vicar of Hampstead Norris.—At Huddersfield, the Rev. John Beaumont, M.A. Incumbent of Sneyd, Staff. son of Joseph Beaumont, esq. of Huddersfield, to Jane, dau. of the late Alderman John Britain, of Ripon.

24. At Paddington, Samuel Stephens Ban-

hart, of Leicester, esq. B.A. to Elizabeth-Walpole, dau. of the late William Weightman, esq. and stepdau. of Robert Nevins, esq. of Gloucester gardens, Hyde park.—At Paddington, Edward, youngest son of the late William *Stanton*, esq. of Longbridge house, near Warwick, to Hannah-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Samuel Tufnell Barrett, esq. of Connaught square, Hyde park.—At Brixton, the Rev. W. S. *Parish*, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and Vicar of Cherry Hinton, to Maria, dau. of the late Edward Parish, esq.—At Mylor, Cornwall, the Rev. H. T. *Rodd*, Vicar of Gwinear, and fourth son of the late Rev. Dr. Rodd, of Trebartha hall, to Marianna-Baillie, youngest dau. of the late R. S. Sutton, esq. of Flushing.—At Town Malling, Charles Christopher *Hayman*, esq. surgeon, Town Malling, son of Charles Hayman, esq. of Uxminster, Devon, to Elizabeth-Hughes, elder dau. of Silas Norton, esq.—At St. Giles's Camberwell, William Wadham *White*, esq. son of Samuel White White, esq. of Charlton house, Dorset, and Farncomb, Surrey, to Nina, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Hurnall.—At St. George, Queen sq. Thos. Cooke *Wright*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister, to Fanny, third dau. of William Loftus Lowndes, esq. Q. C.—At Ipswich, Walter Stephens *Brinkley*, esq. 11th Hussars, youngest son of the late Rev. John Brinkley, Rector of Glanworth, co. Cork, to Susanna-Caroline, eldest dau. of Michael Turner, esq. late Major 1st Dragoon Guards.—At Handsworth, the Rev. B. A. *Marshall*, M.A. Curate of Tattenhall, to Selina, dau. of the late Samuel Malins, esq. M.D. of Liverpool.—At Eastdown, James *Harris*, esq. of Viveham house, near Barnstaple, to Elizabeth-Fanny, sixth dau. of the late Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, of Eastdown house.—At Kensington, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick *Adam*, G.C.B. to Ann-Lindsay, dau. of the late John Maberly, esq.—At All Souls' Marylebone, Niel S. *Buchanan*, esq. of Knockshinnoch, Ayrshire (late Capt. 93d Highlanders), to Elizabeth-Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Richard Griffiths, esq. barrister-at-law.—At Paris, Frederick *Haeusser*, to Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex.

26. At Brussels, Murray Macgregor, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Valentine *Blacker*, C.B. Surveyor-General of India, to Frances-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Samuel Blacker, LL.D. Rector of Mullabrack, Armagh.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr. John James Chafy *Backhouse*, of Dulcote, Wells, to Miss Salmon, only dau. of G. Salmon, esq. and granddau. of the late Rev. T. A. Salmon, D.D. of Rodney Stoke, Som.

28. At St. George's Hanover sq. Douglas *Baird*, esq. of Closeburn hall, Dumf. to Charlotte, only dau. of Henry Acton, esq. and grandniece of the late Sir John Edward Acton, Bart.

29. At St. George's Hanover sq. Arthur H. C. *Brown*, esq. only son of J. Brown, esq. of Kingston, Oxfordshire, to Sophia, eldest dau. of J. W. Fane, esq. of Wormsley.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard *Sutton*, esq. of Skeffington hall, Leic. son of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. to Harriet-Anne, dau. of the late Wm. Fitzwilliam Burton, esq. of Burton hall, co. Carlow.—The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord George *Gordon*, M.A. of Clare hall, Camb. to Charlotte-Anne, dau. of T. W. Vaughan, esq. of Woodstone, in the co. Huntingdon, Col. of the County Militia.—At Upminster, Essex, Luther *Holden*, esq. F.R.C.S. second son of the Rev. H. A. Holden, of Kensington, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Wasey Sterry, esq. of Romford, Essex.—At Weston, George *Thompson*, esq. of Highbury, Middx.

to Catherine, second dau. of W. M. Pinder, esq. barrister-at-law, of Brookfield, near Bath.—At St. Pancras, Charles *Farewell*, esq. second son of the late Capt. Farewell, of Holbrook house, Somerset, to Louisa, eldest dau. of George Bell, esq. late of Vergemount, Dublin.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Benjamin *Cotton*, B.A. Trinity college, Camb. youngest son of the late Joseph Cotton, esq. of Woodford Bridge, to Naomi, eldest dau. of Leonard Hicks, esq. of Kentish town.—At Dover, the Rev. John *Hawker*, Incumbent of Redhill, Hants, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hawker, K.C.H. to Elizabeth, dau. of William Adair Bruce, esq. barrister-at-law, of Ashley, Wilts.—At Battersea, the Rev. Henry *Deane*, Vicar of Gillingham and Prebendary of Salisbury, to Katharine-Mary, youngest dau. of Ralph Smyth, esq. of the Manor house, Battersea, and formerly Major of H. M. 30th Regt.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. James Robert, second son of Clayton *Freeling*, esq. of Harley st. to Elizabeth-Annabella, eldest dau. of Walpole Eyre, esq. of Bryanston sq.—At Chastleton, Oxfr. the Rev. Thos. *Harris*, B.D. Rector of Swerford, Oxfordshire, to Joanna-Dorothea, fourth dau. of John Henry Whitmore Jones, esq. of Chastleton house.—At Lancaster, Charles S. *Bagot*, esq. to Lucy-Francesca, second dau. of E. G. Hornby, esq.—At St. Mary's, Whitby, Capt. *Helpman*, R.N. to Mary, only dau. of Christopher Richardson, esq. sen. of Whitby, magistrate, of the North Riding.—At Frampton, Linc. Mr. J. Gustavus *Symes*, surgeon, Devizes, only son of Rear-Adm. Joseph Symes, Crewkerne, Somerset, to Lydia, eldest dau. of Mr. George Smith, of the Sandholme.—At Prestbury, Glouc. Samuel *Julian*, esq. of Crotta, Kerry, Ireland, to Georgina-Mary-Hormblow, youngest dau. of Lewis Griffiths, esq. of Marle hill, near Cheltenham.—At Newent, Glouc. the Rev. W. H. *Havergal*, M.A. Rector of St. Nicholas, Bath, to Caroline, dau. of the late John Cooke, esq. of Gloucester.

30. At Chigwell, Money *Wigram*, esq. jun. the eldest son of Money Wigram, esq. of Wood house, Wanstead, to Ann-Whitaker, eldest dau. of William Whitaker Maitland, esq. of Loughton.—At Martyr Worthly, the Rev. John W. *Reeves*, M.A. eldest son of Jas. Reeves, esq. of King's Somborne, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Edward Bailey, esq.—At Old Warden, Bedfordshire, James *Martone*, esq. of Cultoquhey, Perthshire, to Caroline-Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of George Edward Russell, esq. late of Madras Civil Service.—At Compton, near Guildford, the Rev. Henry G. *Hand*, Rector of Hepworth, Suffolk, and Vice Provost of King's college, Cambridge, to Caroline-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. George More Molyneux, Rector of Compton.—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Robert Cornelius *Dixon*, esq. third son of H. J. Dixon, esq. of Fulham, Middlesex, to Jane, only dau. of the late John Hall, esq.

31. At St. Paul's, Winchmore hill, William, second son of the Rev. Thomas *Jones*, of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and Enfield, to Emma-Constantia, younger dau. of William Cobbett, esq. of Edmonton.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Strange *Jocelyn*, second son of the Earl of Roden, to the Hon. Miss Hobhouse, dau. of Lord Broughton.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Plumer Pott *Rooper*, second son of John Bonfoy Rooper, esq. of Abbots Ripton, to Georgiana, dau. of George Thornhill, esq. M.P. of Diddington, Herts.—At Wakefield, the Rev. F. W. *Moore*, of Roade, Northampton, to Blanche, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Kilby, Incumbent of St. John's, Wakefield.—At Madeley, Staff. Richard Monckton *Milnes*, esq. M.P. only son of R. P. Milnes, esq. of Frystone hall and

Bawtry, co. of York, to the Hon. Annabel Crewe, youngest sister of Lord Crewe.—At Paddington, Henry Cadogan *Rothery*, esq. of Stratford place, to Madelina-Douglas, youngest dau. of the late Alex. Garden, M.D. Presidency Surgeon at Calcutta.—At Camberwell, E. J. *Gingell*, esq. of Malta, to Jane-Knill, only dau. of Samuel Jones, esq. of East Dulwich.—At Clapham, Francis Ker *Fox*, M.D. of Brisington house, near Bristol, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Bradley, Vicar of Glasbury, Breconshire.—At All Souls' Church, Langham pl. George William Henry *Coward*, esq. of Hoxton, to Catherine-Charlotte, only surviving child of the late James Cuthbertson, esq.—At Cambridge, the Rev. Thomas *Shadforth*, M.A. Fellow of University college, Oxf. son of George Shadforth, esq. of Gilsland, Cumberland, to Ellen, younger dau. of the late T. C. Francis, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At Seend, the Rev. J. H. *Gale*, Vicar of Milton Lilborne, to Augusta, second dau. of Wm. Heald Ludlow Bruges, esq. of Seend.

Lately. At Kempsey, Worc. William Henry *Walcot*, Lieut. 47th Regt. B.N.I. third son of the Rev. C. Walcot, Bitterley court, Ludlow, to Jemima-Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Burton, esq. of Longner hall.

Aug. 2. At Woolwich, William *Petrie*, esq. eldest son of the late Commissary-General Petrie, to Anne, only child of the late Capt. Matthew Flinders, R.N.—At Hove, Sussex, Constable *Curtis*, esq. Capt. 12th Lancers, only son of the late Capt. T. Curtis, R.N. to Henrietta-Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Charles B. Curtis, esq. of Friars place, near Acton, Middlesex.

5. At Stockton-on-Tees, the Rev. H. W. *Beckwith*, of University college, Oxford, and Incumbent of Thornaby, in Cleveland, to Alice, only dau. of the late John Humphrey, esq. of Wensley.—At Milton, Berks, Henry *Woodyer*, esq. of Guildford, to Frances-Maria, third dau. of the late Thomas Bowles, esq. of Milton hill.—At Bishopstone, Wilts, Thomas Gambier *Parry*, esq. of Highnam court, co. of Gloucester, to Ethelinda, youngest dau. of the late Very Rev. Francis Lear, Dean of Salisbury.—At Upwood, Capt. Spencer *Buller*, Bengal Army, to Laura, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B. G.C.M.G. of Wood Walton, Hunts.—At Peldon, Essex, Rev. Edward Hood *Linzee*, Curate of Penn, Bucks, to Caroline, second dau. of Rev. John Atkinson, Curate of Peldon.—At St. James's, the Hon. Edward *Coke*, to the Hon. Diana Agar Ellis.—At Tottenham, Henry Edward, third son of the late William *Vale*, of Hall court, Worc. esq. R.N. to Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of the late John Burton, esq. of Renville, near Canterbury, and granddau. of Sir Richard Burton, of Sackett's hill house, St. Peter's, Thanet.—At Camberwell, James Robert *Burchett*, jun. esq. of Doctors' commons, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of John Barwise, esq. of Camberwell.—At Camberwell, Julien *Byrne*, esq. of Peckham, to Fanny-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Thomas Irvine, R.N.—At Hallow, Worc. the Rev. Wm. *Lea*, Vicar of St. Peter's, Droitwich, to Hannah, dau. of the late George Farley, esq. of Henwick house, Worcester.—At Brilley, Heref. Capt. F. P. *Sanders*, late 43d Light Inf. to Apollonia, dau. of the late Thomas Griffith, esq. Ham common.—At Edinburgh, Edward Ruthven *Matthews*, son of the late George Matthews, jun. esq. of Spring vale, co. Down, to Frances-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Archibald Jerdon, esq. of Bonjedward, Roxburghshire.

6. At Leominster, Heref. Henry *Heslop*, esq. youngest son of the late Wm. Heslop,

esq. solicitor, of Manchester, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Rudge, esq. surgeon, of Leominster, and granddau. of the late Archdeacon Rudge, of Gloucester, &c.—At Harwich, William A. *Armstrong*, 17th Regiment, to Emma-Sarah, fourth dau. of the late George Deane, esq.—At Dublin, James-Acheson, only son of Acheson *Lyle*, esq. Master in Chancery, to Ida-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Francis Rutledge, of Bloomfield, co. Mayo.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Thomas Jones *Howell*, esq. of Eaton pl. West, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Fooks, esq. of Sherborne.—At Edinburgh, Henry Edwyn Chandos Scudamore *Stanhope*, esq. eldest son of Sir Edwyn F. S. Stanhope, Bart. to Dorothea, eldest dau. of Sir Adam Hay, Bart.—At Brussels, Lieut. Alex. Robertson *Bremner*, 41st Madras N. Inf. to Helen-Isabella, second dau. of the late Capt. Allan Stewart, H.M. 3d Bufts.—At Compstall, the Rev. John Bateman *Wathen*, M.A. to Emma-Maria-Louisa, third dau. of George Andrew, esq. of Green hill, Cheshire.—At Jersey, William John Forrest *Baker*, esq. son of the Rev. John Baker, LL.B. to Harriet-Willett, second dau. of Capt. Sison, R.N.—At Lifford, Donegal, John Robert *Boyd*, esq. of Ballymacool, to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Knox, of Clonleigh.

7. At Little Billing, Npn. Rob. *Hare*, esq. of Upper Gower st. to Hannah, dau. of the Rev. J. Geldart, D.D.—At Plymouth, Mortimer John *Collier*, esq. third son of the late John Collier, esq. to Mary-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Snow Harris, Knt. F.R.S.—At Beaminster, the Rev. William *Laxton*, M.A. Incumbent of Alworth with South Wraxall, Wilts, to Ella, eldest dau. of James Wm. Daniel, esq. of Beaminster.—At Powick, Francis J. M. *Mason*, esq. of the Madras N.I. second son of Vice-Adm. Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B. to Jane, only dau. of William Morton, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. William Ernest *Duncombe*, eldest son of Lord Feversham, to Miss Mabel Graham, second dau. of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart. M.P.—At Bedworth, the Rev. Bertram Brooke *Hulbert*, son of Henry Hulbert, esq. of Park lane, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Bellairs, Rector of Bedworth.—At Whilton, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Wm. *Smith*, of Dry Drayton, Camb. to Constance-Margaret, youngest dau. of William Rose Rose, esq. of Wolston heath, Warw. and Eaton place.—At Babbington, the Rev. C. S. *Peel*, Rector of Syresham, co. Npn. to Helen, dau. of W. Moseley, esq. of Leaton hall, Staff.—At Paddington, the Rev. W. J. *Whiting*, M.A. Chaplain E.I.C. to Mary, dau. of H. Harvey, esq. Regency sq. Brighton.—At Troston, Suffolk, Frederick Robert *Bevan*, esq. second son of Robert Bevan, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, banker, to Eliza, younger dau. of the late Robert Emlyn Loft, esq. of Troston hall.—At Widcombe, Bath, William *Bradish*, esq. of Allerton hall, Lanc. to Fanny-Frederica, eldest dau. of the late Fred. Wm. Mountague, esq. of York st. Portman sq.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Thomas Christopher *Tatham*, third son of T. T. Tatham, esq. of Highgate, to Fanny-Bree-Caley, eldest dau. of William Henry Saltwell, esq. of Gloucester pl. Portman square.—At Alverstoke, Hants, Andrew *Clark*, M.D. to Leton-Mary-Percy, only child of the late Capt. John Forster, R.N. of Alnwick.—At Eversholt, Bedfordsh. John James *Matthey*, eldest son of A. Matthey, esq. of Messina, to Frances, dau. of the late William Turquand, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.—At Aston, Warwickshire, William *Hay*, esq. of Ford hall, near Sunderland, to Julia-Ithiel,

second dau. of the Rev. Josiah Allport, Incumbent of St. James's, Ashted, Birmingham.—At Cushindun, Antrim, Alexander *McNeile*, Lieut. 37th Madras Grenadiers, to Rosianne, third dau. of E. A. McNeill, esq. of Cushindun.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Arthur Wellington *Roper*, of Welney, Isle of Ely, son of the late Rev. H. Roper, Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to Frances-Sarah, dau. of the late David Landell Chambers, esq. of Guildford st. Russell sq. and greatniece of the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice, Bengal.

9. At Thurston, Suffolk, Henry-Charles, fourth son of the late Plowman *Young*, esq. M.D. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. W. Bassett, of Nether hall, Thurston.—At Hammersmith, James Edward *Dickinson*, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Henrietta-Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Hughes, M.A. of Trinity, and Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.—At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, St. Marylebone, Frederick, second son of Francis *Firth*, esq. of Manor house, Barnes, to Julia-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Francis Lovell, esq. formerly of Sloane street.

10. At St. Marylebone, Lieut. G. P. *Mends*, of H. M. ship Trafalgar, son of Rear-Admiral W. B. Mends, to Louise, second dau. of J. Wilcocks, esq. of Exeter.—At Clifton, near Bristol, the Rev. John *Richardson*, A.M. of Ripley, youngest son of Thos. Richardson, esq. of Whitby, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Wm. J. Norris.

11. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Norman *Macleod*, of Glasgow, to Catherine-Anne, youngest dau. of the late William Mackintosh, esq. of Geddes, Nairn.

12. At Twickenham, the Rev. Albert Wm. *Loinsworth*, youngest son of the late Dr. Loinsworth, Physician to the Forces, to Charlotte-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Cattermole, Vicar of Little Marlow.—At Barnstable, Samuel Blomfield *Kekewich*, of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, and fourth son of George Kekewich, esq. of Southford, Devon, to Olivia-Elizabeth, third dau. of James Elton, esq. of North Stoke, Oxon.—At Marchwood, the Rev. Edward Ansley *Peck*, Rector of Houghton, Hunts, to Catherine-Greenwood, only dau. of the late Francis Godfrey Martelli, esq. of Spring lodge, Tralee, Kerry, and niece of H. F. K. Holloway, esq. of Marchwood.—At Clifton, Capt. T. Williams *Evans*, late of the 97th Regt. son of Byre Evans, esq. of Ash Hill Towers, co. Limerick, to Helen-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. David Stewart Moncrieffe, Rector of Loxton, Som.—At Fazeley, Staffordshire, Joshua *Williams*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Martha, second dau. of the Rev. Cyprian Thompson, Incumbent of Fazeley.—At Winterslow, Wilts, Charles Rivers *Freeling*, esq. of Queen Anne st. barrister-at-law, son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. to Emma-Amelia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Luard, M.A. Rector of Winterslow.—At Hendon, Alexander *Edgell*, of Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, son of Harry Edgell, esq. of Cadogan pl. to Rose, dau. of Edward Firmin Ellis, esq. of the Grove, Hendon.—At St. John's Holloway, Peniston Grosvenor *Greville*, esq. of Lombard st. solicitor, son of the late Rev. Joshua Greville, Vicar of Duston, to Louisa, dau. of the late Arthur Greville, esq. and granddau. of the late Rev. Robert Greville, Rector of Wyaston.—At Tottenham, Charles *Broune*, esq. M.A. late Scholar of Worcester college, Oxford, and of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Mary, fourth dau. of James Nicholson, esq. of Kingsland.—At West Peckham, Kent, Charles Watson *Townley*, esq. eldest son of R. Greaves Townley, esq. M.P.

of Fulbourne, Cambridgeshire, to Georgiana, fourth dau. of M. D. D. Dalison, esq. of Hamptons, Kent.—The Rev. Richard *King*, of Prestwich, Lancashire, to Charlotte-Dundas, youngest dau. of the late Comm. Bathurst R.N.—At Langley, Bucks, George *Booth*, esq. of Southend Manor house, Langley, youngest son of the late George Booth, esq. of Mornington road, Regent's park, to Margaret-Emily, eldest dau. of William S. Browning, esq.

13. At Everton, Liverpool, Ewing *Whittle*, esq. M.D. to Margaret-Eliza, dau. of the late Andrew Bone, esq. of South Shields, and niece of W. A. Brown, esq. of Everton.—At Stoodleigh, Devon, the Rev. Robert Baker *Carew*, Rector of Bickleigh, to Augusta-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of T. Daniel, jun. esq.—At St. James's Westminster, the Rev. John Harries *Thomas*, Priest in Ordinary to Her Majesty, and Minister of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, to Ellen-Susan, third dau. of the late T. B. Oldfield, esq. of Champion hill.—At St. James's Westminster, the Hon. Wm. *Bagot*, M.P. to the Hon. Lucia Agar Ellis, eldest dau. of Lady Dover.—At Helston, the Rev. Fred. Morrice *Adams*, of Uffculme, Devon, to Mary-Trevenen, second dau. of Glynn Grylls, esq.—At Calstock, Cornwall, the Rev. Reginald *Hobhouse*, third son of the Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, to Caroline, third surviving dau. of Sir W. S. Trelawny, Bart.—At Gloucester, the Rev. Alfred *Barry*, M.A. Sub-Warden of Trinity college, Glensalmond, to Louisa-Victoria, second dau. of the late Rev. T. S. Hughes, Canon of Peterborough.

14. At St. George's Hanover sq. William Hamilton *Yatman*, esq. of Hyde park st. to Elizabeth-Tower, second surviving dau. of the Rev. G. T. Pretzman, Chancellor of Lincoln, &c. granddau. of the late Bishop of Winchester.—At St. James's Westbourne terr. Lieut. George Augustus *Brine*, R.N. second son of James Brine, esq. of Bath, to Ninette, dau. of Charles Purton Cooper, esq. Q.C.—At St. James's Notting hill, James, youngest son of the late Alex. *Singleton*, esq. of Poulton-le-Fylde, Lanc. to Augusta-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Roper, Minor Canon of Windsor.—At Ilfracombe, Capt. Robert *Curry*, R.M. son of Adm. Curry, C.B. to Annie, fourth dau. of the late Edward Wren, esq. of Ilfracombe.—At Colne Engaine, Essex, the Rev. Henry *Hammond*, third son of the late Charles Hammond, esq. banker, Newmarket, to Elizabeth-Ann, only dau. of J. J. Mayhew, esq. of Over hall, Colne Engaine.—At St. Pancras, Charles Gibbons *Stanuell*, of Dublin, solicitor, youngest son of Thomas Stanuell, esq. of Tickhill, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Samuel Athill, Bombay Engineers.—At Meigle, Perthshire, the Rev. William Thomas *Greive*, of Banchory Ternan, son of J. H. Greive, esq. of Addestone, Surrey, to Anne Hackney Kerr, dau. of Christopher Kerr, esq. Town Clerk of Dundee.—At Wilmslow, Cheshire, the Rev. Thomas White *Boyce*, B.A. Incumbent of Birchgrove, Sussex, to Henrietta-Wansbrough, second dau. of the late Rev. C. W. Henning, M.A. Curate of Stogumber, Som.—At Terrington St. Clement's, Norfolk, the Rev. Alfred Charles *Smith*, M.A. only son of the Rev. Alfred Smith, of Old Park, Wilts, to Frances-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. T. T. Upwood, M.A. of Lovell's hall, Vicar of Terrington.

16. At Chelsea, Augustus Hervey *Brotherton*, esq. of Rome, to Mary-Isabella-Irwin, only dau. of the late John Mitford Rees, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—At St. James's Westminster, Charles Keeling, third son of the late Rev. J. *Scholefield*, Rector of Barton-on-the-heath, Warw. to Sarah-Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Evans, of Cheltenham.

OBITUARY.

DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG KOHARY.

Aug. 27. At Vienna, aged 65, Ferdinand George Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Kohary, elder brother of the King of the Belgians and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, and uncle to her Majesty Queen Victoria and H. R. H. Prince Albert.

His Highness was born March 28, 1785, and was the second son of Francis-Frederick, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, by Augusta-Caroline-Sophia, eldest daughter of Henry 24th reigning Count Reuss von Ebersdorf.

On the 2nd Jan. 1816, (just four months before the marriage of his brother Prince Leopold to the Princess Charlotte of Wales,) he married the only daughter and heiress of the Hungarian Prince of Kohary, and on that occasion conformed to the faith of the Church of Rome. By this princess, who survives him, he had issue three sons and one daughter. The eldest son is King Consort of Portugal, having married Queen Maria da Gloria in 1836, by whom he has now six sons and two daughters. Prince Augustus, his second son, married, in 1843, the Princess Clementina of Orleans, third daughter of Louis-Philippe King of the French, and has issue two sons and two daughters. The Princess Victoria was married in 1840 to the Duc de Nemours, second son of King Louis-Philippe, and has issue Louis Count d'Eu and Ferdinand Duc d'Alençon, and one daughter. The Prince Leopold, the youngest son of the deceased, is unmarried.

The Prince was a General of cavalry in the Austrian service, and Colonel of the 8th regiment of Hussars.

THE EARL OF CLARE.

Aug. 18. At Brighton, aged 59, the Right Hon. John FitzGibbon, second Earl of Clare (1795), Viscount FitzGibbon of Limerick (1793), and Baron FitzGibbon of Lower Connello, co. Limerick (1789), in the peerage of Ireland; Baron FitzGibbon of Sidbury, co. Devon (1799); K.P.; G.C.H.; a Privy Councillor of Great Britain; and M.A.

His Lordship was born on the 10th June, 1792, the elder son of John the first Earl, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, by Anne, second daughter of Richard Chapel Whaley, esq. of Whaley Abbey. When in his tenth year he succeeded to the various dignities of the peerage in both kingdoms conferred on his father, on the death of that nobleman, Jan. 28, 1802.

He was a member of Christ church,

Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in the second class of classics in 1812, M.A. 1819. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1830, and sworn a Privy Councillor. He remained at Bombay until 1834. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1835, and a Knight of St. Patrick in 1845.

The Earl of Clare was formerly Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county and city of Limerick; but had resigned that office to his brother. He married, April 14, 1826, the Hon. Elizabeth Julia Georgiana Burrell, third daughter of Peter first Lord Gwydir, and of Priscilla Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby; but by that lady, who survives him, (and who conformed to the church of Rome in 1842,) he had no issue.

He is succeeded by his only brother the Hon. Richard Hobart FitzGibbon, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Limerick, and Colonel of the Limerick Militia, and formerly M.P. for that county. He was born in 1793, and married in 1825 Diana, eldest daughter of Charles Brydges Woodcock, esq. and has issue John Charles Henry, now Viscount FitzGibbon, late a Cornet in the 8th Hussars, and three daughters.

REAR-ADM. LORD JOHN HAY.

Aug. 27. At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 58, Lord John Hay, C.B., K.C.H., and K.C. IIIId., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Captain-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Haddington.

He was born on the 1st of April, 1793, the third son of George seventh Marquess of Tweeddale, by Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, fourth daughter of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale. He entered the navy Dec. 4, 1804, as first-class volunteer on board the *Monarch* 74, Captain Charles Searle, bearing the flag in the Downs of Lord Keith, whom he followed in Aug. 1805 into the *Edgar* 74. He was afterwards, still on the Home station, in the Egyptian frigate, *Revenge* 74, *Phoebe* 36, and *Puissant* 74; and in Dec. 1806, joined the *Seahorse* 42, in the Mediterranean, where he continued until June, 1811, and saw much active service. At the cutting out of some vessels in Hyères Bay he lost his left arm.* On the night of the 5th of July,

* In 1833 Lord John Hay received a large silver medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts for his invention of a telescope-holder for the use of a person with only one hand.

1808, he contributed to the capture, after a furious engagement, of the Turkish man-of-war *Badere Zaffer*, mounting 52 guns, with a complement of 543 men, of whom 170 were slain and 200 wounded; and the *Alis Fegan* 26 was at the same time put to flight. Lord John's commission as Lieutenant was dated May 1, 1812. He was appointed to the *Pique* 36, June 1st following; and to the *Venerable* 74, May 31, 1814. He was advanced to the rank of Commander on the 15th of June in the same year; and on the 15th Nov. joined the *Bustard* 10, off Lisbon. In 1815 his Lordship obtained the command of the *Opossum* 10, in which sloop he served on the Channel and North American stations until paid off on the 5th Aug. 1818. He attained post rank on the 7th Dec. following; and was subsequently appointed, Dec. 24, 1832, to the *Castor* 36; Nov. 19, 1836, to the *Phoenix* steamer; and March 8, 1837, to the *North Star* 28, which he commanded till 1840. He had charge of a battalion of Marines during this period, and acted as Commodore of a small squadron on the north coast of Spain, where the importance of his services as connected with the civil war, especially at the siege of Bilboa, procured him in 1837 the Grand Cross of the order of Charles III., and the Companionship of the Bath. From the 17th Aug. 1841, until Oct. 1845, Lord John Hay commanded the *Warspite* 50, on the coast of North America, whither he conveyed Lord Ashburton, and in the West Indies. In 1846 he was appointed Acting Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, chairman of the Board of Naval Construction, and a Lord of the Admiralty; which latter office he retained until his appointment, on the 9th Feb. 1850, to be Captain-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. He was also one of the Naval Aid-de-Camps to the Queen. His flag on his promotion as Rear-Admiral of the Blue had been hoisted on the *St. George* 120, only two days before his death.

His Lordship sat in Parliament for the county of Haddington in the parliaments of 1826 and 1830. At the last general election in 1847 he was elected for the borough of Windsor, for which he sat until his appointment to Devonport.

Lord John Hay married Sept. 2, 1846, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Cameron, esq. of Lochiel, niece to the late Lord Abercromby and to Lord Dunfermline. She died without issue on the 30th Nov. last.

His Lordship devoted a great deal of time and attention to mechanical pursuits. Whilst on the coast of Spain he was reported to have constructed a working

model of a steam-engine, and to have built a steamer with his own hands; he was also famous for his improvements in ships' boats. He was a man of strict habits, and stern inflexible justice. During his short superintendence of Devonport dockyard he did all he could to eradicate the pernicious influence of political favouritism, and to render the establishment as efficient as it ought to be. He was thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the dockyard, and most active and zealous in the discharge of his highly responsible duties.

Having died in active service his funeral was a public one. His body was removed from Plymouth, with due solemnity, on the 1st of September. The Rev. Mr. Briggs, chaplain to the yard, and other naval chaplains, with the medical attendants, preceded the body, which was carried by 16 petty officers. The pall, on which was placed the sword, hat, and orders of the deceased, was borne by Commanders Stewart, Kennedy, the Hon. G. D. Keane, and M'Cormick, Colonel Gordon, Royal Marines, and Captains Nias, C.B., Lowe, and Lord George Paulet. Commander Lord John Hay, a nephew, and Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, a relative of the deceased, were chief mourners, after whom came the Master-Attendant and other officers of the yard, the mayor and magistrates of Devonport, and an imposing cortège of naval and military officers, closing with the two commanders-in-chief, Admiral Sir John Ommanney and Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry Murray, and their staffs. On reaching the waterside, the body was raised by a crane, and silently placed on board H.M. steamer *Sprightly*, to be conveyed to the family vault at Yeaster, co. Haddington, for interment.

HON. KEPPEL CRAVEN.

June 24. At Naples, aged 72, the Hon. Richard Keppel Craven, uncle to the Earl of Craven.

He was born on the 1st June, 1779, the third and youngest son of William sixth Lord Craven, by Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, afterwards Margravine of Brandenburg, Anspach and Bareith. He was named after his godfather Admiral Keppel (afterwards created Viscount Keppel, but who died unmarried in 1786); and Anne Countess of Albemarle (the Admiral's mother) was his godmother. The Countess of Albemarle and Louisa Countess of Berkeley, the grandmother of Lady Craven, were both daughters of Charles first Duke of Richmond, K.G. one of the sons of King Charles the Second.

When Keppel Craven was about three years old, his father took leave of Lady

Craven, never to see her more; and when she shortly afterwards went to France, she was allowed to take Keppel (being her youngest child) with her, but it was under a promise to return him to his father when he was eight years of age. This condition was not fulfilled; but she afterwards placed him at Harrow under a feigned name.*

"While Keppel was at Harrow," says his mother, "a lady saw him in the master's private library, and when she was stepping into her coach, she asked the master who the boy was. He answered, 'A German.' 'It is the image of Lady Craven,' she said. . . . Keppel, who at this time was about thirteen years old, spoke English perfectly, without any accent, although he had been so much abroad. The lady's remark struck the master forcibly, who went back to the child immediately, and told him he suspected he was Lord Craven's son; and it was better that his uncle, Lord Berkeley, who was left to direct his brother, then at Eton, should know where he was: and, after his first confusion was over, the child consented to it." In consequence, Keppel passed the next vacation with his brother Berkeley, in Dorsetshire.

Mr. Keppel Craven, however, was not by this incident permanently estranged from his mother; who shortly after came to reside in this country with the Margrave of Anspach, to whom she had been married in 1791. After the Margrave's death, in 1805, he fixed his residence with her at Naples. In 1814 he accepted the post of chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, without receiving any emolument; but he was left the following year, with the rest of her English friends, when her Royal Highness quitted Naples for Geneva, attended only by Dr. Holland.

In 1821 Mr. Keppel Craven published in 4to. "A Tour through the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples," to which is subjoined a sketch of the circumstances attending the late Revolution; and subsequently, in 1838, "Excursions in the Abruzzi and Northern Provinces of Naples," in two volumes 8vo. The former of these works is embellished with views from his own sketches: the latter with a smaller number from drawings by W. Westall, A.R.A.

He had been for many years the intimate friend and inseparable companion of Sir William Gell, the eminent antiquary, who was like himself a resident at Naples. He shared his own prosperity with his less fortunate friend, cheered him when in

sickness, and attended him with unwearied kindness, until, in 1836, he performed the last duties of following his remains to the grave, and of acting as his literary executor. (See a memoir of Sir William Gell in our Magazine for June, 1836.)

Sir Joshua Reynolds painted the Margrave with her son Keppel, and the picture is now at Petworth. An engraving from it is prefixed to her Memoirs.

The Earl of Craven has received a considerable addition to his fortune by the death of his uncle, who never married.

REV. SIR HENRY RIVERS, BART.

July 7. Aged 72, the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, the 9th Bart. (1621), Rector of Farley-Chamberlayne and Martyr-Worthy, Hants.

He was the fourth son of the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers, the sixth Baronet, a Prebendary of Winchester, by Martha, daughter of William Coxe, M.D. He was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge; and graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1805. He was collated to the rectory of Martyr-Worthy in 1799 by Dr. North, then Bishop of Winchester. He was formerly Rector of St. Swithin's, Winchester, to which he was promoted in 1813 by the King, and also of Walcot Church, Bath, to which he was presented by Dame M. R. Gay in 1816. He resigned the latter in 1817, when the Dowager Lady Rivers presented the Rev. Mr. Moysey; and he exchanged St. Swithin's, Winchester, for the rectory of Farley-Chamberlayne in 1843. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir James Rivers, a Captain in the 3d Dragoon Guards, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun on the 27th Sept. 1805.

He married, May 2, 1812, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Samuel Eales, of Cranbury, Hants; whom he has left his widow, having had issue five sons and eight daughters. His eldest son, Henry, is deceased. He is succeeded by his second son, now Sir James Francis Rivers, late an officer in the army. Cecil, the next brother, was lately an officer in the 36th regt. Charles Robert, the third, is Ensign in the 75th; the youngest is Henry-Chandos. His eldest daughter, Harriet, was married in 1847 to Laurence Pleydell-Bouverie, esq. of the 78th Highlanders, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydell-Bouverie, and nephew to the Earl of Radnor. Charlotte-Augusta, his second daughter, was married in 1848 to Arthur Henry Freeling, esq. R. Eng. grandson of Sir Francis Freeling, Bart.

Sir Henry Rivers died suddenly in a fit, when crossing Easton Common alone;

* *Memoirs of the Margrave of Anspach*, 1826, 8vo. vol. i. pp. 74, 85, 364.

having been previously in apparent good health, and having returned home from London only on the previous day.

SIR HENRY FLETCHER, BART.

Sept. 6. At Ashley Park, near Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, in his 44th year, Sir Henry Fletcher, the third Bart. (1782) of that place, and of Clea Hall, Cumberland.

He was born on the 18th Sept. 1807, the elder son of Sir Henry Fletcher the second Baronet, by Frances-Sophia, fourth daughter of Thomas Vaughan, esq. of Woodstone, Lincolnshire. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father Aug. 10, 1821. His grandfather the first Baronet, also Sir Henry Fletcher, who was for forty years M.P. for Cumberland, also resided at Ashley Park, and his portrait is inserted in the History of Surrey by Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 767.

Sir Henry Fletcher has fallen a victim to consumption in the prime of a useful life. The parish of Walton-on-Thames has lost a friend, a counsellor, and an example, which it will not be easy to replace. In politics he was Conservative. As a magistrate he was judicious and firm, without being severe; as a Christian, pious and consistent, friendly, and devotedly attached to the form, discipline, and ritual of the Church of England; in every relation of private life, kind, indulgent, faithful, and exemplary: there is hardly a charity of any importance in the county of Surrey to which he did not lend his aid. More than one church owes its existence and continuance to his Christian munificence. The schools in his own parish were his peculiar care. To the Church Missionary Society and the Propagation of the Gospel Society his spacious hall was annually open for meetings; and it was a touching and beautiful sight to witness him, surrounded by his wife and family, presiding at those interesting occasions.

He married, June 26, 1834, Emily-Maria, second daughter of George Browne, esq. sometime a member of council at Bombay; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue a numerous family. His eldest son Henry, now in his 16th year, has succeeded to the title and estates. Lady Fletcher gave birth to another son only two days after her husband's death.

ADM. SIR HENRY HEATHCOTE.

Aug. 16. At Ingouville, near Havre, aged 74, Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote, Knight.

He was born on the 20th Jan. 1777, the fourth son of Sir William Heathcote, the third Baronet, of Hursley Park, Hants, M.P. for that county, by Frances, daugh-

ter and coheir of John Thorpe, esq. of Embley, in the same county.

He entered the navy in 1790 on board the Captain 74, Capt. Arch. Dickson, stationed in the Channel; and was afterwards in the Colossus 74, Proserpine frigate, America 74, and Inconstant 36. Whilst attached to the Egmont 74 he served on shore at the reduction of Corsica in 1794; and on the 14th March and 13th July, 1795, he was present, as midshipman of the Princess Royal, and master's mate of the Cyclops, in Adm. Hotham's partial actions. On the 19th Sept. 1795, he was confirmed a Lieutenant in the Britannia 100; and in June 1797 he was nominated acting Commander of the Alliance store-ship. On the 7th Nov. 1797 he was promoted by his admiral to the command of the Romulus 36, which ship he paid off, shortly after his official advancement to post rank in Feb. following.

On the 4th April, 1803, Capt. Heathcote was appointed to the Galatea 23, employed at first on the coast of Ireland, and then in conveying a fleet of 150 sail to the West Indies, where he remained until April, 1805; and then exchanged, for a passage to England, to the Desirée 36, in which he escorted home a convoy of 101 sail. On the 21st March, 1807, he was appointed to the Sea Fencibles in the Isle of Wight. In Feb. 1808, he received the command of the Lion 64, in which he made two voyages to India, and conveyed to Persia their excellencies Sir Gore Ouseley and Mirza Abdul Hassan, the Persian ambassador, at whose joint request he subsequently received the honour of knighthood, July 20, 1819. In 1811 he contributed to the subjugation of Java. On the 28th April, 1812, he was appointed to the Scipion 74, and joined the fleet in the Mediterranean, where, in the autumn of 1813, he assumed the command of the in-shore squadron off Teulon; and participated, on the 5th Nov. in Sir Edw. Pellew's skirmish with the enemy's fleet. On the conclusion of the war he was sent with four sail of the line to Marseilles, for the purpose of thence conveying the British prisoners of war to Port Mahon. He was paid off in Oct. 1814. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1825, a Vice-Admiral in 1837, and a full Admiral in 1846.

In 1823 Sir Henry Heathcote took out a patent for an improvement in the stay-sails between the mast of ships and other square-rigged vessels, and the better security of the masts; and in 1824 he published a treatise on the subject. The plan was tried on board two frigates, and reported by the Admiralty as worthy of its acceptance.

He married, Nov. 10, 1799, Sarah-

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Guscott, esq. Naval Storekeeper at Sheerness; and by that lady, who died on the 19th Oct. 1845, he has issue four sons and seven daughters: 1. Frances-Sarah, married to Major-General Henry Somerset, C.B. now commanding the forces in Caffraria; 2. William-Lovel; 3. Henry, who died in 1829, a Major in the 88th foot; 4. Thomas-Hamilton; 5. George-Gage; 6. Leonora-Maccesfield; 7. Susanna-Maria-Ouseley; 8. Anne-Forbes; 9. Harriet-Forbes; 10. Maria-Frances-Digby, married to Thomas Ouchterlony, esq. and died in 1846, aged 28; and 11. Georgiana-Jamesina-Somerset.

VICE-ADM. SIR CHARLES MALCOLM.

June 14. At Brighton, aged 69, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt.

He was the tenth and youngest son of George Malcolm, esq. of Burnfoot, co. Dumfries, by Margaret, sister to the late Adm. Sir Charles Pasley, Bart. Three others of his brothers attained distinguished eminence: one was the late Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B. Colonel of Marines; another, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G.; and another, the greatest of all, General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. the historian of India, and ambassador to Persia.

The name of Sir Charles Malcolm was borne on the books of the *Vengeance* 74 from Sept. 1791 to Aug. 1792; and in 1793 on those of the *Penelope* 32. In 1795 he joined the *Fox* 32, commanded by his brother Pulteney, then fitting for the East. He was master's mate of that vessel, when, in 1798, in company with the *Sybill* 38, she entered the Spanish harbour of Manilla under French colours, and, notwithstanding that three ships of the line and three frigates were lying there, succeeded in capturing seven boats and 200 men, with a large quantity of ammunition and implements of war.

In 1798 he accompanied his brother into the *Suffolk* 74, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Rainier, in which he was promoted to a lieutenantancy Jan. 12, 1799. On the 23rd Oct. 1801, he was nominated acting Commander of the *Albatross*; and commissioned by the Admiralty May 28, 1802. On arriving at home in command of the *Eurydice* 24, in 1803, he found he had been promoted to post rank.

In 1804 he was appointed to the *Raisonnable* 64, and in 1806 to the *Narcissus* 32, in which, in 1807, he attacked a convoy of thirty sail in the Conquet roads, on which occasion he was slightly wounded; and in 1809 assisted in the capture of the *Saintes* island, in the West Indies.

In June, 1809, he was appointed to the

Rhine 38, in which he actively co-operated with the patriots on the north coast of Spain. He subsequently served in the West Indies and on the coast of Brazil; and on the 18th July, 1815, landed and stormed a fort at Corigion, near Abervack, which was the last exploit of the kind achieved during the war. Whilst in command of the *Narcissus* and *Rhine*, Capt. Malcolm, besides a host of merchantmen, took more than twenty privateers, carrying in all 168 guns and 1059 men.

In July, 1822, he was appointed to the *William* and *Mary* royal yacht, lying at Dublin, in attendance on the Lord Lieutenant; and in 1826 to the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, on the same service. He was knighted by the Marquess of Wellesley in 1823.

Sir Charles Malcolm quitted this service on the 28th Nov. 1827, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Bombay Marine. In that office he continued for ten years; during which he instituted many extensive and important surveys, was prominently concerned in the establishment of steam navigation in the Red Sea, was eminently successful in elevating the character of the service, and, in fact, effected a complete reform in its administration, converting its previous system into that now recognised as the Indian Navy—a name he was the first to impart.

His promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place in 1837, and to that of Vice-Admiral in 1847.

In his latter years Sir Charles Malcolm was not less distinguished by his activity in various useful professional institutions and charities, than he had been in the more violent scenes of his early life. The whole service laments the death of a good man—a true British officer in every sense of the word—one whose characteristics were liberality, generosity, philanthropy, and gallantry: and whilst possessing all these superior qualities, which make a man estimable in every relation of life, he added to his other endearing acquisitions a warm appreciation of all that was good, noble, and admirable in those who had the honour of his acquaintance.

He married, first, June 4, 1808, his cousin Magdalene, daughter of Charles Pasley, esq.; and, secondly, April 11, 1829, *Elmira-Riddell*, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. Shaw. By his first marriage he had issue one daughter; and by his second three sons, two of whom are in the Royal Navy.

The body of Sir Charles Malcolm was deposited in the catacombs at the Brighton Cemetery. The principal mourners were Colonel Malcolm, Captain Malcolm, J. G. Malcolm, esq. N. Malcolm, esq. Major-

Gen. Sir Charles William Pasley, K.C.B. Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, R.N. Admiral Thomas Brown, R.N. and several other naval and military officers.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR J. GARDINER, K.C.B.

June 6. In Eaton-place, aged 73, Lieut.-General Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B. Colonel of the 6th Foot.

He was a son of Capt. John Gardiner, Adjutant of the 3rd Buffs, by the daughter of J. Allison, esq. of Durham; and was elder brother of Major-General Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B. and K.C.H. Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

He entered the army as Ensign in his father's regiment, Nov. 23, 1791. He served in Lord Moira's expedition in Flanders and Holland in 1794 and 1795; and at that early period attracted the favourable notice of H.R.H. the Duke of York, which led to his subsequent employment in various staff appointments. He served in the West Indies from 1795 to 1802, and whilst there obtained his company on the 17th May, 1796. On the 18th Dec. 1806, he was promoted to a majority. In 1809 he embarked with the expedition to Walcheren, and served on the staff of the Earl of Chatham's army. For his services in this expedition he obtained brevet rank as Lieut.-Colonel. On his return he joined the 6th Regiment; and subsequently commanded the third battalion in Jersey and Guernsey.

In 1813 he joined the first battalion of the 6th, in Lord Wellington's army. His brevet rank gave him command of the brigade at the battles of Nivelles and Orthes. At the latter action his horse was killed under him, and at the same moment a private fell over him dead. As the regiment passed on, the Marquess of Wellington rode up, and supposing Colonel Gardiner to be dead, himself gave the word of command to the 6th, "Incline to your right," which was nobly obeyed and executed, though a most trying movement under a cross fire, and Colonel Gardiner was soon at their head again. For the Nivelles and Orthes he received a gold medal and clasp.

In the subsequent operations he continued to command the brigade, which took possession of Bordeaux, and was engaged in that neighbourhood until the embarkation of the troops for North America.

From that time he was employed on the general staff; and, having attained the rank of Colonel in 1819, in 1822 he succeeded Col. Thornton at the head of the Adjutant-General's department in Ireland, whence he was removed to the Horse Guards as Deputy Adjutant-General in

Dec. 1830. He remained in that position until Nov. 1841. He became a Major-General 1830, Lieut.-General 1841, and Colonel of the 6th Foot in 1849.

Sir John Gardiner was a man of commanding presence, and looked every inch a soldier; his pet name in his regiment was "High Gardiner." With a stern and dignified manner, he united a sincere devotion to the interests of his men; and one of his greatest pleasures was to obtain employment for meritorious soldiers on their discharge.

He married, in middle life, a sister of Colonel Wildman, of Newstead Abbey; but had no children. His body was deposited in the catacombs at Kensal-green Cemetery. The principal mourners were Lieut.-Colonel Gardiner, Col. Randolph, Major-Gen. George Brown, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Macdonald, and several noblemen and military officers. The procession closed with the carriages of the Duke of Wellington, Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Byron, Lord Kinloch, Lord Norbury, &c.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY WATSON.

Aug. 31. In Portland place, aged 69, Major-General Sir Henry Watson, Knt., K.T.S. and C.B. Colonel of the 15th Foot.

He was the son of the late Christopher Watson, esq. of Westwood House, Essex, Colonel of the 3d Dragoons, by Miss Marlam, of Greenford, Essex; and was brother to the late Sir Frederick Watson.

He entered the army as Cornet in the 3d Dragoon Guards in May, 1795. He served in the Peninsula, and was present at the passage of the Douro and battle of Oporto, the capture of Campo Mayor, siege of Olivença, the actions of Los Santos and Usagre, the battle of Albuera, in which he commanded the 7th regiment of Portuguese cavalry, that of Fuentes d'Onor, and that of Salamanca, where, at the head of the 1st Portuguese cavalry, he was severely wounded in a charge on the leading regiment of Thomière's division formed in square, which the Portuguese succeeded in routing and dispersing. At Toulouse he commanded all the Portuguese cavalry excepting the 4th regiment. He became a Major-General in 1838, was made Colonel of the 63d regiment in May, 1847, and was removed to the 15th in Nov. 1850. Sir Henry Watson had a gold medal for Salamanca, and the silver war medal with two clasps for Albuera and Toulouse.

He was created a Knight Bachelor by patent in the year 1817. In 1831 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

He married a daughter of William Thoyts, esq. of Sulhampstead House, Berks.

SIR HENRY JARDINE.

Aug. 11. At Belleville Lodge, Newington, Edinburgh, aged 85, Sir Henry Jardine, Knt. formerly King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Scotland.

He was the son of the Rev. Dr. John Jardine, Dean of the Order of the Thistle, and of the Chapel Royal in Scotland.

He was admitted a Writer to his Majesty's Signet in 1790; was appointed King's Remembrancer in 1820, and resigned that office in 1837. He was knighted by King George the Fourth on the 20th April, 1825.

He married the youngest daughter of George Skene, esq. of Rubieslaw, co. Aberdeen.

Sir Henry Jardine was long an active member and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and employed the influence which the high office held by him in the Scottish Exchequer conferred on him, to mitigate, as far as possible, the mischievous effects to archæological science occasioned by the existing law of Treasure Trove. Several valuable relics, now in the Antiquarian Museum at Edinburgh, were secured solely by his zealous interference. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

His son, James Jardine, esq. married in 1834, Anne, widow of Capt. Samuel Wyndowe of the 1st Dragoons, and mother of the present Oliver Wyndowe-Thomlinson, esq. of Blencogo, Cumberland. She died in the following year, leaving one daughter by her second marriage.

SIR WILLIAM PARKE.

Sept. 1. At his seat, Dunally, co. Sligo, in his 73d year, Sir William Parke, Knt. a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for the co. Sligo, formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the army.

He was born in March, 1779, the eldest son of Roger Parke, esq. of Dunally, for many years Lieut.-Colonel of the Sligo militia. He entered the army as Ensign in the 53d Foot in 1791, and became Lieutenant in 1793. In 1794 he accompanied his regiment to the West Indies, where he served two years. He was promoted to a company Dec. 27, 1797; served during the rebellion in Ireland, afterwards in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and the Duke of York's campaign in North Holland; also in the expedition to Egypt, where he was present in several actions; after which he was in garrison for two years in Gibraltar. Having proceeded to the Peninsula, he was present in the battle of Vimiera; and was wounded at the battle of Corunna. He served in the expedition to Walcheren and

siege of Flushing. In 1811 he again accompanied his regiment to the Peninsula, and was made Major in it on the 27th July that year. In 1812 he exchanged into the 2d battalion of the 66th Foot, which he accompanied to St. Helena, where he served until the reduction of his battalion in 1817, and was then placed on half-pay. He attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel 1819. He received a gold medal for his services in Egypt, and the war medal, with three clasps, for Corunna, Vimiera, and Egypt.

He twice filled the office of High Sheriff of the co. Sligo, and was knighted by the Marquess of Normanby, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1836.

He married in July 1813, Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Charles Johnstone, esq. of Ludlow; and had issue three sons, Roger, Johnstone, and Jemmett.

GENERAL RIDDALL, K.H.

July 28. At Southsea, aged 76, Major-General William Riddall, K.H.

He entered the army in 1798, and was actively employed with the 62d regiment in Sicily, Egypt, Calabria, Italy, Spain, and North America from 1806 to the end of the war. He was detached with the Grenadier company of his regiment to retard the advance of the French in their march to invest Scylla Castle and invade Sicily; and served at the Faro in Sicily for several weeks under the fire of the French batteries erected in Calabria. He was afterwards second in command to General Blommart, in a Grenadier battalion sent from Sicily to Spain; and was advanced with his company and two field pieces in the attack on and expulsion of the French from the heights before Genoa. Afterwards he served in North America, and was second in command with detachments up the Penobscot river; he also commanded the advance in forcing a position at Hampden, defended by treble our numbers. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1837, and that of Major-General in 1846; and was in 1832 nominated a K.H.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JARVIS.

June 14. At Doddington hall, Lincolnshire, aged 77, George Ralph Payne Jarvis, esq. of that place, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Lincolnshire.

He entered the army as Ensign in 1792, became Lieut. in the 36th Foot in Dec. 1793, Captain in Nov. 1799, and Major in Dec. 1810. He served with the 36th in the Peninsula in 1808-9; was present in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, and in consequence received the war medal with three clasps. In 1811 he

was placed on half-pay. In 1813 and 1814 he acted as Major of Brigade to Major-Gen. Barlow on the staff of the Kent District. He attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1819.

He was twice married, first in 1802 to Philadelphia, third daughter of Ebenezer Blackwell, esq. by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Robert Eden, Prebendary of Winchester; and, secondly, in 1830, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Sturges, LL.D. Chancellor of Winchester, and sister to the late Right Hon. William Sturges-Bourne. By the former lady he had issue five sons and two daughters. The former were, 1. George Knollis Jarvis, esq. who married Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Thomas Pretymann, Chancellor of Lincoln; 2. the Rev. Charles Macquarie George Jarvis, Rector of Doddington, who married in 1840 Augusta, second daughter of Robert Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorn and Harrington, co. Linc. and niece to Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. M.P.; 3. Henry-George, Captain in the army, who died in the West Indies in 18..; 4. John-George, Captain in the 52nd Light Inf.; 5. Edwin-George, who married in 1841 Frances, eldest daughter of the above Robert Cracroft, esq. The Colonel's daughters were, Mary-Eden, married to Robert Cole, esq. Major in the army; and Anne-Fector, married to John Bromhead, esq. of Lincoln.

HENRY BROADLEY, Esq. M.P.

Aug. 8. In Charles street, St. James's square, in his 58th year, Henry Broadley, esq. of Welton House, near Howden, M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the same.

He was the third son of Henry Broadley, esq. alderman of Hull, (who died in 1797,) by Betty-Anne, daughter and heiress of John Jarratt, esq. of Beverley.

He was first returned to parliament for the East Riding at the general election of 1837, defeating the former member, Mr. Paul Beilby Thompson, afterwards Lord Wenlock, in a poll which terminated as follows—

Richard Bethell, esq. . . .	3,592
Henry Broadley, esq. . . .	3,257
Paul Beilby Thompson, esq. .	2,985

He was rechosen without opposition in 1841 and 1847. In politics he was a Tory, and one of strong Protectionist feeling, having voted on all occasions in favour of protection to British industry.

"A more attentive member to the house did not exist. His name appeared in almost every division, and his punctuality was equalled by his consistency.

No man has voted more uniformly than the late member for the East Riding: he was no vacillator, but always marked out for himself a straightforward course of undeviating political rectitude. When it was fashionable for legislators to repudiate their former principles in favour of modern theories, Mr. Broadley remained among the faithful few, who, through evil report and good report, remained true to those principles which they had avowed at the hustings."—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

Mr. Broadley was chairman of the Hull and Selby Railway from 1836 to 1843.

His funeral took place on the 16th Aug. The hearse, followed by three mourning coaches, 11 private carriages, and 86 of the tenantry on horseback, left Welton House early in the morning, and arrived at Holy Trinity church, Hull, about half-past eleven. In the first mourning coach were Capt. Broadley and Broadley Harrison, esq. nephews of the deceased, and in the second Thos. Thompson, esq. his solicitor, and Mr. Hebblethwaite, his land-steward. The remains were interred in the family vault near the southern entrance of Holy Trinity church.

RICHARD CRASTER ASKEW, Esq.

July 30. At Pallinsburn, Northumberland, in his 73rd year, Richard Craster Askew, esq. barrister-at-law.

This gentleman was the fifth son of John Askew, esq. of Pallinsburn, and of Bridget, daughter and heiress of John Watson, esq. of Goswick, co. Durham, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Craster, esq. of Craster in Northumberland.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 13th June, 1807. He resided in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, practising as a chamber counsel and conveyancer. He was elected Recorder of that town at Michaelmas 1833, and resigned the office at Michaelmas 1834. He subsequently removed to Tyne-mouth.

On the death of his brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Askew, Knt. and C.B. on the 25th June, 1847 (see our vol. xxviii. p. 432), he succeeded to the estate of Pallinsburn.

He married, April 18, 1843, Elizabeth, second surviving daughter of the late Thomas Davidson, esq. of Newcastle, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northumberland; and niece to the late Rear-Adm. Wm. Charlton. She survives her husband, without issue.

His estate devolves to his nephew Watson Askew, a minor, son of the late Capt. C. C. Askew, R.N. of Broadbush, near Petersfield, Hants.

WADE BROWNE, ESQ.

Aug. 2. At Monkton Farley, Wiltshire, aged 55, Wade Browne, esq. M.A. a justice of the peace for that county and Somerset.

He was born on the 30th April, 1796, the only son of Wade Browne, esq. formerly a merchant at Leeds, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Yorkshire, by his first wife Rhoda, daughter of Jacob Smith, esq. of Walsall. He succeeded his father in his estates in 1821, and also became heir to his uncle Joseph Smith, esq. of Sion Hill, co. Worc.

Mr. Wade Browne was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822.

He married June 23, 1831, Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, by whom he had issue two sons, Edward-Pennefather-Wade, and Cornwallis-Wade; and two daughters.

DAVID M. MAKGILL CRICHTON, ESQ.

July 11. At Rankeilour House, Fifeshire, aged 50, David Maitland Makgill Crichton, esq.

He was born on the 4th March, 1801, the eldest surviving son of Charles the younger of Rankeilour, by Mary, daughter of David Johnston, esq. of Lathrisk. His grandfather was the Hon. Capt. Frederick Maitland, R.N. sixth son of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale, who assumed the surname of Makgill in consequence of his marriage with Margaret Dick, of Rankeilour, the granddaughter of Isabella Makgill, heiress of that family, who was married to the Rev. William Dick, minister of Cupar. This Isabella was the granddaughter of Sir James Makgill, of Rankeilour, by the Hon. Janet Crichton, only child of James Crichton of Frendraught, who was created a Peer of Scotland by the titles of Lord Crichton and Viscount of Frendraught, by patent granted by King Charles I. at Nottingham in 1642. There were four Viscounts Frendraught, the second and the last being the sons, and the third a grandson, of the first Viscount by his second marriage. The last Viscount died with issue in 1698. Janet was the daughter of her father's first marriage with Lady Janet Leslie, second daughter of Alexander first Earl of Leven.

Mrs. Maitland-Makgill died in 1827, leaving her grandson, now deceased, her heir; and in June 1839 he was served heir of line and general to James Crichton, first Viscount Frendraught.

Mr. Crichton married, first, in 1827, Eleanor Julian, second daughter of the late Thomas Hogg, esq. of Newliston, and

became a widower in 1831. He married secondly, in 1834, Esther, daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Coventry, of Chanwell. By the former lady he had issue two sons and two daughters; by the latter, who survives him, also two daughters and two sons. His eldest daughter was married in 1849 to Philip Somerville, esq. Commander R.N. His eldest son and heir, Charles Julian Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, esq. was born in 1828, and is at present unmarried.

CHARLES KÖNIG, ESQ.

Aug. 29. Of apoplexy, aged 77, Charles König, esq., K.H., F.R.S., F.L.S., Keeper of the Mineralogical Collections in the British Museum.

Mr. König was a native of Brunswick, and educated chiefly at Göttingen, where he was contemporary with the Duke of Sussex, with Gauss, and with Dr. Thomas Young. He came to England towards the end of 1800, in order to arrange the collections in natural history belonging to her Majesty Queen Charlotte. He was soon after engaged as an assistant to Dryander in the charge of the library and herbarium of Sir Joseph Banks. At this time his studies were almost exclusively directed to botany, which he cultivated with much success; editing, in conjunction with Dr. John Sims, then editor of the Botanical Magazine, the Annals of Botany, an extremely well-conducted periodical, containing several valuable papers from his own pen. In 1807, on the death of Dr. Gray, he succeeded Dr. Shaw as Assistant-Keeper of the Natural History department in the British Museum; and on the demise of Dr. Shaw in 1813, he became head of the department. In these offices he chiefly devoted himself to the study of mineralogy and fossil remains. At the period of his appointment the Museum was extremely poor in these departments; but the purchase of the Greville Collection of Minerals, soon afterwards, laid a fine foundation for the magnificent display brought together under his direction, which now adorns the galleries. The enlargement of this collection, and its scientific arrangement, occupied him for some years, when he turned his attention to the comparatively new study of fossil organic remains, and since that time exerted himself greatly in the increase of the noble collection which the Museum has acquired in this important branch of natural science. He published some years since the commencement of a work intended to illustrate these objects, under the title of "*Icones Fossilium Sectiles*;" it was not, however, continued beyond the first number.

Mr. König was for many years, under the presidency of the Duke of Sussex, Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society. His extensive acquaintance with the German dialects led to his acquiring a considerable taste for philology, in the cultivation of which much of his leisure time was latterly passed, and in which department of literature he formed a valuable library. We understand that his property is equally divided between charities in Hanover and in England, and that Mr. Brown, of the British Museum, is left his executor. Since the death of his sister a few years ago, he was not conscious of having any relative.—Chiefly from the *Literary Gazette*.

JAMES EBENEZER BICHENO, ESQ. F.R.S.

Feb. 25. At Hobart Town, in his 67th year, James Ebenezer Bicheno, esq. Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land, a barrister-at-law, and Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies.

He was born at Newbury in Berkshire, where his father the Rev. James Bicheno, M.A. was for many years an eminent dissenting minister of the Baptist persuasion, and was the author of several publications of a politico-religious character, a list of which will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ci. i. 652. He died at Newbury April 9, 1831, aged 80, leaving some property, which was inherited by the subject of this memoir, then his only surviving son, a brother having been drowned while bathing in the Kennett at Newbury, on the 7th Aug. 1806.

Of Mr. Bicheno's early destination in life we are not informed. When approaching his fortieth year he entered himself at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar by that Hon. Society on the 17th May 1822. He went the Oxford circuit; but his taste for science attached him more closely to its study than to that of the law. Botany and Zoology, particularly the former, were his leading pursuits. In 1824 he became Secretary of the Linnean Society, in which capacity he superintended the publication of many learned papers on his favourite pursuits, and was the author of one "On Systems and Methods in Natural History," read June 4, 1826, *Linnæan Trans.* vol. 15.

He removed to South Wales on becoming a partner in the Maesteg Iron-works (an unfortunate speculation), and he was for some time resident at Ty-maen near Pyle in Glamorganshire, where he acted as a magistrate and as the official chairman of the board of guardians at Bridgend.

We believe he was indebted to Lord Lansdowne for his appointment to the com-

mission formed under Lord Melbourne's government, and of which Archbishop Whately was chairman, to inquire into the expediency of introducing the Poor Law into Ireland. Several important reports upon this subject proceeded from his pen.

In Sept. 1842 he was selected by Lord Stanley for the office of Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land. He arrived in that colony on the 10th April, 1843, and commenced his public duties on the 20th of the same month. In addition to these duties, he gratified his desire for the advancement of knowledge and the progress of improvement in the colony, by the occasional delivery of lectures, which were much prized by the inhabitants. He had generally enjoyed good health; and his death was attributed to disease of the heart. His body was interred in St. David's cemetery at Hobart Town; the chief mourners being his executors, F. C. Tribe and E. J. Mauley, esqrs. His nearest relatives are a nephew Mr. James Bicheno Francis, and his two sisters, resident in Massachusetts, U.S. By his will he has directed his library to be offered to the Tasmanian Public Library for 300*l*.

Mr. Bicheno was a man whose society was always acceptable in the several circles in which he moved. His information on various subjects was extensive, and his conversational powers of a superior character. He married in 1821 a lady of Newbury named Lloyd; whom he had the misfortune to lose, in childbed, within a year after their marriage.

EDWARD JOHNSTONE, M.D.

Sept. 4. At Edgbaston Hall, near Birmingham, in his 94th year, Edward Johnstone, M.D.

Dr. Johnstone belonged to a family which in several of its members has adorned the practice and extended the boundaries of medical science.

His father, Dr. James Johnstone, who died in 1802, in his 73d year (see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, p. 475), was a native of Annandale in Scotland, where he was born on the 14th April, 1730. In 1751 he settled at Kidderminster, where he attained considerable eminence, and from thence removed to Worcester. He was the author of the discovery which led to the employment of the fumes of mineral acids for the prevention of infectious fevers, although the merit was many years afterwards claimed by Dr. Carmichael Smyth, whose pretensions were successful in obtaining from Parliament a grant of 5,000*l*. The claims, however, of the real public benefactor in this matter have since been fully admitted by the profession and the public, mainly, no

doubt, through the ability and filial zeal of his son, the late Dr. John Johnstone, of Birmingham.

An elder brother of the subject of our present notice, Dr. James Johnstone, after graduating with great *éclat* at Edinburgh, was elected one of the physicians to the Infirmary at Worcester, where the zeal and ability which distinguished him in the pursuit of scientific knowledge obtained for him a large share of practice at a very early period of life, which only extended to his thirtieth year. Having been called upon by the magistrates of the county to combat the gaol fever, which then prevailed, he engaged in the discharge of that important duty with an alacrity and self-sacrifice which rendered him a victim to the pestilence which he was eminently successful in checking. His premature death was lamented by the illustrious philanthropist John Howard; and Dr. Parr wrote his epitaph in Worcester cathedral, as well as that of his father (both of which may be seen in our Magazine for Feb. 1816.)

Dr. John Johnstone, the fourth brother, occupied a distinguished place among the medical profession at Birmingham for upwards of forty years; and was the biographer and editor of the works and correspondence of the learned Dr. Samuel Parr. He died in 1837, in his 68th year, and a memoir of him was given in our vol. VII. p. 547.

Dr. Edward Johnstone (whose death we now record) was the third son of his father. He was born at Kidderminster, and educated at the Free Grammar School there by the Rev. Mr. Martin, who, having been brought up at Westminster under Bishop Johnson, was afterwards brought by him into Worcestershire, and preferred to the living of St. Helen's, in the city of Worcester.

Dr. Johnstone pursued his studies at Edinburgh, where, on the 14th of June, 1779, he obtained the degree of M.D., selecting "*De Febre Puerperali*" as the subject of his inaugural treatise, which, on being published, elicited the discriminating praise of the eminent French surgeon M. de Ponteau. In the autumn of the same year, on the opening of the Birmingham General Hospital, he was elected, with Dr. Ash, Dr. Withering, and Dr. Smith, one of its first physicians, an early recognition of his professional abilities; and he was probably the last survivor of all those who had any thing to do with the establishment of that institution. In this appointment, which he held for a number of years, with honour to himself and benefit to the charity, he was succeeded by his brother, the late Dr. John Johnstone.

Dr. Johnstone was also a zealous promoter of the Dispensary for supplying Medical and Surgical Attendance to the sick poor at their own homes. He was an active and munificent patron of every useful and charitable institution; and his able advice was at all times accessible at his own residence to the less affluent. The one in which, for more than twenty years of his later life, he took the greatest interest was the Medical School, now Queen's College. In the year 1824, when Mr. Sands Cox, the founder of the College, submitted to him the plan of the original institution, the Doctor entered warmly into the scheme. He afterwards presided at the opening lecture, and was a constant attendant during its entire course. On the plans for the school being matured he accepted the office of President, and for a period of eighteen years was never absent from the Council Board. When, in 1836, the Doctor entered his eightieth year, the Council deviated from its usual course, by fixing its anniversary meeting on his birthday, namely, the 26th of September. On the same occasion a large body of the students presented Dr. Johnstone with an address. The completion of the fiftieth year of his practice had previously been celebrated by a public dinner, which was attended by upwards of one hundred gentlemen, a large proportion of the assembly consisting of his medical brethren in Birmingham and the vicinity.

In the year 1840 Dr. Johnstone presided at the first meeting to found the Queen's Hospital; and, although devotedly attached to the General Hospital, as the scene of his early labours, he not only gave the project his unanimous support, on the public ground "that an additional hospital was called for, from the fact that in this great central metropolitan district, intersected in all directions with railway communications, embracing within its range upwards of half a million of people, employed among the deleterious effluvia incident to many of the manufactures, hourly exposed to accident and disease from powerful machinery assisting the labour of man, and from mining operations, there existed only one such charity, opened in the year 1779, when the population of Birmingham did not exceed 50,000;" and he generously contributed 100*l.* towards the building fund, at the same time accepting the office of Honorary Physician, which he continued to hold until the time of his death. On the incorporation of Queen's College the doctor was appointed the first Principal. In 1844 the council and professors presented his portrait to the college; and when in 1845 accumu-

lating years had warned him to seek that complete retirement which he had so well earned, a special meeting of the governors, professors, and students, presided over by Lord Lyttelton, presented to their venerable head "the earnest and affectionate expression of their gratitude for his valuable and unremitting services," rendered to the institution during a period of eighteen years.

To a highly cultivated mind, and eminent professional qualifications, Dr. Johnstone united a benevolence of heart, and a peculiar kindness and urbanity of manner, which endeared him to his patients and professional brethren, and won for him the esteem and respect of all classes. His remains were interred, on Wednesday the 10th Sept. in the family vault connected with the Edgbaston Old Church, being attended by the officers and council of Queen's College and the Committee of Queen's Hospital, and by nearly all the members of the medical profession and students in the town and vicinity. The pall-bearers were James Taylor, esq. Joseph Webster, esq. Messrs. George Attwood, R. Wood, E. T. Cox, and T. E. Lee.

The subject of this memoir has left one surviving brother, Lockhart Johnstone, esq. barrister-at-law, and senior bencher of Gray's Inn; and one daughter and two sons.

EDWARD QUILLINAN, ESQ.

July 8. At Loughrigg Holm, Rydal, Westmerland, aged 60, Edward Quillinan, esq.

In early life Mr. Quillinan was a Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. When quartered in garrison at Canterbury, he distinguished himself by his literary effusions. An elegant and piquant satire, entitled "Ball-Room Votaries," was understood to be his production, and he conducted and was a principal contributor to a local periodical entitled "The Whim." His poetic talents introduced him to the friendship of Sir Egerton Brydges, then residing at Lee Priory, and in 1817 he married Jemima-Anne-Deborah, second daughter of the literary baronet. This lady's death in 1822 was occasioned by a lamentable accident, her clothes having caught fire in her own apartment.

While residing at Lee Priory, many of Mr. Quillinan's poetical productions were printed at the private press there established. Two of these were, *Dunluce Castle*, 1814; and *The Sacrifice of Isaby*, 1816. Another of his poems, *Monthermer*, was published in 1815.

About the year 1823, the poet Wordsworth visited Sir Egerton Brydges, which

led to an acquaintance between the two families, and subsequently Mr. Quillinan married the only daughter of the great poet of the Lakes. This lady also died just four years before him, on the 9th July, 1847. She had published shortly before a "Journal of a Few Months' Residence in Portugal, &c." At the time of Mr. Wordsworth's decease some extracts were published from Mr. Quillinan's journal, descriptive of the bard's last moments. The only prose volume from his pen is one entitled, "The Conspirators; or, the Romance of Military Life," in three volumes octavo, embodying the writer's recollections of the Peninsular War.

Mr. Quillinan was an accomplished scholar, more especially in Portuguese literature, and was a critical writer of no mean ability. Precision of style and pungency of remark, wholly untinctured by ill-nature, characterised the compositions which he now and then contributed to the periodical press. He had for many years past taken up his abode in the beautiful valley between Ambleside and Rydal, near the residence of the late Mr. Wordsworth, in whose recently published biography will be found frequent and honourable mention of his name. His death, which took place after a severe illness of only a few days' duration, has renewed the gloom which the death of his father-in-law, little more than a year ago, cast over the district. His remains were interred in Grassmere church, in that romantic and grief-hallowed spot where repose the remains of Mr. Wordsworth and his daughter.

THE REV. SAMUEL O'SULLIVAN, D.D.

Aug. 6. At Dublin, the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan, D.D. for thirty years chaplain of the Royal Military School in the Phoenix-park.

He was a gentleman of high literary attainments, and, like his brother, the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, possessed eloquence of the first order. The *Daily Express*, in a biographical sketch of the deceased, says:—

"Dr. O'Sullivan's writings were on every varied subject that suggests itself to a man whose profession may almost be said to have been literature. His style was formed at an earlier period than that of most of the writers who have of late years addressed the public; and it more often reminds us of Goldsmith in its truth of delineation, or of Swift in its perfect purity of language, than of any one modern author; but his style was in truth his own, and unborrowed from any model, the direct and almost transparent medium in which the thoughts of a very contemplative and a very original mind were hap-

pily communicated. Like Southey's earlier and better prose works, such as 'Es-priella's Letters,' and his papers in the Annual Review, there was in O'Sullivan's writings a perpetual sparkling of wit which brightened and gave life and animation to every thing he said. You saw that the writer was himself a man of joyous spirit, and the difference between him and an ordinary man discussing the same subject was as the difference between such a book as 'Fuller's Church History,' alive and brilliant everywhere with illustrations, and some ragged-school compendium of barren facts, and names, and dates. In the University Magazine many of the papers on subjects of Irish history were his; and we believe that there is not anywhere the same amount of original and most important information brought together on a subject which, had it not been placed on record within the last few years, must have altogether perished, as in his account of the Emmetts, and Tones, and Sheares, of 1798. Of the passing events of his own times—the struggles of the Irish Church, the Free Church movement in Scotland, and the position of the English Church with reference to its colonies and to America—the public have had no information so valuable as that supplied by him from time to time in the University and in Blackwood's Magazine. What the Church and what society has lost, or rather what might have been easily gained for both, no man can estimate.

"The last task with which Dr. O'Sullivan was engaged was the publication of a Church Catechism. It is drawn up with exceeding simplicity; yet there is no one doctrine taught by the Church that is not brought forward in this little work, not alone in the language of our Church formularies, but also in the passages of Scripture from which that language is formed; and also with the accompanying recollection that it is children who are to be taught, and that the clearest and most direct language is that in which it is fitting that explanations which are to remain on the memory should be expressed. This little catechism has been introduced into many schools, and we have seen letters from several clergymen speaking of it in terms of high praise.

"Dr. O'Sullivan's remains were interred in the churchyard at Chapelizod."

M. DAGUERRE.

Aug. 10. At Petit Brie, near Paris, in his 63rd year, M. Daguerre, the inventor of the Daguerreotype.

He first distinguished himself as a scene painter, by the happiness of his effects of light and shade. The chapel of Glen-

thorn, at the Ambigu, and the Rising of the Sun in "Les Mexicains," were saluted by the audience with enthusiastic applause. His inventive genius then erected the Diorama. Every one remembers the series of enormous pictures of cathedrals, and of Alpine scenery, producing almost the effect of illusion upon the spectator, and diversified by magical changes of light. These were brought to London, and the present Diorama in the Regent's Park was erected for their exhibition.

The Daguerreotype process was published by him in the autumn of 1839, specimens of the results obtained having been exhibited in Paris in January of the same year. The whole of Europe were astonished at their beauty, and every one applauded the liberality of the French government in granting to Daguerre a pension of 6,000 francs for his discovery. His system of opaque and transparent painting was published by the French government along with the processes of the Daguerreotype.

It is difficult now to determine how far we are indebted to Niepce, who was associated with Beard in his investigations, for this photographic process; but, from the evidences which we have of the scientific character of the mind of Niepce, and the results that he obtained—many of which are still preserved in this country—it is highly probable that he materially aided in contributing to their success. Daguerre not only hesitated fairly to acknowledge the aid received from his partner and friend, but, not content with the reward he had received, trafficked for patent rights in England, thus robbing his own liberal country of "the glory of endowing the world." Others, however, have advanced his invention. When Daguerre published his process, it required twenty minutes to take a view. Now a portrait can be taken in five seconds.

MR. B. P. GIBBON.

July 28. In Albany Street, Regent's Park, in his 49th year, Mr. Benjamin Phelps Gibbon, engraver.

He was son of the late Rev. B. Gibbon, Vicar of Penally, Pembrokeshire, and was educated in the Clergy Orphan School. Indicating at an early age a taste for art, he was articled to the late Mr. Scriven, the eminent chalk engraver, with whom he served his time. At the conclusion of his engagement, being desirous of making himself acquainted with the style of line-engraving, he placed himself under Mr. Robinson, with whom he attained such proficiency that, in a short period, he was in a position to undertake several considerable plates, and was eminently suc-

cessful in their execution. The majority of these are from the works of Sir Edward Landseer; and, among those occurring to our recollection, we may mention "The Twa Dogs," "Suspense," "The Jack in Office," "The Fireside Party," "There's no Place like Home," and "The Wolf and the Lamb," after Mulready. Some of his plates are engraved in line, and others in a mixed style. Mr. Gibbon, however, took a deeper interest in portraits than subject pictures, although he did not engrave many, one of the principal being a full-length of the Queen. At the time of his death he was busily engaged upon a large plate, after Webster's well-known picture of "The Boy with many Friends," and there is little doubt that the assiduity with which he laboured to bring forward this work, and his anxiety to do the subject justice, for his own reputation's sake and that of the painter, hastened his death in the prime of manhood. The style of his engraving is marked by exceeding carefulness and delicacy; it occasionally lacked vigour, but it is sound and altogether free from the trickery of his art.

We had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Gibbon personally for many years, and can bear testimony to the sterling qualities of his heart, and his amiable disposition. He was unmarried, but, nevertheless, was "a father to the fatherless," several orphan children of his deceased relatives having found in him a liberal and kind protector.—*Art Journal*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 20. At Montreuil, Normandy, the Rev. *Matthew Gallye Lamotte*, eldest son of the late Alexander Gallye Lamotte, esq. of Tiverton.

June 24. In Texas, the Rev. *Richard Pilcock*, Incumbent of Warslow, Staffordshire (1827), and formerly of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1822. He died of cholera, and his wife, Harriet-Millicent, on the following day.

June 30. At Ghazeepore, aged 30, the Rev. *William Mortimer Dyne*, Chaplain Hon. E. I. Co.'s service.

Aug. 13. At the Ankerhill, near Monmouth, aged 53, the Rev. *Matthew Henry Jones*, D.D. Rector of Llanthewy Skerdd, a magistrate for the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, and for many years chairman of the Monmouth Board of Guardians. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828, D.D. 1840; and was presented to his living in 1833.

Aug. 14. At Glenville, co. Cork, the Very Rev. *Edward Gustavus Hudson*, M.A. Dean of Armagh, to which dignity he was preferred in 1841.

Aug. 15. At Hull, aged 82, the Rev. *George Bugg*, Rector of Wilsford, Linc. (1849). He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1795.

Aug. 17. At Teignmouth, aged 79, the Rev. *John Huish*, of Exeter. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1797.

Aug. 18. At Wimbourne Minster, Dorset, aged 65, the Rev. *James Mayo*, Vicar of Avebury, Wilts (1823), and for many years Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Wimbourne.

Aug. 22. At Carnarvon, aged 82, the Rev. *John Davids*, M.A. of Copy Hall, near Walsall.

At Over Worton, Oxfordshire, aged 33, the Rev. *William Davis Wilson*, Vicar of Faringdon, Berks. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1843, and was presented to Faringdon in 1849 by the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon.

Aug. 25. Aged 84, the Rev. *Robert Crosse*, of Long Langton, near Blandford.

Aug. 27. In the Close, Lichfield, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Spencer Madan*, Canon Residentiary of that cathedral, and Vicar of Batheaston and Twerton, Somersetshire. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. Chancellor of Peterborough, Canon of Lichfield, sometime Rector of St. Philip's Birmingham, and afterwards of Thorp Constantine, co. Stafford, by Henrietta, daughter of William Inge, esq. of Thorp Constantine. His father was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough, by Lady Charlotte Cornwallis, second daughter of Charles first Earl Cornwallis; and the Bishop was the second son of Colonel Martin Madan, M.P. for Bridport, by Judith, daughter of Spencer Cowper, esq. brother to Lord Chancellor Cowper; whence the family name of Spencer. The gentleman now deceased was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1818; was preferred to a prebend of Lichfield in 1817, to the vicarage of Batheaston in 1824 by Christ church, and to Twerton in 1825 by Oriel college.

Aug. 28. At Knaresborough, in his 77th year, the Rev. *Andrew Cheap*, Vicar of that place, to which he succeeded on the death of his uncle of the same name in the year 1804, on the nomination of his relative the Earl of Rosslyn. He was entered at Magdalene hall, Oxford, but afterwards migrated to Cambridge, when he took the degree of LL.B. in 1808. In 1809 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Elvington in the same county, which he resigned in 1841. He belonged to what is usually termed the Evangelical section of the Church, and was exceedingly popular. In a memorial from his parishioners presented since his death to the Bishop of Ripon, praying for the appointment of a minister of correspondent principles (and which has been answered by the collation of the Rev. James Fawcett, Perp. Curate of Woodhouse, Leeds), they have represented that under his influence "the position of the Church of England has been strengthened among us, respect has been largely gained for her doctrines, ordinances, and worship; education amongst our poor has been advanced; true religion has greatly prospered." Mr. Cheap married Miss Foster, a sister of Mrs. Stevens, whose name is well known as an author on religious subjects. His funeral was attended by a very large concourse, among whom were more than twenty of the neighbouring clergy.

The Rev. *James Mockler*, one of the Vicars, Choral of the cathedral of Lismore, and Rector of Kilronan, co. Waterford. He married Aug. 14, 1839, Elizabeth-Bolton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Benj. Jones, of Charmouth, Dorset.

Aug. 29. At Penrith, Cumberland, aged 35, the Rev. *Thomas Bleaymire*, Perp. Curate of Stony Stratford, Berks (1849). He was of Trinity coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1838.

Latly. The Rev. *R. L. FitzGibbon*, D.D. Rector of Killycagh, co. Cork, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

At the residence of the Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce, Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, the Rev. *D. T. Ledgard*, Vicar of Lea, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. *Henry Willoughby*, Rector of Frampton Cotterell, Glouc. (1841). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807.

Sept. 1. At Shenley, Herts, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Newcome*, Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex, and F.S.A. He was the last male representative of a family whose descent from the reign of Queen Elizabeth will be found in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, vol. i. p. 485. They have been

almost wholly ministers of the Church of England. His grandfather and his uncle, both named Peter, were Rectors of Shenley; and the latter was the author of the History of St. Alban's Abbey, 1793, 4to. His father was the Rev. Henry Newcome, Incumbent of Gresford and Castle, co. Denbigh; and his mother was Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Hughes. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1825, and was presented by his father to the rectory of Shenley Jan. 7, 1802, upon the resignation of his grandfather the Rev. Thomas Hughes, who had held it from the time of his uncle's death in 1797. In 1824 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of Tottenham, and he resigned Shenley in 1849.

Sept. 4. At Brighton, aged 39, the Rev. *Charles Dunlop*, M.A. Vicar of Henfield, Sussex (1849). He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1843.

Aged 43, the Rev. *Herbert Charles Marsh*, M.A. Rector of Barnack and Canon of Peterborough. He was one of the sons of the late Right Rev. Herbert Marsh, Lord Bishop of Peterborough. He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833; was collated to Barnack by his father in 1832, and to his prebend in 1833.

Sept. 8. At Homburg, Germany, aged 57, the Rev. *Joseph John Freeman*, one of the Secretaries of the London Missionary Society.

Sept. 11. At Shepherd's Bush, Middlesex, aged 70, the Rev. *Christopher D'Ongley Aplin*, Perp. Curate of Stanley, Yorkshire (1844). He was of Lincoln coll. Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1806.

At Worcester, aged 84, the Rev. *George Boraston*, formerly Rector of Broughton Hacket, Worc. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1793; was presented to Broughton Hacket in 1794 by the Lord Chancellor; and resigned it in 1843.

At Rushbury, Shropshire, the Rev. *Matthew Yatman Starkie*, Rector of that place, and Perp. Curate of Over Darwen, Lanc. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Starkie, Vicar of Blackburn; and brother to the late Thomas Starkie, esq. Q.C. Downing Professor of Law at Cambridge. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1816; was instituted to Over Darwen in 1815, and to Rushbury in 1818.

At Yarborough, Linc. aged 44, the Rev. *John Crosby Umphey*, Rector of that parish, and Curate of Holton-le-Clay. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1833. He shot himself through the head in his garden, and a coroner's inquest ascertained that he had been for some days labouring under mental aberration. He was son of the Rev. John Umphey, formerly Rector of Yarborough, who died in 1839.

Sept. 12. At Hastings, aged 47, the Rev. *Henry Chicheley Michell*, Perp. Curate of Baddesley and Curate of Lymington, Hants. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1832.

Sept. 14. At Walmer, aged 60, the Rev. *Edward Pettman*, Chaplain of H. M. Dockyard, Chatham. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1838.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 5. On his passage from Calcutta, retired Commander James Henry Johnston, R.N. (1830), late Comptroller of Steamers of the E. I. Company's service. He entered the royal navy 1803, on board the Spartiate 74, in which he was present in the battle of Trafalgar. In Oct. 1809 he removed to the Ocean 98, the flagship of Lord Collingwood, who in the following Dec. nominated him Lieutenant in the Canopus 80, in which he was confirmed by the Admiralty Feb. 16, 1810. He afterwards served in the Kite sloop, and in Jan. 1813 was appointed to the command of the Quail schooner; afterwards again to the Kite, and

to the Leveret 10. He had been on half-pay of the royal navy since July, 1815.

May 12. Off the river Pongas, on the west coast of Africa, Lieut. Edw. Hill (1843), commanding H.M. brigantine Spy; son of the late Vice-Adm. Henry Hill.

May 14. At Bishopsteignton, at the house of the Rev. George Hele, Miss Jane Emily Wyse, neice to Major Ellison, of Bolton Hall, Linc. She died very suddenly soon after returning from an archery meeting; and, three months after her death, her body was exhumed, and, after the contents of the stomach had been analysed by Mr. Herapath of Bristol, a coroner's jury returned as their verdict that she died from taking essential oil of almonds, but whether with the intention of putting an end to her life they could not say.

May 22. Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat, in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on which station he had served five years, aged 21, Midshipman Samuel H. Pendleton, H.M.S. Orestes. The Commodore and officers of the whole squadron on the station, consisting of five vessels of war, accompanied his remains to their last resting-place, where his brother officers propose erecting a tomb to his memory.

May 30. On his passage to England, aged 46, Capt. John Seager, Madras Inf. youngest son of the late Mark Seager, esq. merchant, of Poole.

May 31. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Macgregor, late of 63d regt. He entered the service 1804, served in the Peninsula 1812, was present at the siege of Badajoz, the capture of Madrid, and the battle of Salamanca. He had received the war-medal with one clasp.

June 4. At Hampstead, Capt. Wm. Ambrose Pendar, 62d regt. He entered the service 1829, became Lieut. 1833, and Capt. 1838.

June 6. At Dublin, Major-Gen. Henry Bowdler, Madras army. He was a cadet of 1797, Colonel of the 21st N. Inf. 1835, Major-General 1838.

June 9. At Hoddesdon, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. David Marley, R.M. He served in the Dreadnought 98 at Trafalgar. He was placed on the full-pay retired list in 1841.

June 16. On his passage to Queenstown, aged 41, Lieut. John Bevis Massie (1838), First Lieut. of H.M.S. Ajax. He was brother to Capt. T. L. Massie, R.N. He entered the navy in 1823, and had been almost ever since in active service.

June 19. At Malta, Paymaster William Doran, 76th regt. He was appointed Ensign 1833, Lieut. 1st W. India regt. 1836, Captain 1843, and Paymaster March, 1844.

June 25. On his way from Nusseerabad to Bombay, William Eastfield Wilkinson, esq. 21st Bombay N. I. son of the late Rev. M. Wilkinson, Rector of Redgrave and Nowton, Suffolk.

June 28. At Broadstone, Stranraer, John Murray, Ph. D., F.L.S., &c. author of "Truth of Revelation," and many scientific works.

July 3. At Bath, aged 84, General John Sullivan Wood, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. He was made Major in the 21st Light Drag. 1795; Lieut.-Col. in the army 1796; in the 8th Drag. 1808; Colonel in the army 1805; Major-General 1810. When holding that rank he was for some time on the staff in the East Indies, and was actively employed in the Nepal war. He became Lieut.-General 1819, and General 1837.

July 6. At Fermanagh, aged 107, Peggy Kavanagh, who retained all her faculties to the last. The youngest of her family, a man of 70, still survives her.

At St. Alban's, F. C. Osbaldeston, esq. coroner for the western division of the county of Hertford.

July 11. At Dover, aged 65, Colonel Robert Thompson, K.H., R. Eng. He entered the service 1804, served in Nova Scotia in 1808-11, and at the capture of Martinique in 1809, for which he received the silver war medal with one clasp. He was commanding engineer with the expedition on the north coast of Spain, at the blockade of San-tona, in 1812. He served in Holland and the

Netherlands in 1813-15, and in 1814 was commanding engineer in the expedition under Major Gibbs, for the reduction of Fort Baatz in South Beveland. From 1830 to 1836 he was commanding engineer at the Cape of Good Hope, including the Kafir war of 1835, during which he received the repeated thanks of Sir Benj. D'Urban, the Commander-in-chief, in general orders.

At Huntingdon, aged 78, John Whitwell, esq. late of Great Stukeley.

July 15. At La Chartreuse, near Pau, Mrs. Anne Caroline Drake, of Norwich, the wife of Charles Buisson, esq. formerly of Mansion-house-st. and Nottingham-place.

July 16. At Ross, co. Hereford, aged 67, Capt. Kingsmill Evans, formerly of Grenadier Guards.

July 19. At Bath, Major John Kitson, late of the 62nd Regt. He attained the rank of Major 1830, and was appointed to the 62nd in Feb. 1840.

July 20. At Cambrai, aged 83, Mgr. de Latour d'Auvergne - Laurauguais, Cardinal Bishop of Arras (1802). He was born at Auzeville in the diocese of Toulouse; created a cardinal of the order of priests in 1829; and was the senior Bishop in France.

July 21. Aged 6, Rebecca, third dau. and on the 25th, aged 4, Thomas, son of W. W. Branford, esq. of Godwick, Norfolk.

July 22. Aged 64, John Hope Maclean, esq. formerly collector of her Majesty's customs for the port of Wisbech.

July 23. At Ipswich, aged 70, Thomas Eade, esq. late of Cotton.

July 24. Aged 71, Richard Finch, esq. of Headington, near Oxford.

At Jamaica, by a fall from his horse, which had taken fright during a severe thunder storm, aged 25, Benj. H. Tharp, esq. of Hampton, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for that island.

July 27. At Exeter, Henry Higginbotham, esq. formerly of Dublin.

At North Barsham rectory, Norfolk, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. C. Platten.

July 28. Aged 67, Roger Hearn, esq. of Bradfield St. George, Suffolk.

At Ipswich, aged 73, John Thomas Primrose, esq. 40 years surgeon at Wrentham, Suffolk.

July 29. Ellen, wife of J. H. Cooper, esq. of Luccombe-chine, Isle of Wight, and dau. of C. Burls, esq. of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

July 30. In Portland villas, aged 72, Capt. Abel Wantner Thomas, R.N. He entered the navy as midshipman on board the *Argo* 44, in 1793. In 1796 he was in the *Victorious* 74, when, together with the *Arrogant* of the same force, she fought six French frigates off Sumatra, and had a loss of 17 killed and 57 wounded. He was made Lieut. 1800, and in 1803 commanded the *Grappler* gun-brig, which was destroyed near Granville, and her crew carried prisoners to Verdun. Mr. Thomas himself was severely wounded in the mouth. On his return at the peace he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and allotted by the Patriotic Society a pension of 150*l.* per annum.

July 31. At Brooklyn, U.S. aged 76, Mr. James Frost, formerly of Norwich, England, a member of the Society of Civil Engineers, and inventor of several useful discoveries, amongst which is an improved application of heated steam. Mr. Frost considered this a new element, and gives it in his patent the name of "Stame."

At Lowestoft, aged 67, M. Richardson Roe, esq.

Aug. 2. At Stourcombe House, near Launceston, aged 70, Capt. Samuel Burgess, R.N. He was one of the sons of Comm. Wm. Burgess, R.N. who died in 1840, in his 89th year; and his only brother, a Lieut. R.N. died in 1795, serving on board H.M.S. *Matilda*. He was with his father (the First Lieut.) in the *Impregnable* 98, in the battle of the 1st June, 1794; was made Lieut. 1799, and in 1800 First of the *Sylph* 18. In 1805 he was in the *Prince* 98, at Trafalgar. In 1815 he was appointed to the *Boyne* 98, the flag-ship of Lord Exmouth in the Mediterranean; and in 1816

he became flag-Lieut. of the *Queen Charlotte* 100, in which he served at the reduction of Algiers. He was in consequence made Commander 1816, and appointed to the *Alert* 18. In 1829 he was posted into the *Warspite* 29, and in Nov. 1830 he assumed the command of the *Thetis* frigate at Rio Janeiro, which a few days after was wrecked on a rock at Cape Frio. He had subsequently been on half-pay. He married in 1805 Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Isaac Cotgrave, R.N. and died a widower.

Aug. 3. At Sherbrooke, Canada, Robert William Godfrey, esq.

Aged 78, William Underwood, esq. of Castle-hill, Bakewell, a magistrate for Derbyshire.

William Willshire, esq. British Consul at Adrianople. He was formerly attached to the settlement of Mogador, in Barbary.

Aug. 5. At the residence of her sister Mrs. Adey, relict of Major Adey, Wootton-under-Edge, aged 75, Miss Maria Austin.

At Gravesend, while in a warm bath, Maria, 4th dau. of the late Nehemiah Bartley, esq. of Bristol.

Aug. 6. At Northampton, aged 72, Frances Sophia Rowell, second dau. of the late James Rowell, esq. formerly of Castle Ashby.

Aug. 8. At Bafford House, Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, the residence of her uncle Sir David Leighton, Clara-Mary, youngest dau. of A. Fletcher Davidson, esq. on the Revenue Survey, Ahmednuggur, Bombay.

At Islington, aged 77, Thomas Robertson, surgeon R.N.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Frances, relict of Robert Rushbrooke, esq. of Rushbrooke Hall, Suffolk, and M.P. for the western division of that county. She was the dau. of Sir Charles Davers, Bart. was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1845, having had issue the present Mr. Rushbrooke, two other sons and five daughters (See the memoir of her husband in our vol. xxiv. p. 312.)

At Beaminster, aged 20, Thomas Banger Russell, jun. esq.

Aged 66, Mr. John Swift, aurist, of Newsome, near Huddersfield. Returning from Sheffield, he was attacked by a dog. The exertions he used, and perhaps excitement together, ruptured a blood-vessel. Mr. Swift had never a day of sickness before, and was extensively known and esteemed in Hull, York, Leeds, Halifax, Rochdale, Bolton, Preston, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, in all which places he had a considerable practice.

At Bath, Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Watson.

John Yates, esq. of Shelton, Staff. brother-in-law of Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.

Aug. 9. At Edinburgh, Mary-Liddell, wife of William Seton Charters, esq. M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 67, Maria, relict of J. F. Le Cointe, esq.

At Woolcombe House, near Wellington, Som. aged 62, Eliza, wife of William Crockett, esq.

At Kensington-gore, Lucy, wife of Major Mayne, and only surviving dau. of the late J. Ives, esq. of St. Catharine's-hill, near Norwich.

At Caxton, aged 34, Jane, wife of Henry Mortlock, esq. solicitor.

At Croom's-hill, Blackheath, Catherine, fifth dau. of the late George Randell, esq.

At Islington, at an advanced age, Thomas Robertson, esq. surgeon R.N. He entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon June 20, 1794, and served in the *Europa* and *Flying Fish* at the capture of Port-au-Prince in 1794; in the *Dædalus* in the attack on Goree; and in the *Sirius* in Calder's action and at Trafalgar. While in the *Leopard* he had the charge of the Hospital at Mocha, and he was the principal founder of the Seamen's Hospital Ship in the Thames.

Drowned, while bathing at Ramsgate, aged 64, John Shirley. His loss is deeply regretted by his employers, S. Mordan and Co. of the City-road, in whose service he had lived as foreman for 30 years.

At Blenheim-lodge, St. John's-wood, aged 25,

William Taylor, youngest son of G. T. Taylor, esq. of Featherston-buildings, and Cookham, Berks.

In Hanover-terr. Kensington-park, aged 39, Marianne, third and youngest dau. of the late Richard Townsend, esq. of Speen, Berks.

Aug. 10. At Buxton, aged 69, Mary-Ann, widow of William Bentham, esq. F.S.A. of Upper Gower-st. who died in 1837 (see our vol. viii. p. 434).

At Cheltenham, Miss Anna Delancey, dau. of the late James Delancey, esq.

At the house of her father, the Rev. Christopher Woollacott, Compton-st. East, Brunswick-sq. aged 31, Mrs. R. C. Ekins.

At Commercial-wharf, Mile-end-road, aged 73, John Gardner, esq.

At Exeter, aged 32, Richard Brock Hatt, esq. of Canada.

In Harley-st. aged 65, Sarah, wife of William Hobson, esq.

At Seaforth, near Liverpool, aged 21, Edward Henry Parrey, nephew of Capt. E. J. Parrey, R.N. and grandson of the late Capt. Robert Parrey, R.N.

At Teddington, Middx. aged 51, Chs. Muriel, esq.

At Heidelberg, Dr. H. E. G. Paulus, Doctor of Theology, Philosophy, and Laws. Dr. Paulus was born at Leonburg, near Stuttgart, in 1761. He studied chiefly at Tübingen, but visited several other universities in Germany, Holland, and England. Whilst at Oxford, in the year 1784, he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at Jena, chiefly through the recommendation of Griesbach. In 1793 he succeeded to the theological chair, and continued to lecture on theology at Jena, Würzburg, and lastly at Heidelberg, above forty years, till advancing age and its infirmities compelled him to retire from public duties.

Aug. 11. At Malling Abbey, Kent, aged 19, Mr. Edmund Akers, of Christ Church, Oxford, third surviving son of Aretas Akers, esq.

Aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Anderson, esq. of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

In Ridgmount-pl. Amptill-sq. aged 17, Rosamond, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Batty.

At Bayswater, aged 90, Sarah, relict of Capt. Alexander Cumming, of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service.

At Sulham House, near Reading, Anne-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Archdeacon Heathcote.

Aged 69, Thomas Henney, esq. of Cheltenham, a magistrate for the county of Gloucester.

Aug. 12. At Kensington, Martha, widow of the Rev. John Middleton, Rector of St. John's, Jamaica.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 77, Eleanor, relict of Thomas Ward, esq. of Dore House, and dau. of the late Rev. W. Hudleston, Rector of Handsworth, Yorksh.

Aug. 13. Aged 56, Alice, eldest and only surviving dau. of Jacob Goodhart, esq. of Manor House, Tooting.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Evan Jones, esq. late of Swansea.

At Haxby, Edward, youngest son of the late Richard P. Strangways, esq. of Bootham, York.

At Burgh Castle, near Great Yarmouth, aged 26, Thomas Spilling, esq. late of Magdalene Hall, Oxford.

At Upper Walmer, aged 64, Thomas Taylor, esq.

Aug. 14. At the residence of her son-in-law D. Tulloch, esq. Kensington, aged 79, Rosalinda, relict of Christopher Foss, esq. of Portman-street.

At Durlough Elm, Somerset, aged 73, William Gooding, esq.

At Bath, aged 72, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Henry Hinxman, Perp. Curate of St. Sampson's, co. of Cornwall, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Caleb Barfoot Colton, Vicar of Shrivensham, Berks, and Canon residentiary of Salisbury.

At Maidstone, Mercy, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Hollams, of Otham.

At Bayswater, Lydia, relict of Capt. Lyster, 2d Foot.

At Twickenham, Bertha, wife of the Rev. G. B. Moxon, Rector of Sandringham, and dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Browne, of Hingham, Norfolk.

At Aldenham-wood, Herts, aged 78, Charles Nicholls, esq.

On board the Indus, between Malta and Gibraltar, Capt. J. P. Sanders, Indian Navy, late Commander of the H. C. sloop of war Elphinstone, and senior naval officer at Aden.

Aug. 15. At his residence, Corston, aged 80, Samuel Batchellor, esq. an eminent solicitor of Bath, of the firm of Batchellor, Harford, and Staunton.

At Limerick, John Glasgow, esq. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Alex. Glasgow, esq. of Auchinraith, Lanarkshire.

Aged 19, Cecil-Cookesley-Hutchings, son of C. G. Heaven, esq. solicitor, Bristol.

Aged 53, Catharine, wife of Charles Jones, esq. of Victoria-road, Kensington New Town.

Off Gravesend, on his passage home, aged 25, Lieut. Henry Scroggs, 50th M.N.I. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Scroggs, of Standen, Wilts.

At Preston, Sussex, aged 18, Robert-Blackett, eldest son of the late R. B. Walker, esq. surgeon, of Curzon-st. May Fair, and of Mrs. Walker, of Connaught House, Brighton.

Aged 58, Thomas Lupton, esq. of Brompton.

At Ely, aged 25, Mr. Robert Macrow, a lay clerk in the cathedral.

At Carmarthen, aged 19, Charlotte-Augusta, third dau. of Daniel Prytherch, esq.

In Addison-road, Kensington, Anna-Charlotte, wife of A. M. Ross, esq.

At Upper Clapton, Lucy, wife of Henley Smith, esq.

Aug. 16. In Chester-sq. aged 85, James Bridgeham, esq. late of the Grove, Jersey, &c. for many years Brigade Major of Yeomanry in the Sligo district.

At Tavistock, aged 63, Mrs. Carter, mother of Mr. Carter, barrister.

Aug. 16. Aged 62, Charlotte, wife of Lionel D. Eliot, esq. of Wellington-road, St. John's-wood.

In Sloane-st. at an advanced age, Lieut.-Gen. Nathaniel Forbes, of the Madras army. He was a cadet of 1782, commanded the 24th N. Infantry, was made Major-General in 1819, and Lieut.-General in 1837.

Aged 16, Lucy, youngest daughter of Mr. Chas. Le Neve, of Sufield, Norfolk.

At Bridgewater, aged 41, John Parker, esq.

At Walker, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 58, William Pollard, esq.

Aged 76, Thomas Rodwell, esq. late of Little Saxham, Suffolk.

At Winchester, Blanch, dau. of the late Thomas Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, Norfolk.

At Clevedon, Miss Constable, sister of the late M. Constable, esq. of Bath.

At Bristol, Elizabeth, relict of Benj. Henderson, esq. of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

At Torquay, aged 84, Peter Henwood, esq. Purser, R.N. (1798).

At Kemp-town, Brighton, Christiana, wife of John Wilson Nicholson, esq. of South Lambeth and Lime-st.

At Derryhuskan, aged 55, Anne, wife of Col. Palliser.

At Stapleford rectory, Herts, aged 26, William Wolsley Prowett, younger son of the Rev. Charles Prowett.

At Frenchay, Glouc. aged 81, Wm. Tanner, esq.

Aug. 18. At Lisburn, William Coulson, esq. one of the most eminent linen manufacturers of Ulster, and Captain of the Lisburn corps of Yeomanry. He was the second son of Mr. William Coulson, who established the manufacture of damasks at Lisburn about eighty years ago, and who died in 1802.

Aged 78, John Faithorn, M.D. of Bath.

At Maidstone, aged 78, Elizabeth, eldest and last surviving dau. of William Finch, esq. and the last of the ancient family of Finch, of Finchden, near Tenterden.

Aged 21, Charlotte, only child of the late James Fitzgerald, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.

In Hanover-terr. Regent's-park, aged 73, John Gibbons, esq.

At Bedale, aged 57, William Harker, esq.

Aged 36, Robert Hickson, esq. J.P. of Ballin-taggart, Dingle, Kerry.

At Ilford, Essex, aged 81, Samuel Houston, esq. formerly of Great St. Helen's.

At Swanage, aged 48, Thomas Hunt, esq. of Regent-st.

At Farnham, Surrey, Christian, wife of Capt. J. T. Talbot, R.N. She was the eldest dau. of the late Wm. Kidd, esq. and was married in 1833.

Aug. 19. At Upper Holloway, aged 82, Mary, relict of Charles Barrow, esq. and grandmother of Charles Dickens, esq.

Aged 40, Henry, fourth son of George Boulton, esq. of Heigham, Norf.

At Bootle, near Liverpool, aged 48, Henry Dowden, esq.

In Heathcote-st. Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of James Hine, esq.

At St. John's-wood, aged 18, Laura-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Percival Lewis, esq. of Downton house, Radnorshire.

At Brighton, aged 83, John Lyall, esq.

In Burton-cresc. aged 84, Dr. Pacifico, a director of the Atlas Assurance Company.

Aug. 20. At Sandhurst, aged 17, Curtis, third son of Charles Barnett, esq. of Stratton Park, Beds.

At the Grove, Watford, the infant dau. of the Earl of Clarendon.

In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, aged 86, Dorothy, relict of Joseph Collyer, esq.

At Wick, Pershore, aged 39, Frances, wife of George B. Hudson, esq.

At Hill house, Newbury, aged 73, George Money, esq. formerly Master in Equity, Accountant-Gen. and Keeper of the Records in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. He was the third son of William Money, esq. of Much Marcle, co. Heref. by Mary, dau. of William Webster, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees. He married in 1817 Pulchérie, dau. of Henri, Marquis de Bourbel, and had issue five sons.

At West Cowes, Mary-Bennett, wife of the Rev. Wm. Quekett, Incumbent of Christ Church, St. George's in the East.

In Blonfield-road, Maida-hill, Helen, wife of David Roxburgh, esq.

At Dawlish, aged 28, Charlotte, wife of John W. Sparrow, esq. of Penn Hall, Staffordshire.

At Rutlin, N.W. aged 17, Constantine-Edward, third son of Nicholas L. Torre, esq. of Leamington, and grandson of the late James Torre, esq. of Snyderdale Hall, Yorkshire.

At Foss Bridge, Chedworth, Charles Turk, esq. At Beverley, aged 23, Jane-Carnegie, wife of H. Llewellyn Williams, esq. M.D. and only dau. of the late John King, esq. of Spring-bank, Renfrewshire.

Aug. 21. In East India-road, aged 76, Francis Henry Beall, esq. surgeon R.N. (1798).

At Heathfield-lodge, Shirley, near Southampton, aged 67, James Bennett, esq.

In Cambridge-terr. aged 94, Chas. Boldero, esq. At St. James's-pl. aged 52, Abraham Bunbury, esq. late of Clifton, Bristol.

At Yarm, Yorksh. aged 22, Isabella, youngest dau. of the late William Garbutt, esq.

In St. John's-wood, aged 74, Edith, widow of Christopher Harrison, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 72, Dennis Kingdon, esq. of Petherwyn Barton, formerly a Major of the 80th Regt. He was the sixth and youngest son of the Rev. John Kingdon, patron and Rector of Hols-worthy and other churches, by Jane, dau. of the Rev. John Hockin, patron and Vicar of Okehampton, and married Miss Herring, only child of the Rev. Leonard Herring.

Mary-Ann-Eleanor, dau. of the Rev. R. Lee, Rector of Stepney.

In Pimlico, aged 8, Emily-Coats, dau. of George L. Parrott, esq. R.N.; and on the 21st, aged 19, James Walter Parrott, R.N. his son.

Aged 58, Jane, wife of the Rev. William Rayer, Rector of Tidcombe Portion, parish of Thiverton, Devon.

Aged 89, Mrs. Mary Sparrow, of High-st. Kensington.

At the residence of his son-in-law Capt. Congdon, Woolwich, aged 84, J. B. Stone, esq.

Henry Sudell, esq. of Ashley House, Wilts. Whilst conversing with some gentlemen at the Queen's Head Inn, at Box, he saw a dog spring at Mr. Lewis, of Colerne, who aimed a blow at it with his walking-stick, but, instead of striking the animal, struck Mr. Sudell's hand. Inflammation was the result, and mortification took place. Verdict, "Accidental death."

At Portsmouth, G. H. Way, esq. solicitor.

Aug. 22. At Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 76, Jane, wife of Thomas Blackburn, esq.

Jonathan Browne, esq. of the Beacon, Exmouth, and of Brighton, Sussex.

Aged 34, Tyrwhitt-Montagu, eldest son of Chas. Cradock, esq. of Whitton-cresc.

At Shroton, near Blandford, aged 96, Mrs. Mary Goddard.

At Muskham Grange, Notts, aged 70, Martha, wife of John Handley, esq.

At Park Village West, Regent's Park, aged 22, Lieut. Lidwell Heathorn, Bombay Art. eldest son of Joseph Lidwell Heathorn, esq.

At Park-pl. Regent's Park, aged 81, Major George Langlands, 13th Royal Veteran Battalion, and formerly of the 74th Foot, in which he served under the Duke of Wellington in India and the Peninsula.

At the residence of his father Robert Long, esq. Dublin, aged 30, Robert Long, jun. barrister-at-law.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. Sarah-Fergusson, only dau. of the late Peter G. McDonough, esq. of Antigua.

At Norton Lindsey, John Robert Nasion, esq. late Major 47th regt.

At Langton Lodge, Yorksh. aged 84, Julia, relict of Francis Redfearn, esq. late Hon. E.I.C.S.

At Sandford, near Prees, Salop, in her 30th year, Alexina-Nisbet, wife of Thomas Hugh Sandford, esq. dau. of the late Hon. Charles Lindsay, and niece of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. She was married in 1849.

In London, aged 68, Francis Todd, esq. late of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

At Lucca, Henry, son of the late Major-Gen. Henry Dunbar Tolley, C.B. and nephew to Lord Viscount Middleton.

Aug. 23. At Bruton, Somerset, aged 64, Anne, wife of John Crouch, esq.

In Grosvenor-st. aged 7, Francis-Holford, only son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Daniell, Coldstream Guards.

At Hawkhurst, aged 29, Emily-Sarah, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Ferris, Vicar of Dallington, Sussex.

At Ronco, near Genoa, Francis, third son of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fothergill, of Ringthorpe, Yorksh. in the presence of his father and only surviving brother.

At Hill Garden, Torr, Devon, aged 70, Miss Ley.

At Weymouth, aged 77, Wm. Moffatt, esq.

At the Brownend, near Ledbury, Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Webb, esq. of Tid-dington-house, Stratford-on-Avon.

In Trevor-sq. Knightsbridge, aged 94, Elizabeth, relict of George Whittingham, esq. of Piccadilly.

Aug. 24. At Cheltenham, aged 32, William-Dixon, third son of Thomas Badger, esq. of the Hill, Dudley.

At Ilkley, George-Fowler, second son of John Boyce, esq. of Anlaby, near Hull.

At Langport, aged 84, Richard Pople Caines, esq. Coroner for the Western District of Somerset. He was one of the oldest public officers of the county of Somerset, having been elected to the office of Coroner in March, 1817. He was the oldest member of the corporation of Langport,

and had four times served the office of Chief Magistrate of that borough. He was also for a period of 25 years General Surveyor of the Langport, Somerton, and Castle Cary Turnpike.

At Mabledon, Kent, aged 79, John Deacon, esq. Aged 14, Henry-Harley, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Henry Du Cane, of the Grove, Witham, Essex.

At Bexhill, the wife of Moses Felder, esq. of the Meads, Eastbourne, Sussex.

At Walworth, aged 66, Captain William Grint, R.N. lately promoted to the Captains' reserved half-pay list. He entered the navy in 1800, and served afloat during the war for fourteen years. He was at the battle of Copenhagen in the *Amazon* 38; in the *Courageux* 74, he witnessed the surrender of St. Lucia; in the *Britannia* 100, he was at the battle of Trafalgar, and was acting Lieutenant at the capture of Curaçoa. He was confirmed a Lieutenant July, 1807, and served in the *Anson* 44, *Vulture* and *Hope* sloops, *Pompey* 74, *Zenobia* sloop, and for a few weeks commanded a gun-boat. In the course of his services he received a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund. He was made a Commander in 1818.

At Weymouth, aged 15, Eliza-Margaret, eldest dau. of John Jackson, esq. formerly of the East India Company's China Establishment.

At Bath, in her 83d year, Lady Maria Rembertina Keith, second dau. of Anthony-Adrian sixth Earl of Kintore.

At Teignmouth, aged 79, Mary, widow of Col. Henry Line Templer, formerly 10th Light Dragoons, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart.

Matthew Comings Walker, esq. of Gloucester-st. Camden-town.

At Plymouth, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Williams, esq. paymaster and purser, R.N. In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 87, Miss Philadelphia Wood.

Aug. 25. In Walworth, aged 63, Catharine, wife of Mr. John Samuel Browne, late of the East India House, and youngest dau. of the late Mr. Jonathan Garnham, of Bunhill-row, Finsbury.

At May-place, Crayford, aged 83, John Fassett Burnett, esq.

At Bangor, aged 61, Clara, widow of John Dodson, esq. of Clapham-common.

In South-st. Ponder's-end, aged 72, Augustin George, esq.

Drowned, while bathing, at Boscastle, Cornwall, aged 21, Mary-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John Webber Harris, esq. of Clapham-common, Surrey.

At Edgware, aged 75, Thomas Lyttleton Holt, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq. and Edmonds-town, Louth, Ireland, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex.

At the Abbey House, Sherborne, William Pelley Watson, infant son of Sir Brook Kay, Bart.

At Weymouth, aged 77, William Moffatt, esq. formerly of Mortlake, Surrey.

At Godalming, Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Newman, esq. of Pains-hill, Bramley, Surrey.

At his residence, Thelwall Hall, near Warrington, in his 73d year, Peter Nicholson, esq. solicitor, one of the oldest and most respectable members of that branch of the legal profession. He had been in practice in Warrington for half a century, and his father, James Nicholson, esq. who died in 1810, for nearly the same period before him. He was born at Warrington 9th Aug. 1779, and was the only child of the above-named James Nicholson, and Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Peter Seaman, esq. He married, 24th Aug. 1809, Lucy, only daughter of William Eyres, esq. of Warrington, and by that lady, who predeceased him in 1844, he has left issue two sons and two daughters. Mr. Nicholson was the only surviving officer, it is believed, of the original corps of the 3d Royal Lancashire Militia, embodied in 1796. He held the commission of Captain in

that regiment for several years, and subsequently the same rank, together with that of Adjutant, in the Warrington Volunteers and Local Militia, for which latter services he was continued on the list of half-pay officers to his death.

Aug. 26. At Harrogate, Sarah, dau. of the late Charles Bacon, esq. of Styford, Northumberland.

At Canterbury, aged 44, Capt. Henry Bremer, R.M. At Clifton, aged 34, Charles James, esq.

At Dulwich, Cecilia, wife of Charles Ranken, esq. of Gray's Inn.

At Gledstone, aged 74, Richard Roundell, esq. At Niton, I. W. aged 79, Mr. Wm. A. Scripps, late of South Molton-street, news agent.

At Bath, aged 65, Charles Spurden, esq. of Friday-st. London.

At Risby, Suffolk, Frances, wife of the Rev. J. Wastell.

Aug. 27. Aged 75, retired Col. Thompson Aslett, recently Commandant of the Royal Marine Corps at Portsmouth. He served in the Montagu at Camperdown.

At Dorchester, Dr. George Peacock Button, Medical Superintendent of the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum.

At Cheltenham, aged 60, Eliza-Pulleyn, relict of Col. Crowder, K.H. of the 23rd Fusiliers, and formerly of Brotherton, York. She had been suffering for some time from bronchitis, her mind had become affected, and she threw herself out of a window. She was found lying in the yard, having fallen from a height of fifty feet.

At Fulham, aged 14, Mary-Rose, second dau. of Henry James Dixon, esq.

In Kilburn, aged 21, Edmund Musgrave Gray, esq. of St. John's college, Oxford, and Mount Olivet, Switzerland.

At Easton, near Kingsbridge, aged 65, William Pearse, esq.

In Arlington Cottage, Wandsworth-road, aged 75, Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Savory.

In Great James-st. Bedford-row, aged 66, Cuthbert Singleton, esq.

Aug. 28. At Fishponds, near Bristol, aged 57, Dr. Joseph Cox Cox, formerly of Naples.

Rose, wife of Edward Goldsmid, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

At Southwold, Suffolk, aged 47, Charles Lillington, esq. of the Chantry, near Ipswich.

At Falmouth, aged 17, Elizabeth-Frances, youngest dau. and only surviving child of the late Rev. Lewis Mathias, of that town.

At Exeter, aged 31, Juliana, wife of Capt. Mecha, First West India Regt.

In Eaton-pl. Charlotte, wife of the Rev. G. B. Moore, Rector of Tunstall, Kent.

Aged 75, Robert Taylor, esq. of Littleton.

At Alton, Hants, at the house of her brother-in-law William Clement, esq. Emma, wife of Joseph Thompson, esq. Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park.

Aug. 29. At Widcombe House, Bath, aged 70, Major-Gen. William Clapham, of the Madras army. He was a cadet of 1796, Colonel of the 47th N. Inf. 1831, and Major-General 1838.

Aged 33, Ellen, wife of Joseph Henry Cooper, esq. of Millbank-st. Westminster, and of Luccombe Chine, Isle of Wight, second dau. of Charles Burls, esq. of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

At Ashridge House, the residence of her father, Sarah-Baker, relict of Capt. Frederick William Cornish, Bengal Art. and only child of William Orchard, esq.

At the Hotwells, Clifton, Eliza, wife of Capt. Richard H. Fleming, R.N. of Coed Ithell, Monm. and eldest dau. of the late P. George, esq. of Bristol.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Elizabeth, relict of W. Groom, esq.

At Dublin, aged 91, Lady Mary Knox, widow of Arthur Knox, esq. of Castle Rea, Mayo, and Woodstock, Wicklow. She was the eldest child of Anthony eighth Earl of Meath, by Grace, daughter of John Leigh, esq. of Rose Garland, co. Wexford. She was married to Mr. Knox in 1781, and left his

widow in 1798. Her name was well known in Dublin from her evangelical piety.

At Porth-y-Felin, near Holyhead, aged 21, Lewis, second son of James Rendell, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.

At Clapham, aged 86, James Smith, esq. formerly Chief Clerk in the Comptroller of Army Accounts Office.

Aug. 30. At Brighton, aged 51, John Baker, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 64, John Bird, esq. for many years in the civil service of the East India Company at Madras, and son of the late W. W. Bird, esq. formerly M.P. for Coventry.

In Gordon-pl. Gordon-sq. Hannah, wife of Wm. Cory, jun. esq. and dau. of the late Thos. Taylor, esq. of West Camlington, Northumberland.

At Killala, Charles, second son of the late Buxton Kenrick, esq. of Alwalton, Hunts.

At Southsea, aged 12, Emily-Sarah, youngest dau. of Lord George Lennox.

Drowned while bathing in the river Avon, aged 17, Thomas Grace Morgan, only surviving son of W. I. Morgan, esq. A.M., M.D. of Turley house, near Bradford, Wilts.

At Pau, France, aged 24, Robert J. Penry, esq. solicitor, London.

Aug. 31. At Cheltenham, suddenly, aged 57, James Alison, esq. a magistrate for Lancashire. Verdict, "Died by the Visitation of God."

At Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, aged 64, Mary, wife of William Back, esq.

At Upper Holloway, in the house of his brother Benjamin Boothby, esq. barrister-at-law, aged 47, Capt. William Boothby, of Calcutta.

At Liverpool, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late William Crosbie, sen. esq.

Aged 75, John Good, esq. of Saffron Walden.

At Islington, Thomas Grantham, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Grantham, R. Art.

At Dover, aged 18, Clementina Beckwith Bowden Smith, only dau. of Mrs. Loftus Herbert, widow of Capt. Loftus Herbert.

Lately. At Eltham, aged 56, Thomas Charnley, esq. of that place, and of Harp-lane, Tower-st.

At Glasgow, Mr. Wm. Mossman, sen. sculptor. He worked for years in the studio of Chantrey; followed his profession for some time in Edinburgh, and, about thirty years ago, removed to Glasgow, where he has been constantly engaged, assisted by a whole family of sculptors, all of whom are distinguished in their elegant art.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, E. T. Perrott, esq. He was interred with his forefathers at Fladbury, Worcestershire.

At Worcester, aged 93, John Rayment, esq. many years a successful medical practitioner in that city.

In London, John, eldest son of W. Winterton, esq. of the Grange, Wolvey, Warwickshire.

Sept. 1. At Upper Heyford, Oxon, aged 63, Thomas Creek, esq.

In Crutchedfriars, aged 85, William Hamond, esq. half-pay 71st Regt. and formerly of the Royal Artillery.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Miss Hare.

At Canonbury, Selina, wife of G. A. Rogers, esq. and only dau. of Mr. G. A. Canton, of St. Martin's-lane.

Sept. 2. Aged 52, Peter Anderson, esq. late of Herne-hill, and formerly of the Stock Exchange.

At Walthamstow, aged 52, Hen. A. Gwatkin, esq.

At Ascot, Mr. W. Hibburt, Clerk of the Course at Ascot, Reading, &c. and the well-known starter at Newmarket, York, Goodwood, Doncaster, and other eminent localities.

In Guernsey, John Mellish, esq.

In Bentinck-terr. Regent's-park, William Milligan, esq. M.D. late surgeon of the 6th Dragoons, and formerly of the 76th Regt.

At Rose Grove, near Burnley, aged 62, Ann, widow of John Parker, esq. of West Clough, near Clitheroe.

In Rathmines, Dublin, Elizabeth-Catherine, relict of Michael Roach, esq.

At Waterford, suddenly, Miss Sheil, a maiden sister of the late Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.

At Malton, Miss Walker, sister to Messrs. T. and C. Walker, solicitors.

Sept. 3. At Margate, aged 58, Thos. Adams, esq. At Leamington, John Lee Allen, esq. of Errol-park, Perthshire.

At Little Denmark-st. Soho, aged 49, Mr. James Carter, alias Jimmy James, the Pimlico poet.

In Richmond-st. Walworth, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Johnson, a lady of property. Her death was caused by falling from her chamber window during the night, whilst in a state of somnambulism, to which she had been subject for some time.—Verdict "Accidental Death."

Aged 78, Margaret-Charlotte-Stuart King, of Duver Bank, Ryde, I. W. relict of George Bear King, esq. of Southampton.

Aged 41, George Maguire, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law (1833).

At Hammersmith, aged 92, Robert Neale, esq.

In St. George's-pl. Hyde Park-corner, aged 81, Ann, relict of T. B. Watton, esq.

At Stamford-hill, aged 61, Jas. Winstanley, esq.

Sept. 4. At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 21, John-Brookes, only son of John Cox, esq. of Croydon.

At Plas Madoc, Llanrwst, Sarah, wife of William Hankey, esq. late Capt. 9th Lancers.

Aged 69, George Hill, esq. of Oxford-terr. London, formerly of Kenton Hall, Northumberland.

In London, Catharine, second dau. of the late Sir Alexander Purves, of Purves, Bart.

Aged 53, William Stericker, esq. of Streatham and Fenchurch-street.

At St. Cross, near Winchester, Major Timpson.

At Woolwich-common, Cordelia Winifred, wife of Capt. the Hon. Montag Stopford, R.N. She was the second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H.; was married in 1827, and had issue seven children, of whom two sons and three daughters survive.

In Paddington, Charlotte, wife of George Ledwell Taylor, esq. of Hyde Park-sq. and Broadstairs.

Sept. ... At the residence of his friend Mr. Thomas Reilly, Sandymount, near Dublin, aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Tierney, one of the political agitators prosecuted by the Attorney-general in 1843, chiefly in consequence of his speeches as chairman of a large Repeal meeting.

Sept. 5. At Ogbourne St. Andrew's Vicarage, near Marlborough, aged 83, Anne, widow of John Bliss, esq. M.D. of Bath, and formerly of Hampstead.

At the residence of Miss Barrington, St. Thomas's, Isle of Wight, aged 25, Walter Barrington Odynell Campbell, esq. Capt. 72d Regt.

At Edinburgh, Isabella, widow of Rupert John Cochran, esq. late of New York.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 3, Mary, eldest dau. of George Crawshaw, esq.

At Greenock, John Leitch, esq. one of the most extensive shipowners and produce importers in the Clyde.

At Wiesbaden, Nassau, aged 36, Frances-Philippa, wife of Frederick Walford, esq. of Bolton-st. Piccadilly, and Sheen, Surrey, eldest dau. of Philip Griffith, esq. late of Sutton Court, Chiswick.

Sept. 6. At Cheltenham, aged 68, Col. David Harriott, C.B. of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry. He was a cadet of 1803.

At Ramsgate, William Marshall, esq. of Leicester-pl. London.

At Ifracombe, the wife of Sir James Meek, C.B. lately Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy.

At Hoxton New Town, aged 23, George F. Ree, esq. surgeon.

At his seat, Flowerhill, co. Galway, at an advanced age, William Thomas Nugent, generally called Lord Riverston. He was the eldest son of Anthony Nugent, Lord Riverston, by Olivia his first wife, daughter of Arthur French, esq. of Tyrone House, co. Galway; and great-grandson of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, on whom that peerage was conferred by King James II. after his abdication. He married, in

1794, Mary Catherine Bellew, aunt to the present Sir Michael Bellew, Bart. and had issue a daughter, wife of James Kenny, esq. and two sons, Anthony (now styled Lord Riverston), who is married to Anne, eldest dau. of Malachy Daly, esq. of Raford; and Michael William Bellew Nugent, esq. of Earl's Park, who has married Emily, only child of Charles Morrall, esq. of New Hall, co. Salop.

At Tan-y-Bwlch, North Wales, William Thomson, esq. late Quartermaster of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He served with the Guards at Waterloo. He had been on half-pay since 1837.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 63, Martha, relict of R. Torr, esq. of Deptford.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 62, Mrs. Eleanor Umfreville, one of the last descendants of that once great family.

At Brixton, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of E. H. Woolrych, esq.

Sept. 7. At the residence of his brother, John Beer, esq. Stoke, aged 41, Mr. Joseph Beer, of Plymouth; a gentleman highly distinguished by his benevolent exertions for the poor, particularly during the prevalence of cholera in 1849.

At Stoke Climsland, near Callington, aged 61, J. H. Brimacombe, esq.

In Baker-st. Catalina, wife of Henry Campagne, esq. of Cadix, and only dau. of the late William Lomergan, esq.

At Clifton-lodge, Clapham-park, aged 61, George Wilson Cotton, esq.

At Ilfracombe, aged 60, Bridget, widow of Jesse Foot, esq. surgeon, formerly of Jamaica,

At Dover, aged 84, Harriet-Arabella, relict of the Rev. Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

Mr. Thomas Hilliar, solicitor, Birkenhead, Che-

shire, youngest son of the late Mr. Henry Hilliar, of Frome.

At Reading, Robert Francis Jameson, esq. late her Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration at the Havannah.

In Upper Park-st. Liverpool-road, aged 64, Major Kemp.

Aged 40, John Mackinlay, esq. of Merrow, near Guildford, surgeon.

At Northampton, Henry Pywell, esq. solicitor.

At Greenwich, aged 69, Richard Rhodes, esq.

At Sunderland, Capt. Francis Robinson, of South Shields, late "missionary" on behalf of the seamen of several northern ports, in the formation of a union between the seamen and the coal-miners. A coroner's jury returned that he "Died from the effects of throwing himself into the dock while in a state of temporary insanity."

At Boroughbridge, aged 71, Hugh Stott, esq. surgeon.

Sept. 8. At Brighton, aged 76, Harriet, relict of John Kennedy Malleon, esq. formerly of Hackney.

At Dorchester, aged 33, Emily, wife of the Rev. T. R. Maskew.

Aged 68, William Miller, esq. of Lark Hall-grove, Clapham.

At Shrewsbury, aged 87, Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. Woodward, 59th Regt. and afterwards of the Rev. Thomas Stedman, M.A. formerly Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 34, Jane, wife of J. Stringfield, esq. surgeon.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Tennant, esq. of New-sq. Lincoln's-inn, and of Cadoxton, near Neath.

Sept. 9. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 73, Miss Susannah Blisset Ellis.

Aged 93, William Evans, esq. of Stourbridge.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Aug. 30 .	565	319	176	1	1061	560	501	1401
Sept. 6 .	518	303	144	2	967	478	489	1500
„ 13 .	465	359	198	4	1026	535	491	1429
„ 20 .	496	394	206	1	1097	569	528	1527

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, SEPT. 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
38 5	26 1	19 5	25 0	28 9	27 8

PRICE OF HOPS, SEPT. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 12*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 22.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 22.
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....
Veal	2 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	5,270 Calves
Pork	2 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	32,120 Pigs
				862

COAL MARKET, SEPT. 19.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	65	62	30, 01	fr. edy. hy. srs.
27	60	68	58	29, 90	do. do. do. do.
28	57	67	58	, 72	do. do.
29	52	56	53	, 92	do. do. do. rn.
30	52	57	50	30, 09	do. do.
31	57	68	60	, 24	do. do.
S. 1	62	70	61	, 18	do. do. do. do.
2	65	71	63	, 10	rain, do. fair
3	61	69	62	, 14	fair, do.
4	64	69	57	, 10	do. do.
5	55	65	55	, 24	do. do.
6	55	61	55	, 31	do. do.
7	56	60	55	, 44	do. do.
8	54	60	53	, 48	do. do.
9	51	64	51	, 47	do.
10	55	66	54	, 45	foggy, do. do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	54	66	54	30, 45	foggy, fair
12	51	67	55	, 32	do. do.
13	52	67	54	, 37	do. do.
14	54	68	53	, 43	do. do.
15	55	65	55	, 57	do.
16	55	66	55	, 48	do.
17	56	64	53	, 22	do. do.
18	56	64	53	, 16	do. do.
19	56	64	53	, 16	do. do.
20	55	64	52	, 18	do. do. rain
21	55	64	53	, 04	do. do.
22	55	64	54	, 09	do. do.
23	54	63	58	, 11	do. do.
24	58	65	56	, 05	do. do.
25	60	63	48	29, 84	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	215 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$				53 56 pm.	46 49 pm.
29	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$			55 pm.	45 48 pm.
30		96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96	98 $\frac{3}{4}$			262	51 54 pm.	45 48 pm.
1	215 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$				53 50 pm.	45 47 pm.
2	215 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$			48 pm.	47 44 pm.
3	215 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96	99	71 $\frac{1}{2}$		260 $\frac{1}{2}$		47 44 pm.
4	215 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$		260	49 52 pm.	45 48 pm.
5		97	96	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$			45 47 pm.	48 44 pm.
6		97 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	262	52 pm.	45 48 pm.
8	216	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$			52 49 pm.	45 48 pm.
9	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	262	52 49 pm.	45 48 pm.
10	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	262		48 45 pm.
11	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	260		45 48 pm.
12	216 $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$		95 $\frac{3}{4}$		53 50 pm.	45 48 pm.
13			96 $\frac{1}{4}$						45 48 pm.
15			95					48 pm.	44 47 pm.
16			96				262	51 pm.	44 47 pm.
17			96 $\frac{1}{8}$					48 pm.	44 47 pm.
18			96				261 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 pm.	47 44 pm.
19			96 $\frac{1}{8}$				262	48 pm.	44 47 pm.
20			96 $\frac{1}{8}$				262		47 44 pm.
22			96					48 pm.	47 40 pm.
23			96 $\frac{3}{4}$				260	50 47 pm.	43 46 pm.
24			96 $\frac{3}{4}$					46 43 pm.	
25			96 $\frac{3}{4}$					47 pm.	43 46 pm.
26			96				261 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 49 pm.	43 46 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1851.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—The lines cited (Mag. for October, 1851, p. 338) from one of the fly-leaves in MS. No. 695 in the University Library, Cambridge, are (with some not very material variations) to be found in "The most elegant and witty Epigrams of Sir John Harrington, knight," (London, fol. 1633,) book iv. number 9. They are also quoted from Sir John Harrington in Hawkins's edition of Ignoramus, p. 117 n. C. H. COOPER.

MR. URBAN,—I have been told there is a PROCLAMATION OF the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH that all Scriptural paintings in parish churches, such as we frequently discover in clearing away the white-wash, should be destroyed. I suspect that at the same time there may have been an order that all remains of piscinæ should be either destroyed or concealed, as on the discovery of a beautiful piscina a few years ago in Springfield Church, I found it was filled up with bricks of the time of Elizabeth, and not with those of the modern standard sizes. Can any of your correspondents point out where a copy of this proclamation may be found?

J. A. REPTON.

With reference to a passage in the concluding paper of the story of NELL GWYN by Mr. Cunningham, p. 138, ALPHA informs us that BESTWOOD PARK still remains in the possession of the present Duke of St. Alban's as the descendant of Nelly. The present Duke was in Nottinghamshire a short time ago looking over the estate which he has thus inherited.

A CORRESPONDENT directs our attention to the circumstance that the old MONUMENTS formerly in ROMFORD CHURCH have not been put up in the new building. He asks :—What has become of them?

H. D. inquires, who was the originator of INFANT SCHOOLS, and what was the date of their institution? We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. Robert Owen first established a school for infants, or a school to which infants were admitted together with children of more advanced age, at New Lanark. The first school of the kind in London was established in Westminster by Lord Lansdowne and Mr., now Lord Brougham, about 1818. It was under the care of a person who had been a teacher at New Lanark. Mr. Wilderspin, well known in connection with infant education, improved the system and management of these schools, and superintended an infant school in Spitalfields for several years. An account of the origin of these schools may be found in a report of a Committee of the Lords on Education, but we cannot find it at this moment.

Mr. Kite, the parish clerk of Stratford-upon-Avon, has published a Cast from the upper part of the BUST OF SHAKSPERE, from the monument in Stratford-upon-Avon Church, presenting a plain and truthful fac-simile of the Head of the great Poet as represented on his monument.

We are pleased to notice in the Danish papers that on the 6th of October, the King's birthday, his Majesty conferred on HERR J. J. A. WORSAAE, author of the book on the Primæval Antiquities of Denmark, translated into English by Mr. Thoms, the order of Dannebrog.

MR. URBAN,—A MS. in my possession contains the following lines, written in a hand of perhaps the middle of the last century: can you tell me their author?

"In vain with riches do you try
My stedfast breast to move;
I'll ne'er give up my liberty
For any price but Love.

"Riches, indeed, would give me power,
But not a cheerful mind;
Whilst joy and peace attend each hour
Of those whom Love has join'd.

"But should desire of power or state,
My views tow'ards riches carry,
I'd bend at court, in senate prate:
Do any thing but marry.

"Since then not wealth's deceitful show
Can tempt me to this chain,
Try next what generous Love can do:
All other bribes are vain."

Q.

[The lines are certainly in print, although we have not been able to find them. They will bear reprinting, and we have therefore inserted them at length. No doubt some of our correspondents can at once name their author.—ED.]

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Park prints in his edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, i. 354, a valuable and touching LETTER OF THOMAS DUKE OF NORFOLK, executed in 1572, which is said to have been written by the Duke in "a copy of Grafton's abridged Chronicle, 1570," at one time in the possession of "Mr. Lloyd of Buckingham Street, York Buildings." Can you inform me where this book may now be found? Such a letter, presuming it to be genuine, would render the volume of some little value, and I should be much obliged to any one who could point out to me its present owner.

Yours, &c. H. N.

Erratum.—Gent. Mag. for October, 1851, at p. 405, col. 1, line 23, for "Cambridge," read "Oxford."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE ATTEMPT MADE BY THE ENGLISH
GOVERNMENT TO RECTIFY THE CALENDAR, A.D. 1584-5.

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS was the first of our historical writers to point out* that the government of Queen Elizabeth made an unsuccessful attempt, in the year 1584-5, to adopt the changes introduced into the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII. Sir Harris discovered the fact of the attempt, but not the grounds upon which it was abandoned. The subject is a curious and interesting one. It is desirable to ascertain what that influence was which compelled our lion-hearted queen to abandon a once formed intention; who were the men, and what the reasons which were powerful enough to stay the adoption of a mere demonstrable scientific truth for nearly two centuries. Some hitherto undisclosed information upon this subject is contained in a MS. of Anstis's, purchased a few years ago for the British Museum, and we now propose to place it before our readers.

On the 28th Feb. 1582, Pope Gregory XIII. published his authentication of that alteration of the Calendar which goes by his name, and by which the civil year was brought into conformity with the solar year, that is, with the earth's actual position in reference to the great regulator of its seasons. The alteration was one which depended entirely upon the application to the subject of the principles and calculations of mathematical science. The results when thus worked

out were, as far as they went, unquestionable; but the practical object to be accomplished, the rectification of the existing calendar by the omission of a certain number of days, might be arrived at in many various ways. A day, or several days, might be dropped at any stated period, every month, or every quarter, or every year, or every fifty years, until the required number had been got rid of; or, the whole might be dropped at one time. In the new papal calendar all the days were directed to be dropped at once, in the month of October following. The Pope, as a temporal sovereign, had no authority to enforce his new calendar upon any but his own subjects—even if he had such authority over them. But the question, although in principle and calculation altogether one of mathematical science, touched upon ecclesiastical matters in its interference with some of the accustomed days of holding various feasts and festivals of the Church. Upon this ground it was seized hold of by the Pope as if it were altogether an ecclesiastical business. The new calendar was put forth by him as an ecclesiastical superior, and with all the unchristian arrogance which would seem necessarily to appertain to his doings in that character. He exhorted and commanded all kings, princes, and republics, religiously to accept that his calendar, and to take care that it was observed inviolably

* Chronology of History, p. 34.

by all their subjects, declaring that it should not be lawful for any man to infringe or disregard that his command, and that if any one presumed to do so, the indignation of God Almighty, and the blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, would fall upon him.*

The conduct of the English government upon this occasion seems to have been wise and manly. They were not forward to receive the pope's calendar; but, having procured the matter to be investigated and having found the papal calculations to be to a certain extent accurate, they did not pause to consider whence the truth came, or in what manner it was promulgated. They regarded the papal bull simply as putting forth a scientific truth, and prepared to adopt the truth, although not under the authority of the bull. Soon after the bull had come into operation in Roman Catholic countries, Dr. John Dee, whose subsequent reputation as a spirit-seer has made us almost forget that as an astronomer and mathematician he was one of the most eminent of his day, was consulted upon the subject by Sir Francis Walsingham, and was directed by the Queen's authority, and perhaps even by her majesty herself, to make such calculations as would be necessary for the adoption of the new calendar in England. The "Boke," as Dee terms it, which he compiled in consequence was delivered by him to Lord Treasurer Burghley on the 26th February, 1582-3.† It is entitled "A playne discourse and humble advise for our gratious Queen Elizabeth her most excellent Majestie to peruse and consider, as concerning the needful reformation of the vulgar Kalendar for the civile years and daies accompting or verifiyng according to the tyme truely spent." Besides a rhyming dedication to Lord Burghley which has been printed by Mr. Halliwell,‡ the following explanatory lines occur on one of the fly-leaves of this curious volume:—

As Cæsar and Sosigines

The Vulgar Kalendar did make,
So Cæsar's pere, our true Empress,
To Dee this work she did betake.§

Dee's "boke," which still exists and

is one of the curiosities of the Ashmolean collection of MSS. at Oxford,|| agrees in the accuracy of the papal calculations, provided their basis, or *radix* as it was then termed, were accepted. But Dee was anxious to deduce his calculations from another "*radix*." The Gregorian "*radix*" was the time of holding the Council of Nice. With the powerful voice of an œcumenical assembly of the Church that Council had declared what was to be the future chronological basis on which the calculations of Easter, the great centre of the Christian festivals, was to rest. The Church of Rome now amended the calendar on the assumption that all that was done at the Council of Nice was strictly correct. Dee would have gone further back. He desired to ascertain the actual position of the earth in relation to the sun at the birth of Christ, and to rectify the calendar on that basis, and not on that of the assumed accuracy of the Council of Nice. This difference in the starting-point gave a difference of one day. The calendars were one day wrong at the date of the Council of Nice. To make the new papal alteration entirely right, that one day should have been added to the ten it was now proposed to drop, and eleven omitted instead of ten. Still, rather than continue in a condition of non-conformity with the rest of the world upon such a point, Dee advised the reformation of the English calendar in accordance with the papal scheme, "only so as the truth be denounced to the world that it ought to be eleven days; hoping that the truth will draw the Romanists and other parts of Christiandom to take out of their calendar hereafter the same odd day."¶

The grave Lord Treasurer studied the astronomer's lucubrations, although not versed, he says, "in the theoricks to discern the points and minutes." He afterwards conferred with him "at good length thereon," and finally, with commendable prudence, submitted the calculations to three celebrated mathematical scholars of the time—Thomas Digges, son of Leonard

* Mag. Bullar. ii. 489. Luxemb. 1738.

† Dee's Diary, ed. by Halliwell, p. 19.

§ Black's Cat. of Ashmolean MSS.

¶ This is Lord Burghley's account of the matter. See Strype's Annals, ii. 355.

‡ Ibid. p. 19 n.

|| MS. 1789, art. 1.

Digges, a mathematician of Kent, and father of Sir Dudley Digges the statesman and Master of the Rolls; Henry, afterwards Sir Henry, Savile, provost of Eton and editor of Chrysostom; and "Mr. Chambers," whose name is less familiar to us. Their report is printed in the *Biographia Britannica*, but as it is not long, and we can correct some inaccuracies in the former imprint, it will not be deemed improper to print it again. We do so from a copy in the MS. in the British Museum to which we have already alluded.*

"xxv^o Martii, 1582.

"It was agreed by Mr. Digges, Mr. Savell, and Mr. Chambers, that upon their several perusal of the booke written by Mr. Dee, att^a a discourse upon the reformation of the vulgar callendar for the civill year, that they doe allow of his opinions, that where in the late Romaine Callendar reformed there are ten days cutt off to reduce the civill year to the state it was established by the councill of Nice, the better reformation had been, to have cutt off eleven days to have reduced the civill year according to the state the sun was in at the birth of Christ; and so they all accord with Mr. Dee, that such a reformation had been more agreeable to the accompt of Christians, but yet they doe also assent that having regard to the counsell of Nice the substracting of ten days are agreeable to trueth, and therefore to accord the better with all the countries adjacent that have received that reformation of substracting of ten days only, they think it may be assented unto, without any manifest error, having regard to observe certen rules hereafter for omitting sum leape years in sum hundred years.

"Then for substracting of ten days Mr. Dee hath compiled a forme of a callendar beginning at May and ending with August, wherein everie of these four moneths, that is May, June, July, and August, shall have in the end of them sum daies taken away without changing of any feast or holiday moveable or fixed, or without altering of the course of Trinity Term, that is to say, May to consist upon 28 days, taking from that 3 dayes; June to have 29 dayes, taking from that but one day; July to consist upon 28 dayes, taking from that but 3 dayes; August to consist of 28 dayes, taking from that 3 dayes; all which days substracted make ten dayes; in which four moneths no festival day is

changed, but continue upon the accustomed dayes of their moneths.

"And because the Roman Callender hath joined to that a great multitude of rules which only are capable of your skilfull computistes or astronomers, it is thought good to make a short table like an Ephemerides† to continue the certentie of all your feasts moveable depending only upon Easter and agreeing with the [Roman] callendar, which may serve for an hundred or two years, and so easily renewed (if the sins of the world doe not hasten its§ dissolution) as we see every year || almanacks are.

"Whereupon her Majesty may be please[d] upon this report to committ it to consideration of [her] councill whether she will have this Reformation published, which if she will, it were expedient that it were done by proclamacion from her Majesty as thereto advised and allowed by the Archbishops and Bishops, to whose office it hath allways belonged to determine and stablish the causes belonging to ecclesiasticall government."

The report of the mathematicians, although dated on the 25th March, 1582, (i. e. 1583,) was delivered (probably verbally) some days before; for on the 22nd of the same March we find Walsingham addressing Archbishop Grindal upon the subject in urgent terms as follows. This letter has never been published, therefore we shall not hesitate to print it.

"Mr. Secretaries letter to the Arch-Bp. of Cant. tuching the alteration of the Calendar.

"It may please your grace. Uppon the setting furth latelie of a new Calendar in forren parts, called *Calendarium Gregorianum*, for the reformation of the ould received course of the year, wherebie there are now ten days cutt off in the new year, her majestie thinking it meet that the like reformation of the yere should be so received, and have his course in these her majesties realms and dominions, thereby to avoid diverse inconveniences that might otherwise follow, between her own and other princes her neighbours' subjects, by reason of the diversity of computations, hath caused this bearer, Mr. Dee, to set down a new calculation to be here published, to the said intended reformation of the yere, which my Lord Treasurer being directed by her majestie to [refer] to the consideration of Mr. Digges and two or three other very skilfull in the

* Addit. MS. 14,291, fo. 174.

† as, in MS. ‡ *Ephemeridoes*, in MS. § &, in MS. || yearly, in MS.

mathematicks, his Lordship hath returned answer that the said calculation is well lyked of as grounded upon good knowledge and probable reasons. Now, for that things of this nature ought in course to be referred to the considerations of the Archbishops and Bishops of the church, my lords of the councell doe therefore think meet that your grace, calling unto you such bishops as are about London, as the Bishops of London and Salisbury, and him of Lincoln if he be not departed, should consider of the said new calendar, and thereupon return your opinion what you think of the same, and whether it be meet to be passed as it is set down, which it may please you to doe with all convenient speed, for that it is meant the said callendar shall be published by proclamation before the first of May next; and so I humbly take my leave of your grace. Att Richmond, the 18th of March, 1582.

"Your graces to command,

"FRA. WALSYNGHAM."

The bishops, whom the poor harassed archbishop Grindal, just on the eve of his contemplated resignation of the archiepiscopate, was directed to consult, were Aylmer Bishop of London, and Piers Bishop of Salisbury, whilst "he of Lincoln" was Thomas Cooper the defender of the church against Martin Marprelate.

Up to this time, it is evident that everything had gone on pretty smoothly. Probably the draft was already prepared of the proclamation for the publication of the new calendar, alluded to at the close of Walsingham's letter. But church-work is slow work always. An answer did not come immediately. The impetuous Queen, in no good humour with her Archbishop of Canterbury, became annoyed at the delay, and at the end of eleven days, no long time one would think, for the due investigation of calculations which affected the universe, Walsingham again addressed his grace of Canterbury as follows.

"It may please your grace to understand that whereas I did of late send to you a reformation of the ould almanack set down by Mr. Dee and certain other learned in the mathematicks, which her majesty's pleasure was, should be considered of by yourself, and such other of the bishops as might be then about London before yt were published, her ma-

jesty doth now find some fault that [she] doth yet hear nothing of the reports thereof that she looked to have received from your grace. Whereas you shall doe well [if] that there be nothing don yet in the matter to call the said bishops presence unto you, and to consider of the said callendar with the assistance of Mr. Dee and such others as have been employed in the setting down of the same; to the end you may thereupon deliver your opinion thereof according to her majesty's expectance, wherein you are to use the more speed so that the said kallendar is meant to be published by the first of May next. And so I committ your grace to God. At Richmond, the xxix. of Marche, 1583.*

"Your graces to commande,

"FRA. WALSYNGHAM.

"To my L. Gr. the calender, &c.

"29 March, 1783."†

Thus urged, the archbishop, assisted by his brethren of London and Salisbury, and by bishop Young of Rochester (not Cooper of Lincoln), and having procured also the opinion of "some godly learned in the mathematicalls," forwarded various papers to Mr. Secretary Walsingham, with the following letter.

"Archbishop Gryndall's letter concerning a reformation of the callendar.

"After our hearty commendations unto your honour, may it please you to understand, that upon receipt of your letters in her Majesty's name, and the view of Mr. Dee's resolutions touchinge the admitting of the callender of Pope Gregorie, we have upon good conference and deliberation thought good to signifie unto your honor our opynion in that behalfe; namely, that we love not to deale with or in anye wise to admitt it, before mature and deliberate consultation had, nott only with our principall assemblie of the clergie and convocation of this realme, but also with other reformed Churches which profess the same religion that we doe, without whose consent if we should herein proceed we should offer juste occasion of schisme, and so by allowinge, though not openly yet indirectly, the Pope's dewyse and the [Tridentine] counsayle, [cause] some to swerve from all other Churches of our profession, *illis inconsultis*, which in conscience and respect of our profession we cannot yelde to doe, as by certen reasons for this short time by us collected and here inclosed her Majesty and your honour may understande, wherewith you shall

* 1584 in MS.

† 1783 in MS.

also receive the judgment of some godly learned in the mathematicalls. Thus we take our leave, prayenge God to blesse your honour with his heavenly favour to the benefitte of his Churche and the promotinge of his gospell and eternall glory. From Lambeth this iijijth of Aprill, 1583.

"Y^{rs} in Christ.

"E. CANT.

"JOHN LOND.

"JOHN SARUM.

"JOHN ROFFENS."

The archbishop and bishops, it will be seen, at once set themselves in deadly array against the proposed alteration. They will have nothing to do with it. They claim a right for convocation to be consulted in the matter, and they bring forth also a ground of objection in reference to foreign Protestant churches, which ought to prove to our High Church brethren, that their present estimate of the validity of the orders of those foreign churches does not quite accord with that entertained by the Elizabethan bishops. But the principal objections of the bishops appear more clearly in the "certain reasons by them collected," which are contained in three explanatory papers, copies of which are preserved in the Anstis MS. These papers are pervaded from first to last by a most sturdy spirit of opposition to Rome and all its belongings. The Pope, it should be remembered, was then held to be really and in truth the capital enemy of our nation and our faith; he was the insolent excommunicator of our Queen, and was believed to be the foretold Antichrist, the deadly adversary of all light and truth. The bishops thought it foul scorn to receive anything from such hands. In the judgment of reason it would have been better if the churchmen had followed the moderation of the statesmen; if they had shewn less of their customary professional spirit; if they had thought more about the truth and not quite so much about the Pope; but still one cannot help admiring even a misdirected opposition which was founded upon such obvious patriotism, and was excited by the unquestioned insolence of the recent papal bull.

The papers in which the episcopal reasons are embodied probably proceeded one from each of the three bishops; the archbishop's blindness

and infirmities almost precluding him from taking his share in the preparation of such documents. One of these papers is in Latin, the others in English. Not having room for them all at present, we shall print the two English ones, that in Latin not differing materially from the others. To the two episcopal papers we shall add the one which contains the judgment of the unnamed "godly learned in the mathematicalls."

The objections stated by the prelates are divisible into three classes. They are professional, political, and religious. Under the first class falls their adoption of the Pope's view of the calendar as a subject of ecclesiastical regulation. They think it to be a matter "ecclesiastical or mixed, because it toucheth festival days, and so the service of the Church." They contend that as the old calendar came from the Nicene Council neither the Pope nor Mr. Secretary Walsingham ought to alter it without the authority of another similar body; adding further, that (as we suppose) even after a general council if the new calendar were to be established in England it must be done by convocation. For the further consolation of the Secretary of State, they suggest to him that over and above a general council and a convocation there is another body that ought to have a voice in the matter—the parliament—without whose consent an alteration could not be made in the calendar in the Prayer Book.

The arguments which touch upon public policy are comparatively slight, and principally relate to the confusion which would result from the partial adoption of a new rule, inasmuch as many persons besides English people would not accept it. They further insist upon the scandal which it would be in the sight of the world, for Englishmen, and especially for the English clergy, to obey the Pope, and that it would be said, if we did so, that we feared his threatened excommunication.

The religious arguments are by far the most curious. They are principally these.

1. That, inasmuch as all the reformed churches hold the Pope to be Antichrist, we may not (under the authority of 2 Cor. vi.) receive anything from him.

2. That to establish the alteration in this country would breed a schism between our Church and the foreign reformed churches, similar to that between the East and West about the Passover, &c.

3. That the matter was of no great importance, because the latter day approaching there could not be much greater change in the course of the year than existed already, wherefore the Pope might very well have spared his labour.

The principal additional argument of the godly learned in the mathematics is one which, although of little weight in itself, is peculiar in this respect, that it is the only one in which the question of the accuracy or inaccuracy of the papal alteration is at all regarded. It is this, that the Pope did not make the alteration out of any desire after the truth, or he would not have omitted the one day which was wrong at the time of the Nicene Council.

This brief notice of the contents of these papers ought not to prevent any one from reading them entire, as they are really very curious. The first paper we shall print runs as follows:—

“Reasons touching the Pope’s Calendar.

“1. First, it is to be considered whether the altering of our usual callendar be a matter meer civil or ecclesiasticall or mixte; if it be meer civil then it belongeth not to us to deale in it, but if it be meer ecclesiasticall or mixte, as we think it is indeed, because it toucheth festival days, and so the service of the church, then our opinions are as followeth;—

“2. Seeing the old callendar which is in use came from the Nicene counsell, as they say in their preface, therefore it is convenient that if it be changed, it be done by like authority of a general and [œcumenical] counsell, gathered together in all the churches in Europe, which the Trydentyne counsell was not, because the greater part of the Churches being reformed were excluded and yielded no consent unto the matter.

“3. If it should be established here in England, it must be done (being a matter concerning the first table) by a synod provincially assembled in convocation, otherwise a few of the bishops, namely three or four dealing in it, should prejudice all the rest being absent.

“4. Item, if it should be established here by a synod without the consent of

other Churches reformed it would breed a schisme as was betwixt the east and west Churches about the passover, sweet bread, &c.

“5. Item, our opinion is that it cannot be altered here in Englande by the cutting of of days from certen months, but the book of common prayer established by acte of parliament must* be altered, which is against the statute.

“6. Item, seeing all the reformed Churches in Europe for the most part doe hold affirme and preach that the Bishop of Rome is Antichrist, therefore we may not communicate with him in any thing as received from him, according to the Apostle, 2 Co. 6. What society can be betwixt Christ and Bellial? which (Ecumenius and others doe interpret Antichrist.

“7. Item, if the west Church about the matter of the passover did condemn the Churches of Asia, because they would have nothing common with the Jews, therefore we ought not to communicate with the Church of Rome in this pointe, because it is now known to be the Church of Antichrist.

“8. Item, if it be objected that we communicate with them now in some sort of prayers, ceremonies, festivals, and fasting days, &c. we aunswere that these things which we retain came from the Church before it was corrupted, and especially before the Roman Church was by experience found to be according to the Scriptures the seat of Antichrist.

“9. Item, we think that concerning civil traffik and contracts there should grow no more confusion by divers computations of countrys than doth already by the computation of the year of the Lord from the beginning of January in other places and from our Lady Day in England.

“10. Item, we think that it will be scandalous and offensive to all the world to yeald herein to the Pope, for it will be thought that we of the Clergie will be as ready to yeald unto them in other things.

“11. Item, because the Pope in his preface doth use these words, ‘præcimus,’ ‘mandamus,’ ‘under payne of excommunication,’ if we should admitt it, we should seem to fear his excommunication who hath most presumptuously excommunicated the Queen, and so confirme the Papists and offend the weak brethren.

“12. Item, if it were to be done for policie it had been more convenient to have done it before the coming forth of his bull or long after, and not in the heat of his edict, for so it will be taken to come from him, because the ground of it came

* must *not*, in MS.

from him, what pretence soever he made to the contrary.

"13. Item, the matter being of no great importance or necessity (as we thinke), especially because that the latter day approaching, as by all conjectures in the opinion of many godly learned wryters and divines, it is to be presumed there cannot happen or grow anye much greater alteration in the order and course of the year than is already, we doe think that the Pope might very well have spared his labour in this matter, as the Church hath done from Christ's time hitherto.

"14. Item, we think it to be not of necessity, because both our religion in all points and our policy may stand without observing the old usages before.

"If the Prince of Aurenge and other magistrates of the Low Country have received it, we are not to be carryed by their example, because they have admitted the publick exercise of antichristian religion, by grauntinge the masse in diverse churches, and they are driven to yeald some things for the better quieting that state, as the exercise of masse aforesaid. They have turbatam rempublicam, which God be praised we have not, having not hitherto received any thing sent by that Church.

"To receive decrees from the Trydentine Counsell, being condemned by all the reformed Churches, as not lawfull counsell, and so many protestations being made by all the reformed Churches against it, is but *tacito consensu prodere causam nostram et religionis et illi concilio adbere*.

"Irenius held that Victor the Bishop of Rome did evill to * compell the East Church to follow them of the West in a thing that Churches may differ in, as in all ceremonies, and specially of the Lent fast, without any danger of"†

The other episcopal paper which we propose to print stands as follows:—

"Certen reasons alleged to shewe why that, though it be a thing indifferent to alter the kalendar according to that which is called *Kalendarium Gregorianum*, yet it is not expedient.

"1. First, it is likely to ingendre a new schisme at home among us, where there are so many that mylike of things allreadie established being of smaller importance.

"2. It would breed great offence abroad in other reformed Churches which have not as yet received it, but written against

it, as it appeareth in some of their bookes: alleging that the Bishop of Rome hath altered it only in respect of religion, as it is manifest in the preface of the said kalendar.

"We should seeme to some, not duly considering the cause of the alteration, nor well staid in religion, that we doe it for fear of the Pope's curse and excommunication, because he doth command it under payne of excommunication to be observed by all men.

"To prove that it is not necessary in respect of policy these reasons are used:—

"1. First, we differ from all other countrees one whole quarter in accompt of the yere without any inconvenience: we may by the like reason differ from them in accompt of days.

"2. Notwithstanding the kalendar were so reformed, yet should we differ in accompt of days from all other countrees and churches not receiving the said kalendar, which would breed a great confusion and doubtfulness in reconing.

"3. A kalendar in columnes may be drawn where the days of the newe moneth may so answer the days of the old, that any man may perceave at the first viewe what day it is, both by the one and by the other, which may serve for trafficke with foreign countreys as well as if the kalendar were altered.

"4. Mutations and alterations in commonwelthes are not to be allowed (as diverse learned and wise authors do write), unless necessitee inforce thereunto, but there is no such necessitee in alteration of the kalendar, no not in respect of traffique. For it is affirmed that diverse marchants of best experience inhabiting within the citee of London do think and offer to prove, that they may use their trafficke as well without that alteration as with it.

"And that it is inconvenient in policie to receive the said kalendar these reasons following seem to prove:

"1. The alteration will ease but a few, viz.—such as have traffick with foreyn nations; but to the rest of the realm it will be troublesome. For the old rules of the compound manuel of the Golden number, of the epact and cycle of the sonne, &c., whereby generally the people of this realme doe find out the course of the year, the change of the moon, and consequently the tides and the Dominical letter, &c. (which hitherto have served them) will be wholly out of use, and hardly shall they

* the, in MS.

learn new, which peradventure also will be more uncertain.

"2. As this alteration will only ease such as traffik, so will it not ease them all, nor the most part, but unto many will bring as great trouble as it will be unto others if it be not altered, viz. To such as have occasion to traffik with the north and north-east parts (who have not received this alteration), for that with them they must be driven to use the old kalendar still.

"3. The best way, therefore, and sufficient for all needful purposes, seemeth to be this, viz. To suffer the old to stand in common use, and to add the new in some almanack, in diverse columns, with every day answerable to the old, as is aforesaid.*

"The opinion of some godlie learned mathematicians.

"In this reformation we cannot allege a desire of the trueth, for that the Bishop of Rome, whome we shall follow in it, had no respect to the trueth at [all], for by that one odd day, which grew in 300 years from Christ till the councell, it may fall out that our Easters will square as much as bye these [new rules], although not so oft; moreover, the reformer himself, Lilius, confesseth, as indeed he needs must, that by his cycle of Epacts it will come some time to pass that Easter day shall fall after the 21st of the moon, which is most absurd, for that then it shall not fall upon the next Sunday after the full moon, which is [clean] against the Nicene councell.

"If the celebrating of Easter and Christmas move us, for Easter we may reform it without this great alteration of the whole calendar, so that our Easter, as this year it hath, so ever shall hereafter, agree with the Nicene councell without this taking away of ten days; for Christmas the thing is more indifferent, as being a thing uncertain when it should be.

"As we now differ from our neighbours' account in the moneth, so we ever did in the account of our year, and yet we never thought of changing, although this difference in year was much greater than the other, in which we differ not from so many.

"It wear good to see the Bishop of Rome's book before we procede to any alteration.

"It wear good that we applied ourselves somewhat hearin to the reformed churches.

"For traffick with forren countries a calendar in columnes may be drawn, whereat the days of the new moneth may

answer to the days of the old, that any man perceave at the first view what day it is, both by the new moneth and the old.

"The councell of Nice, although they saw the ods of one day in their time, yet they toke no order farther then might serve to sever them from the Jews and Quartadecimani.

"The same reason as move[d] the Nicene councell to differ from the Jewes and Quartadecimani may move us to differ from the Bishop of Rome.

"By subducting ten days one or more Sundays after Trinity must be omitted, which will breed confusion in the manner of prayers.

"The thing which indeed moved the Bishop of Rome to this alteration, was the manner of his Popish service, as the reformers themselves do testify.†

What effect such reasons produced upon Elizabeth, and her advisers, we have not discovered. They would be weighed not in proportion to their wisdom but to the power of the objectors, and Elizabeth's government seems to have under-estimated that power. In a few months Grindal rested from his labours, leaving the work of calendar-making to a successor who was little likely to bate one jot of ecclesiastical power. What communication Elizabeth's government had with Whitgift upon the subject does not appear. Grindal's suggestion of a general council Walsingham no doubt declined. Even to consult the convocation upon such a point was advice not likely to be adopted by him. He preferred an attempt upon the last of the three deliberative bodies suggested by Grindal, and had he succeeded in parliament would probably have rested under the shadow of its supposed omnipotence. Parliament met in 1584, and on the 16th March, 1584-5, a bill was brought into the House of Lords, and read a first time, entitled, "An Act giving Her Majesty authority to alter and new make a Calendar according to the Calendar used in other countries." An imperfect entry on the Journals records that this bill was read a second time on the 18th of the same March. From whom opposition to it came, or what was the immediate effect of the opposition, does not appear, but from that time the bill disappears. There is no further

* Addit. MS. 14,291, fo. 172.

† Ibid. 14,921, fo. 174.

entry about it, or notice of it upon the Journals. When the papers of the House of Lords are duly arranged in their new place of deposit probably the abandoned bill may yet be found, with some explanatory indorsement.

This opposition stayed a great public reform for no less a period than 170 years. Many intermediate attempts were made to rouse attention to the subject, and whenever that was the case the labours of Dee were honourably referred to. Incalculable was the amount of confusion and mistake which resulted from the long delay; and even at last, in 1751, when the theological prejudice had probably died out, Lord Chesterfield, who proposed and carried the alteration, had to combat an amount of ignorant opposition, in all classes of society, which is almost inconceivable. His fellow ministers would have had him let what they called "well" alone,

and a rabble followed him through the streets, after the bill was passed, hooting and exclaiming "Give us back our eleven days!" The result is humiliating, and yet encouraging. If the Pope had put forth the alteration in any other way than that which suited the character of his ecclesiastical despotism, it would probably have been adopted at once. But in spite of all the prejudice with which his insolence surrounded the question, we see in this narrative an example of that great fact which history so clearly teaches; the absolute certainty of the ultimate triumph of truth. Its entrance may be opposed by prejudice, it may be driven out by power, its return may be barred by mountains upon mountains of ignorance, bigotry, and falsehood;—it matters not. Be faithful, you who uphold its cause; succeed it must!

THE YORKSHIRE REBELLION IN 1489.

THE historical accounts of the domestic affairs of the kingdom during the third and fourth years of the reign of King Henry VII. are extremely imperfect. Even the insurrection of the commons of Yorkshire in the spring of 1489, in which the Earl of Northumberland was slain, is commemorated by our early annalists in a brief and meagre narrative which affords but little explanation. We propose to glean from the York archives such additional facts as are illustrative of the origin and progress of that very important incident.

By the second parliament of this reign, which commenced its sittings at Westminster on the 9th of November 1487,* a subsidy of two-fifteenths and two-tenths was granted to the King, to be paid by equal instalments on the 24th of June and the 10th of November in the following year. This was the first tax that had been imposed since Henry's accession, and (as Lord Bacon observes) "it bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter."

As the time approached when the

first half of the subsidy would become due, the King sent the following privy seal to York:

"By the Kyng.—Trusty and welbelovyd we grete you wele, not doubtyng but that your wysdoms can remembre and wele conside that the use and entreteigning of sad rule and good governaunce in every cite and towne first and principally pleaseth God, and establissheth perfite rest and tranquillitie, norissheth and encreaseth love, causeth plentie and habundance, and lawes to have thare due courses, justice to be indifferentlie ministred and executed, the universall weale alwey enhauncyng and flowryng by thies behalves, and by the contrary use and way ensewen commotions, strifes, debates, povertie, and miserie, and many othre inconveniencies; the peril and daunger whereof must of reason be arrected and layed to the charge of those persones having rule and auctoritie whare any mysgovernaunces be haunted, if by thare omissions and negligences th' offendours be suffred to renne in boldnesse unpunyshe: and forasmuch as we have and bere as good mynde and large affection to all our true subjettes, and be desirous of the comon wele of this our realme, as ever did eny our noble pre-

* On the 16th of the preceding month Alderman Nicholas Lancaster and Alderman John Gilliot were elected knights of the parliament for the city of York.

decessours, God be our judge, therefor we write unto you at this tyme, desiring and straitly commaunding you to endeavour you from hensforth, by your best wisdomes and diligences, to see that gude rule and substancial guydinges be firmelie had and effectually folowed in all places within your jurisdiction, havng full gude and wise awaite contynuelly, that if eny vagabundes, riotours, or ungudelic disposed personnes, resiaunt or repairing amonges you, presume or tak upon them to make any embraciaries, affrayes, or debates, by colour or boldnesse, or lyveries, or otherwise, or to sowe any sedeciousse langage, arreise any rumours, or forge or contrive newes or tidings of us, or eny estates of this our land, or of other withoute the same, to abuse and blynde our innocent subyettes, provoking or endusing theym to renne or falle into rebellion and desobeisance, in subversion of all gude rule and pollicie, ye than fail not to attach and committe to sure warde, without baile or delyverance, all tho that ye shall fynde giltie or suspect in the premisses, and to certifie us thare names, with the specialtie of thare offences, to th'entent that we may gyffe you for your gude acquittall our speciall thankes, and shewe therapon our further pleasour for thare due and lawfull punytion; latting you wite that if it cam to our eires and perfite knowlege, that if ye suffre such misrulerd people using eny unfitting langage, or reising any rumours, or offending in any poyntes above rehersed, to escape you unpunysshed, contrarie to your dutie both anenest God and us, we shall so sharpelie lay it to your blame and charge, with punysshement according, as shalbe to the feirfull president and grevuse example of all other our subyettes and officers disobeissant to execute our like and special commaundmentes, which things therefore we advise you to call and take to herte accordinglie.

"Yeven under our signet, at our castell of Wyndesore, the iij day of Juyn.

"To our trusty and welbeloved the mair and shireffes of our cite of Yorke."

This royal missive was produced to the city council at a meeting held on the 17th of June. The council ordered that "for certain considerations, it should be read shortly before the searchers," that its contents might be made known to the several trades and crafts of the city. The object of the letter, although it contained no direct allusion to the subsidy, could not be mistaken. The King's admonitions and threats were plainly meant to convey to the citizens his determina-

tion that the tax should be duly paid. That this was the construction put upon the King's language by the parties to whom it was addressed, is shown by the result of their further deliberations upon it. A few days afterwards they dispatched the following letters to the archbishop and the recorder:—

"To the most reverent fader in God the Archebissshop of York, primate of England.

"Most reverend fadder in God, and our most especial and singular gude Lorde, we in our most humblie wise recommend us unto your gude lordship, thankng the same in as hertile wise as to us may be possible, for the manyfold benefites which ye have shewed at large unto us and to this your pore cite at all tymes herebefore, for the which we with our bodies and goodes shalbe redy at all tymes to do your pleasour and service at the uttermost of our powers, with our daylie prayers to God for the contynuance of your most prosperous state. Sir, pleas it your gude lordship to have knowlege that considering the nyghnes of the tyme of payment of the oon halfendell of the tax late graunted to our sovereign lorde the King, with the fervent desire the which we have to pleas his grace according to our natural dewtes, notwithstanding the greit povertie, ruynes, and deciae of this said cite, whereby we have ben the rather induced to mak effectual levy of the said tax, and therfor also hath put it in real suretie to be had when the case shall require of the oon partie, and on the other partie calling to mynde the common opynion of men here, supposing that our said sovereign lorde of his greit benignitie wol remit and fully pardon us and other of this north parties the same tax, with that also that we be credable enformed, that in the cuntries about us here as yit no levy is maid of the same, we have sent up the berer herof to John Vavesour, the Kinges serjant at the lawe, our recorder, for the execution of certain thinges conseryng the publike wele of this your cite, among whom we have desired hym of the considerations above written to be mean to the Kinges grace, or som of his most noble counsell, that we may have perfite knowlege of the pleasour of his said grace in the premisses, whether disposed to have redy payment of the said tax, or to have it kept in our handes, to his pleasour forther understood in that behalf, or if it shall so content his highnes, which God graunt, nowe to pardon the same, which we trust his grace wolbe inclined as son to do unto us, in consideration of the said povertie,

ruyne, and decae, as unto eny other his sugettes in these parties : wherefor we in our most humble wise besecbeth your gude lordship, not onelie by your most honorable lettres, to be direct to the Kinges grace, or som of his most noble counsell, votsave to labour for th'effectuall accomplissment of our said desire, bot as well to shewe unto the said berer your best advise in that behalf for the comforth and suretie of us in the same ; wherby as herbefore ye have don in gret thinges, ye shall surelie fasten us and the pore inhabitants here to your contynuall service, with our prayers to God during our lyes by the grace of the same ; who preserve your most reverend fadder in God, and our most especial and singular gude lorde, in felicitie, with encrease of goode fortunes long to endour to his pleasour.

“Written at your cite of York the xxiii. day of Juyn.

“Your most humble beidmen and servantes, at thare pore power, the maior, shireffes, and aldermen, of your cite of Yorke.”

—
“To the right worshopful Sir John Vavesour, oon of the Kinges servantes at the lawe, and recorder of the cite of York.

“Right worshopful Sir, we recomend us unto you, desyring you to call unto your remembrance howe we before this hath writen unto you, showing the gret decae, ruyne, and povertie of the cite of York, and the Kinges sugettes within the same, we doubt not bot ye understand the same, ne man better ; wherefor the cause of this our writing to you at this tyme is this : we prepare us in gadering of the Kinges tax, by the comaundement of his collectors, more largelie and hastelie than the cuntre doeth, for the which this hole commonaltie, and the Kinges sugettes aforesaid, marvels much we so deill, saing they trust, remembring thare greit povertie, the King of his most benevolent grace wold be as gude and gracious lorde unto tham and to us as to eny other place within this realme ; for which cause, and for all our weales, we hertilie desire and pray you to be gude mean for us all unto the said Kinges grace, so that we myght understand his gracious mynde, for we ben as fereful for his greit displeasour as eny other his sugettes within this his realme : wherfor, mastre recorder, howe we shalbe demeaned in the premisses we hertilie desire and pray you of your most best and faithfull advise and counsell ; and that to this berer, in thinges that he shall shew unto you upon our behalve, to giff credence : and for your curtas lettre, the

which ye of late did send us, in the which we understand by your greit diligence and labour it hath taken and good speid, for which and other your greit and effectual labour in this behalf, by the grace of God, at your next comyng home, to deserve it at your pleasour, who preserve you. In haste from Yorke the xxij. day of Juyn.

“By the maior, shireffes, aldermen, and the hole counsell of the cite of Yorke.”

From the tenor of these letters it is obvious that the citizens of York entertained no idea of being disobedient to the law. They had already made “an effectual levy of the tax,” and were prepared to pay their proportion at the time appointed. But they had discovered that the people of the country around them had refused to make any levy, marvelling at the readiness of the citizens to submit to the obnoxious impost, and affecting to be fully persuaded that the King would consider their poverty and relieve them from this grievous burden. Should the expectation of their neighbours prove well founded, the citizens might reasonably look for the same indulgence to be extended to themselves, and hence their desire to obtain, through the archbishop, “a perfect knowledge of the royal pleasure.”

Several months passed and no communication relating to the tax was received at York. That the York council had in the interval made a further effort to propitiate the King, appears from the following letter of the Lord Treasurer :—

“To the right worshopful the Maier and his brethren aldermen of the cite of York.

“Right Wirshopful, I recommend me unto you : and like it you to wit I have receyved your letters, and also herd the credence shewid unto me on your hehalve by my friende Vavesour, your recorder. And whereas at this tyme the Kinges grace is content and paid by you of that one half of the xv^{me} for the cite of York, except xxx^{li} wherof ye desire to have allowance. As therunto it hath not bene accustomyd that eny allowance shuld be had therof unto the ful payment of the hole xv^{me}, and ye nede not to mystrust the Kinges highnes therin, for he is your gracious severegn lorde unto you, and so hath ben sith the begynnyng of his noble reign ; and thof there be eny service that I can do for you, and the well of the said

cite, I wold be right glad after my litell power to do it: that knoweth God, who preserve you. At Westmynstre the xiiij. day of Octobre.

“Your,
“DYNHAM.”*

The Lord Treasurer's letter would convince the corporation that they had no prospect of escaping the full payment of the tax, although it might allow them to hope that some remission would be ultimately conceded; and this hope would probably be encouraged by their receiving, shortly afterwards, the King's commands to appoint one of their body to attend a meeting of the privy council, which was to be held at Westminster, on the tenth of the ensuing month, the very day fixed by the act of parliament for the payment of the second moiety of the subsidy. They deputed alderman Sir Richard Yorke “to ride up to this great and honourable council, according to the intent of the King's letters missive;”† but he returned without bringing any satisfactory intelligence on the subject of the tax. The only result of his journey that is put upon record, affords an instance of the sovereign's clemency. On the 4th of December, Sir Richard Yorke reported to the

corporation that he had obtained the royal pardon for one Thomas Sturgeon, who had been imprisoned several months in the kideote of York for seditious language.‡

On the last day of the year 1488 the corporation of York, assembled in obedience to the King's writ to elect two citizens to represent them in the parliament which was to be held at Westminster, on the thirteenth of January; and their choice fell upon the two aldermen who had recently received the honour of knighthood, Sir Richard Yorke and Sir William Todd. At this meeting it was also determined to send letters to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Privy Seal, “for the abatement of the tax;” from which it appears that the whole of the amount was not at that time actually paid.

Whatever may have been the extent of popular dissatisfaction, no interruption of the public tranquillity had as yet occurred: but the new year had scarcely commenced when we find indications of restlessness and insubordination even among the usually quiet and well-conducted citizens of York. A short time previous to the day§ appointed for the annual election

* John Lord Dynham, K.G. Lord Treasurer of England during great part of this reign. He had stood high in the favour of King Edward IV. and preserved his political importance on the accession of Henry VII.—(Testam. Vetusta, p. 496.)

† As this was a special service Sir Richard Yorke was to have the extraordinary allowance of 7s. per diem for his costs and charges during the time he should attend upon the council.

‡ The following privy seal, addressed to the mayor and sheriffs of York, states the charge against Sturgeon, and shows the arbitrary and cruel manner in which offences of this nature were dealt with. It is worthy of note that the phrase “our majesty royal,” occurs in this letter, which furnishes perhaps one of the earliest examples in England of the use of the word “majesty” as a title of sovereignty.

“By the King.

“Trusty and wellbeloved, we greet you well; and forsomuch as we be credibly informed that Thomas Sturgeon and William Willemot, of that our city of York, have uttered of their great untruth and contrary to their natural duties of allegiance, certain seditious and opprobrious language against our majesty royal, for the which we may not suffer them to pass unpunished; therefore we will and in the straitest way command you, considering that ye be our lieutenant there, that upon the next market day after the receipt of these our letters, ye do one of them to be set upon the pillory for a certain season, and both his ears to be cut off, and afterward to be committed to prison, there to remain without bail [or] mainprize till ye understand our further pleasure in that behalf; and that on the second market day ye do like execution to the other his fellow, in evident knowledge of their grievous offences, and to the fearful example of others, that will enforce them semblably to behave them hereafter: not leaving this our special commandment undone, as ye will avoid our high displeasure, and answer therefore unto us at your uttermost peril: Given under our signet at our castle of Windsor the last day of May.”

§ St. Blaize's day, February 3rd.

of Mayor, the retiring Lord Mayor, being privately warned that certain unruly spirits intend to disturb the peace of the city on that occasion, adopted special precautions for the preservation of order. He gave directions that the great gates of the city should be closed during the time of the election, and he published a proclamation prohibiting "every person, whether stranger or franchised man, from going defensibly arrayed within the city upon that day, and requiring every stranger to leave his weapon at his inn, and not to interfere in the election, and every franchised man to go to the Guildhall in peaceable wise without harness or defensible array."

On the day of election, when the whole body corporate were assembled in the Guildhall, the commons brought forward a statement of grievances. Angry discussions and feelings were excited, and the proceedings were conducted in a turbulent and unbecoming manner. A fortnight afterwards,* the corporation being again assembled in the Guildhall, the commons presented a petition to the council, embodying their grievances, and the council determined that on the coming home of the Earl of Northumberland a deputation should ride to his lordship, "showing him the minds of the commonalty, to the intent that if privily any misreport were made to him, he might be ascertained of the truth." In the early part of March, Sir Richard Yorke and Sir William Todd had returned from their attendance in parliament, having had personal communication with the King respecting the conduct of the citizens during their absence. They were present at a meeting of the city council on the fifth of March, when "by force of the credence given unto them by the King, as touching his noble mind and his letters lately directed to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, they showed that it was the King's mind to have due examination made of the demeanance had at the election of mayor, and that the offenders should be punished according to his laws." The council met again on the following day and resolved, as the Earl of Northumberland was then in York-

shire, that four of their body, with the common clerk, and one of the chamberlains, should ride to his lordship, "to show him the petition presented by the commons on Saint Julian's day, and other matters concerning the public weal of the city and the rule and guiding of the late election of mayor." The Earl of Northumberland viewed the transactions at York in so serious a light, that he thought it necessary to depute three members of his own council, viz. Sir William Eure, Sir Gervase Clifton, and Sir John Pickering, to proceed to the city to confer with the corporation. At the conference, which took place on the 19th of March, Sir Richard Yorke and his colleague repeated the intimation given to them by the King, "that he would in no wise allow to go unpunished the unkindly dealings of the commonalty at the election of mayor;" and added that, "for the correction of the same, the King intended to issue a commission of inquiry, directed to the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Northumberland, and others, to the intent that his highness might be ascertained thereupon." The threat of a commission of inquiry, which the corporation held in great horror, stimulated them to complete the collection of the tax. Towards the close of the month of March they were informed by the recorder that he had made an arrangement with Thomas Wandesford, one of the King's collectors, for paying over "the money he had in his hands of the second half tax."

The inhabitants of the country lying north of York did not take the same course. They persisted in refusing to submit to the payment of the odious impost, and their resistance at length broke out into open insubordination and violence. We have no account of any actual disturbance in the North Riding previous to the rising of the populace on the 28th of April, in which the Earl of Northumberland was assaulted and slain; but it appears that the unfortunate earl himself was not taken wholly by surprise. On the Saturday preceding† he was at Seamer near Scarborough, (one of the numerous places in Yorkshire of which the Percies were then lords), and

* February 16th, St. Julian's day.

† April 24th.

from thence he wrote a letter to his relative Sir Robert Plumpton, steward of Knaresborough Forest, charging him, that "with such a company, and as many as he could bring with ease, and such as he could trust, having bows and arrows, and privy harness, he would go with Sir William Gascoigne (the earl's nephew), so that they should be with him on Monday next coming, at night, in the town of Thirsk.*" The injunction of the earl, that his friends should enter Thirsk in the night time, may be regarded as indicative of his fear that the turbulent spirit which prevailed would be inflamed by any open display of warlike preparation; and this timidity, which was shared by all about him, doubtless contributed to produce the fatal catastrophe that followed,

Barons, knights, squires, one and all,
Turned their backs, and let their master fall;
Alas! his gold, his fee, his annual rent,
On such a sort was ill bestowed and spent.†

Intelligence of this lamentable event was brought to York on the day on which it happened. On Wednesday, the 28th of April, the corporation were suddenly called together to hear the report of one Thomas Fisher, a tailor, coming, as he said, "in all goodly haste from Thirsk, and shewing that an affray was made this same day in a place beside Thirsk, and there and then my lord of Northumberland was taken and hurt by certain commons of the country thereabouts." An order was immediately given that, "for the surety of the city, proclamation should be made for the King in divers parts within the same." On the following day the council assembled, and the lord mayor, assuming in this emergency a high tone of authority as the King's lieutenant, "commanded every alderman and other member of the council that none of them should depart out of the city until the King's mind were further understood, and as they would answer to the King at their peril and the imprisonment of their bodies."

The council then proceeded to deliberate upon the steps proper to be taken "for the surety, tuition, and

keeping of the King's city." They determined that "incontinently three sharp men should ride in three parties into the countries about the city to understand the demeanance of the commons, and in all goodly haste to certify the mayor and the council, to the intent that the King's highness might be ascertained of their demeanance, and this perfectly and ripely understood, that Richard Burgh‡ esquire should ride and shew that to the King's grace in all haste possible." They further determined that the mayor "should send unto the Abbot of St. Mary's, the Minster, St. Leonard's, and the four orders of Friars, that they be ready with such fellowship as they might make ready in defensible array for the keeping of the city, as they would answer to the King."

The news of the insurrection, and of the atrocious act that marked its commencement, spread with great rapidity, and threw the whole county into a state of alarm and commotion. The second day afterwards a messenger brought to York an intimation from Sir Marmaduke Constable, the sheriff of Yorkshire, that it being his duty as the King's officer to resort to the castle of York, he requested permission to come and lodge within the city. The council consented to his coming, but only upon condition that his retinue should not exceed sixty persons. A few days later, a letter was brought to the council from the Lord Clifford, written at his castle of Skipton on the 3rd of May, and signifying his intention to resort to York the next day with other lords, knights, and esquires of the county, to the intent that "by the advice of the council and them, such a sad direction might be taken as might stand to the pleasure of God, the King, and the surety of the city and the country." Such an intimation was most displeasing to the city authorities. Their dislike of the shepherd lord's attempts to encroach upon their privileges was undiminished, and they knew that the same feeling prevailed among the citizens. Unwilling to take upon themselves to give a positive answer, they

* Plumpton Corresp. p. 68.

† Percy's Reliques, i. 98, ed. 1767.

‡ Richard Burgh held under the crown the office of steward of the forest of Galtres and keeper of the water of Fosse. Rot. Parl. VI. 376.

resolved that, provided the commons would consent, Lord Clifford should be informed that he would be received within the city with a hundred persons, to confer with the council, and rest for the space of one day and one night, or more. The commons were summoned, and although Sir Richard Yorke and other persons urged them strongly to adopt the resolution of the council, the sturdy citizens refused to bate a jot of their independence. They would in no wise agree to receive the Lord Clifford, "nor noon othre," and insisted that the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and commonalty alone "should keep the city to the King's most royal person." Happily the city council were soon considerably relieved from their perplexity by the arrival of a gracious letter from the King, bearing date at his castle of Hertford on the 3rd of May, containing full instructions "for the tuition and safeguard of the city."

A few days afterwards Sir Marmaduke Constable sent a second message to the city. "He had in the King's name warned divers knights, esquires, and other gentlemen of Yorkshire, to attend upon him within the city of York upon Monday next, for the subduing of the King's rebels now commoted and assembled within these north parts." The citizens were consistent. They had resisted the interference of the shepherd-lord; why should they succumb to the county-sheriff, who had no lawful jurisdiction within their municipality? They answered Sir Marmaduke Constable, that "forsomuch as the King's grace had sent his gracious letters missives to the mayor, shewing and commanding in the same that this his chamber is surely to be kept to the behalf of his most royal person, and forsomuch as they had denied the entry of the Lord Clifford and others, that in no wise no other gentleman, of what degree or condition he be of, should be suffered to enter this the King's chamber; and so all to be excluded,

and none to have rule but the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs."

Had the citizens apprehended danger to be so near, they probably would not have refused the assistance offered to them. Not many days had elapsed after their reply to Sir Marmaduke Constable, when they found that the insurgents were advancing towards the city. On Sunday the 17th of May, whilst the mayor was attending divine service at the parish church of All Hallows on the Pavement, there came a priest from Sir John Egremond,* showing unto him that the said Sir John willed and commanded him and his brethren "to be prepared shortly with twenty pratie men, well horsed, to attend and go with certain fellowship of his into Richmondshire, and of that not to fail as they would answer to him at their jeopardy."

The mayor immediately summoned the aldermen and other members of the council to attend him in the church, where they assembled in great consternation, and upon hearing the demand of the rebel leader they agreed that, "forasmuch as Sir John Egremond had rule, and his people here, for that to deny him, he and his people would rob the city, and if he would pay the costs, in avoiding such jeopardies unto the time they might be better prepared, that to grant him." It is obvious that the city authorities considered Sir John Egremond's message to be an indication of his hostile intentions; and at a meeting held in the afternoon of the same day, at which the commons were present, they set about providing the sinews of war. With a pious regard for the personal safety of their venerable diocesan, they further resolved that if the rebels should "in anywise of their malice do bodily hurt to the most reverend father in God, they would with the whole body of the citizens and inhabitants put their endeavour to the resisting of the same."

That within a few days afterwards a vigorous assault was made upon the

* The name of Sir John Egremond has not previously appeared upon the minutes of the council. It is doubtful whether he took part in the first outbreak, for according to Polydore Vergil, he was not chosen leader of the rebels until after they had slain the Earl of Northumberland: "*Quod admissum facinus majus multò statim sequitur; nam cuncti deinde sumptis raptim armis, Joannem Egromontum equitem hominem factiosum sibi ducem constituunt.*" Pol. Verg. Angl. Hist. p. 579.

city by Sir John Egremont and his followers, distinctly appears from the minutes of the proceedings of the corporation at a meeting held several weeks later;* and most probably the intelligence of this bold step on the part of the insurgents alarmed the king, who had remained quietly at Hertford, and induced him hastily to follow in person the Earl of Surrey, whom he had previously dispatched into the North with a competent force. The King left Hertford on the 22nd of May, and within two days afterwards he had arrived in Yorkshire. In anticipation of his approach, Sir Richard Yorke and Sir William Todd were deputed by the corporation of York to ride to meet his grace,† “to show him the humbleness of the mayor, his brethren, and the whole body of the city, with other things concerning the public weal of the same.” On the 24th of May a present of a hogshead of claret wine, and another of white wine, was voted to the archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor of England, “to the intent that he might be good and tender lord to the city and a mean to the king’s grace for the same.” Hence we discover that the primate, who had joined the King at Hertford,‡ was one of the royal suite in the North; but it is pretty certain that the King did not visit the city during this progress; nor did he remain long in

Yorkshire. During his short stay, the city representatives were admitted to the royal presence, and learned from the King’s own lips his opinions as to the past conduct of the citizens, and his commands as to their future proceedings. The firmness of the commons in rejecting the offered assistance of the Lord Clifford had incurred the King’s displeasure. On the 26th of May the city council were occupied in calling before them the persons who had most strongly opposed the entry of the shepherd-lord, and some of those who took a prominent part upon that occasion were committed to prison.

In the early part of the following month the citizens were actively employed in putting the city into a state of defence. A general request and labour was ordered to be made throughout the city, “for the benevolence of every man, according to his honour, to the same:” the outer gates of every bar, and the gates of the posterns, were to be made of iron:§ such drawbridges were to be constructed as should be thought necessary; the dikes and walls were to be cleansed and repaired where needful; and sufficient implements of war were to be provided.

Before the end of the first week of June the King took his departure from Yorkshire,|| leaving “the Earl of Surrey for his lieutenant ¶ in the northern

* The only notice hitherto published of the assault made upon the city by Sir John Egremont and his followers, is contained in the following passage of the inscription which was “depensiled upon a table and fixed to the funeral monument” of the Earl of Surrey at Thetford in Norfolk: “And within ten weekes after his coming out of the Tower there was an insurrection in the North, by whom the Erle of Northumbreland was sleyne in the feld, and also the citee of Yorke wonne with a sawte by force.” (Weever’s *Fun. Mon.* p. 836.) There was a tradition in Leland’s time that “the commons of Yorkshire entered into York by the burning of Fishergate in the reign of Henry VII. and would have beheaded Sir Richard Yorke,” (*Lel. Itin.* vol. i. p. 56,) but the minutes of the corporation disclose no facts or circumstances from which it can be inferred that the city was actually “wonne” by the rebels under Sir John Egremont. It may be here observed that the York archives afford no information concerning an insurrection in the west part of Yorkshire which occurred in the year 1491, and was put down by the Earl of Surrey in a victory he obtained over the rebels at Ackworth, near Pontefract, as it is recorded by the monumental inscription above referred to.—Vide Mr. Hunter’s *Hallamshire*, p. 48, note 10.

† The council ordered that the two city knights should be arrayed for the journey in jackets of the king’s livery of white and green satin, (containing in the whole for both 4½ yards), and that each of them should be attended by six servants in jackets of white and green cloth.

‡ Leland’s *Coll.* iv. 246.

§ The burning of Fishergate by the rebels accounts for the extraordinary precaution adopted by the council of substituting iron gates for wooden ones.

|| He was at Nottingham on Whitsunday, June 7th.—*Lel. Coll.* iv. 246.

¶ Sir Richard Tunstall, K.G. whom Grafton describes as “a very wise man,” and

parts, and Sir Richard Tunstall for his principal commissioner to levy the subsidy, "whereof he did not remit a denier."* It is correctly stated by Grafton† that "he committed the tribute which was in York and about York to be taken up, wholly to Richard Tunstall;" for, on Sunday the 14th of June, the corporation were assembled in the Guildhall to receive the royal commissioner; "and then and

there the King's commandment was shewed by the mouth of the said Sir Richard Tunstall; and also the King's gracious letters, under his private seal, directed to the mayor, aldermen, and common council, were openly read." From the following minute, which is entered upon the record of the proceedings at the same meeting, it is manifest that the insurrection was now considered to be effectually quelled.‡

Holinshed as "a man of great wit and policy," was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Tunstall, knight, of Thurland Castle in Lancashire. In the early part of his career he had become personally attached to the court of King Henry VI. who made him one of the "squires for our body," and in the year 1453 granted him an annuity of 40*l.* for his life, as a reward for having given to the king "the first comfortable relation and notice" that the queen was with child.—(Rot. Parl. v. 318.) During the wars of the roses, he and his brother Thomas Tunstall were zealous partisans of the house of Lancaster. Having been in arms at the battle of Wakefield on the side of King Henry, they were on that account included in the act of attainder passed by the first parliament of King Edward IV.—(Rot. Parl. v. 477.) Towards the close of the year 1462, when Edward had with considerable difficulty obtained possession of the fortresses in the North which had been obstinately held by the Lancastrians, Thomas Tunstall was taken with the garrison of Bamborough, and narrowly escaped being put to death, in consequence of the king's resentment against his brother Sir Richard, who kept possession of Harlech Castle in North Wales after every other part of the kingdom had submitted.—(Warkworth's Chron. p. 3. Paston Letters, i. 269, 271.) In 1465, Thurland Castle and the other estates forfeited by the attainder of Sir Richard Tunstall, were granted by King Edward IV. to Sir James Haryngton; but a few years afterwards, Sir Richard having made his peace with the reigning powers, the attainder was reversed, and his estates were restored to him.—(Rot. Parl. vi. 47.) The Tunstalls were now as good Yorkists as they had previously been Lancastrians, and as long as the white rose continued in the ascendant they adhered closely to its interests. The younger brother was made squire of the body to King Richard III. The elder received a more conspicuous mark of the royal favour, being one of the few persons on whom Richard conferred the honour of the garter. After this manifestation of versatility we are not surprised to find that soon after the accession of King Henry VII. Sir Richard Tunstall had ingratiated himself with that sagacious monarch. Henry had been but a short time upon the throne when he bestowed upon Sir Richard the important office of Steward of the honour of Pontefract, which would constitute him governor of Pontefract Castle, and raise him to a position of importance and authority among the people of an extensive district of Yorkshire. Sir Richard Tunstall was one of those in whom the King reposed entire confidence when any commission of trust or difficulty was to be executed in the northern parts of the kingdom. He was much about the monarch's person, was ambassador to France, and had many other high employments. He died in 1492. Cuthbert Tunstall, the "meek and beneficent" Bishop of Durham, was of this family. It has been said that he was the illegitimate son of Sir Richard; but it is now the more prevailing opinion that he was the son of Thomas Tunstall, Sir Richard's brother and heir, and consequently that Sir Brian Tunstall, who fell at Flodden, and the bishop, were brothers. The history of Sir Richard Tunstall tends to controvert the opinion of those writers who charge King Henry VII. with having adopted "a mean and jealous policy," and with having "carefully excluded the adherents of the house of York from every office of trust and honour."

* Lord Bacon.

† Grafton's Chronicle, p. 562.

‡ Mr. Hunter observes that "it is a point unsettled in the history and topography of Yorkshire *where* the royal and rebel army encountered."—(Hallamshire, p. 48, n. 10.) The York minutes throw no light upon this point, and possibly the insurgents were not subdued in any general engagement. From the contemporary authorities, it may be rather inferred that, after a few skirmishes with the royal forces under the Earl of Surrey, the rebels took fright and gradually dispersed. "*Joannes Egromontus illorum ductor in Flandriam ad Margaritam confugit.*"—Pol. Verg. p. 520.

"Whereas certain bows and arrows were taken at a price, of certain bowers and fletchers within the city, for the defence of the same, immediately after the departure of Sir John Egremont* and his retainers, forsomuch as it was at that time expected that Sir John and his followers would, shortly after his departure, return to the city again and make a new assault thereupon, which they did not; and so the said bows and arrows were unoccupied; therefore the council and Sir Richard Tunstall determined that every bower and fletcher should take their bows and arrows again, and that every citizen to whom either bow or arrows had been delivered at that time by the chamberlains, should bring them in again to the chamberlains, upon pain of imprisonment."

During the remainder of the year 1489 the citizens were not free from occasional alarms. In the month of August the wardens of every ward were ordered "in all goodly haste to see to the preparing of the same, as

well in guns as in other implements of war; and that every able man should have jack, salet, bow, arrows, and other defensible weapons, for the safeguard of the city, in case of sudden need."

But no notice appears of any further disturbances at this time, either within the city or in the neighbouring district. During several months afterwards the corporation continued to be favoured with the advice and assistance of Sir Richard Tunstall, who was frequently present at their deliberations. It is a proof that the spirit of the citizens was much subdued, when they allowed the King's commissioner to take a share in the government of the city, and thus submitted to an interference with their antient municipal rights and privileges, which, but a few months earlier, they would have disdainfully resisted.

Δ.

* Who was Sir John Egremont? This question has not been asked, perhaps, because the person to whom it applies is not of sufficient historical importance to excite any curiosity as to his family or origin. Yet the chosen leader, if not the original instigator, of an insurrectionary movement by which the northern counties were kept in an unsettled state for several years, must have been a man of some note and influence in that part of the kingdom. That Sir John Egremont was not a mean or obscure person may be inferred from the fact of his having received from King Richard III. a grant of the manor and lordship of Kingston, in Bedfordshire, to him and his heirs male.—(Harl. MS. 433, fo. 47 b.) Yet there was no family of the least consideration at that period who bore the name of Egremont or Egremond. In the year 1449, Sir Thomas Percy, a younger son of Henry Percy second Earl of Northumberland, was by King Henry VI. created Baron Egremond.—(Vide Collectanea Topog. et Genealog. vi. 275.) He was slain at the battle of Northampton in the year 1460, and according to Dugdale he died without wife or issue; but certain documents at Syon House which are cited by Collins, although they contain no evidence of his having been married, show that he left a son named John, born after 1458 and living in 1480, of whom it is remarked by the distinguished writer of the article in the Collectanea already referred to, that, "as his father does not appear to have been attainted, it is singular that he did not bear the title of Lord Egremont." But is not the fact of his not having borne the title almost conclusive evidence of his illegitimacy? In a petition presented to Parliament in the year 1472, Thomas de la More, who had been sheriff of Cumberland, complains that the last year, when he held that office, he was impeded in the performance of his duty "by certain riotous people belonging to the Lord Egremond."—(Rot. Parl. vi. 63b.) Hence it would appear that the son of the deceased Thomas Lord Egremond, who could not be more than twelve or fourteen years old at this time, was during his minority popularly styled the Lord Egremond. It is highly probable that when he arrived at man's estate, and discovered that he had no lawful claim to his father's name or rank, he might continue to bear the name of Egremond, to which he was accustomed, rather than assume the patronymic of Percy; and it seems a plausible conjecture that he was the identical Sir John Egremond, the captain of the Yorkshire insurgents in 1489.

INFORMATION ABOUT NELL GWYN FROM LORD ROCHESTER'S
POEMS, &c.

MR. URBAN,

THE interest which has been felt in the story of Nell Gwyn, so ably narrated in your recent numbers by Mr. Peter Cunningham, induces me to submit to your readers a few additional notes, founded on quotations from the poems of Lord Rochester. I admit the objections which may be urged against the character of the witness I adduce. The acknowledged depravity of Lord Rochester, the scurrility and obscenity of much of his poetry, and the fickleness of his judgment, cause whatever he narrates, or whatever he describes, to be received with suspicion, if not with disgust. Yet so long as the works of an age are the witnesses of the moral standard of that age, it is only by their perusal that this knowledge can be acquired. So also as regards the lives of public characters. The sketch from the hand of a contemporary, with adequate means of

information, is of far greater value than the more finished portrait drawn from the traditional or scattered records of later periods. It is in this respect that the poetry of the Restoration and that of Lord Rochester is valuable. The indecency of Lord Rochester I shall pass without comment. To him may be applied what Mr. Macaulay has written of Wycherly: "His indecency is protected against the critics as a skunk is protected against the hunters. It is safe, because it is too filthy to handle, and too noisome even to touch." But to his poetical criticisms more lenity may be shown; his correctness in this respect argues favourably for the admission of his evidence on matters of fact, the truth of which more than most men of his day he was able to ascertain. In illustration of this, let us consider the description he has given of Dryden's facility of versification,—

— his loose slattern Muse

Five hundred verses every morning writ,
Prove him no more a Poet than a Wit.
Such scribbling authors have been seen before ;
"Mustapha," the "Island Princess," forty more,
Were things perhaps composed in half an hour.

Horace's Tenth Satire Imitated.

Now these lines may be received as the mere workings of an inimical spirit. He had quarrelled with Dryden. He suspected him of being the associate of Sheffield Duke of Buckingham in the "Essay on Satire," written by the latter. Dryden also was attached to Sheffield, knew of his quarrel with Rochester, and of the shameless rencontre at Knightsbridge, which had made him a butt for the shafts of Buckhurst and of Sedley. He could give point to the sarcasms at the Grecian and the Rainbow; and at Will's, sacred to

polite letters, where he sat throned in state, and where to be recognised by him was an honour. The satire so heralded passed from lip to lip to Garraway's, to enliven the discourse of its usual professional frequenters, and indeed to every resort of a similar kind wherever a man could obtain entrance by laying down his penny at the bar. Yet notwithstanding this, notwithstanding Rochester had been described in the Essay on Satire (in which his poetry was also bitterly ridiculed) as

Mean in each action, lewd in every limb,
Manners themselves are mischievous in him,

his truthful sketch of Dryden's fatal facility has been confirmed. The cause was shown by Sir Walter Scott, and the carelessness of the "loose slattern Muse" has been admitted by Johnson, Hallam, and Macaulay.

Again; all biographers, even his contemporaries, admit the felicity with which he defines in one line Buckhurst Earl of Dorset and his poetry, as—

The best good man with the worst-natured Muse ;

and it is still from Rochester's sketches of Charles that his character is presented to us on the stage, or drawn, with the aid of the acuter observations of Lord Halifax, by the historian. Now, if this be so, even in cases where an unfair bias might be suspected, then we may surely receive with tolerable confidence his sketch of the life of Nell Gwyn, of whose career he could not be ignorant, and whom he did not hesitate to satirise or to praise for those qualities which every biographer has allowed.

First, as to her parents. We are

'Twas this that raised her charity so high,
To visit those who did in durance lie;
From Oxford prisons many did she free;
There died her father, and there gloried she
In giving others life and liberty.
So pious a remembrance still she bore
E'en to the fetters that her father wore.

Panegyrick on Nelly.

For what reason he was imprisoned does not appear. It is not probable she would relieve him or give others liberty, assuming the cause of the imprisonment to have been debt, much before 1665, when she was sixteen years of age and just on the stage, and, indeed, if we consider her condition, it is reasonable to infer that the event occurred at a much later period. From these lines it may be concluded that she liberated others in after-life from gaol, as an offering to the memory of her father. This is onestep towards the narrative of her early life.

Her mother, there is every reason to suspect, was a drunken woman, who never overcame the habits of her early associates. Lysons, in his

Fine gilded scutcheons did the hearse enrich,
To celebrate this *Martyr of the Ditch*;

and significantly describes the grateful libations to her memory in which the mourners indulged,—

Burnt brandy did in flaming brimmers flow,
Drunk at her funeral;—while her well-pleased shade
Rejoiced, e'en in the sober fields below,
At all the drunkenness her death had made.

Now, it is not impossible for an elderly lady in the most becoming state of sobriety to fall into a ditch, a river, or a fish-pond, and be drowned. But the only comment on such an accident would be that of regret; inebriety would not be immediately cited as the cause. In Madam Gwyn's case it is clear her partiality for

indebted to Mr. Cunningham for the knowledge that she was "dawghter to Thomas Guine, a capitane of ane antient familie in Wales," of whom little more is recorded. That his daughter in early life was exposed to the most sad depravity is known. Was this the consequence of his neglect, or of severe misfortune? There is reason to suspect the latter. Lord Rochester, in his sketch of Nell Gwyn's character, has these lines in reference to her "piety," or rather her charity,—

account of Chelsea, gives an extract from the "Domestic Intelligencer" of the 5th August, 1679, "that Madam Ellen Gwyn's mother, sitting lately by the water side at her house by the Neat-houses near Chelsea, *fell accidentally* into the water and was drowned." Now, there was at the same time a rumour that this event took place in a fish-pond. Lord Rochester tells a story that reconciles both statements. There is little doubt that, in a state of drunkenness, she fell into a ditch, near the Neat-houses, on the road to Chelsea, where she lived. For, after describing the costly display, the velvet, and funeral trappings, &c. which Nelly, with the customary wastefulness of her class, ordered at her mother's burial, he adds,—

brandy was well known, and was immediately connected with her death. Lord Rochester's satire found its point in its truth. Of Nelly's avocation as an orange-girl under the auspices of Orange Moll in the pit of the King's Theatre we have sufficient proof. But if Lord Rochester may be received as an authority in another case, as he has

been in this, she had been before not in the "Satire which the King took quite so poetically employed! For out of his pocket," we are told of—

——— Madam Nelly,
Whose first employment was with open throat
To cry *fresh herrings*, even ten a groat!
Then was by Madam Ross exposed to town,
* * * * *
Next in the play-house she took her degree,
As men commence at university.
* * * * *

There is no doubt that when this was written Rochester felt great pleasure in contrasting her former with her present condition, for the purpose of holding up the conduct of the King to scorn (if such a man could inspire passion of any kind except aversion), since he ends the contrast with—

Look back and see the people mad with rage
To see the ——— in such an equipage,—
* * * * *

But it must be remembered that a false statement would have rendered his satire pointless, and have made it recoil like an ill-made weapon upon himself. Nor can we accept the "*oranges*" on his authority and reject the "*herrings*" without adequate disproof. Poor girl, it was only another of those bitter contrasts of life, so well described by the late Thomas Hood, in his poem of Miss Kilmansegg,

And the other sex, the tender, the fair,
What wide reverses of fate are there!
Whilst Margaret, charmed by the bulbul rare,
In a garden of gul repotes,
Poor Peggy hawks nose-gays from street to street,
Till—think of that, who find life *so sweet*!—
She hates the smell—of roses!!

Her "pretty wit," it would appear, was apt to become somewhat loquacious,—

Who'd be a monarch, and endure the prating
Of Nell,—and saucy Oglethorp in waiting?

Her readiness at repartee is well known, and of this Lord Rochester has recorded an instance. The Duke of Monmouth, whose misdirected ambition stimulated his affected zeal for Protestantism, had quarrelled apparently with Nelly on account of her popularity.

The choice delight of the whole Mobile,
Scarce Monmouth's self is more beloved than she.

Yet she seems with a true woman's intuition to have detected his designs, and refused to annoy either the King or the Duke, by joining in his public adulation. Monmouth could bear no rival near *his throne*.

Was this the cause that did their quarrel move,
That both are rivals in the people's love?
No! 't'was her matchless *loyalty* alone
That bid Prince PERKIN pack up and be gone.
"Ill bred thou art," says Prince—Nell does reply,
"Was Mrs. Barlow better bred than I?"

Monmouth had well-earned the title of Prince Perkin. Twice had he attempted, with the connivance of Shaftesbury, to establish a claim to legitimate descent. Twice had his father, in the most solemn manner, avowed and published his bastardy, and compelled his son to subscribe to that publication. Yet Monmouth, for faction or for ambition, would not have stopped at subornation or perjury to have given a colourable claim to his succession to the throne and the exclusion of the Duke of York. This

doubtless Nell Gwyn was aware of,
and opposed.

It should seem the rebuff was suc-
cessful,

Then sneaked away the nephew, overcome,
By aunt-in-law's severer wit struck dumb.

It is unnecessary to quote the lines
upon her character,—her good qualities
are admitted, her misfortunes and her
faults are read with regret, or veiled
by charity.

There seems among her relations to
have been a *Cousin*, whose name is not
given; if it relate to one.

Nor must her Cousin be forgot,—preferr'd
• From many years command in the black-guard
To be an ensign.
Whose tatter'd colours well do represent
His first estate in the ragged regiment.

Such, Sir, are the few facts I have
gathered from the poems of Lord Ro-
chester, which appear to me to add
some little to what is known, and
which, although Mr. Cunningham's

ability and research have exhausted
the subject, may not be unamusing to
your readers.

S. H.

Athenæum, October 13th.

FOSS'S LIVES OF THE JUDGES.

The Judges of England; with sketches of their lives and miscellaneous notices con-
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persons whose memories are now for
the first time snatched from the verge
of oblivion. Merely to have gathered
together the names of that noble band,
to whose learning and wisdom in times
long past, and in strict succession
throughout many generations, was com-
mitted the task of determining what
was right and lawful amongst their
fellow Englishmen, would have been
a commendable work, alike honourable
to the professional lawyer and useful
to the historical antiquary, but Mr.
Foss has done much more than this.
With exemplary diligence he has
searched carefully for information in
a great variety of quarters, and has
succeeded in presenting us with at

least some biographical details respect-
ing almost every name in his long ju-
dicial roll. Some fashionable modern
writers would have arrived at the
same end by the aid of imagination
rather than by research, but such has
not been the mode adopted by Mr.
Foss. It is the distinction of his book,
and, in our estimation, the chief ele-
ment in its value, that he builds every-
thing upon authority, and quotes au-
thority for everything. His volumes
may lack the easy flowing style of
narrative which distinguishes some
recent popular biographies; he him-
self, as an author, may not possess in
any eminent degree (for we do not
hesitate to tell him his defects) that
which is strictly speaking the essential
of high biographical talent, the faculty
of delineating character, of individual-
ising the men of whom he treats, the
power of not merely recording the
facts and incidents of their lives, but
of presenting the men themselves dis-
tinctly before us in the guise and
fashion in which they appeared to their
contemporaries. Mr. Foss has not yet
exhibited much of this power, but he
has written a book which has added
more to our knowledge of legal his-

tory than any single work published since Madox's History of the Exchequer; a book which is essentially sound and truthful, and must therefore take its stand in the permanent literature of our country. It is in this last respect that we may see the distinction between the fashionable works to which we have alluded and these volumes of Mr. Foss. The former blaze, and shine, and crackle like thorns under a pot; they are puffed and applauded for a season. But inquiry soon lays bare their hollowness. Suspicion once let in is apt to run even far beyond what is justifiable, and books which become the subjects of it not merely fall, but fall like Lucifer. They disappear from literature almost entirely. It is not so with books which are built upon the solid rock of truthful and honest research. Further discoveries may improve and enlarge them; many errors, the result of dependence upon untrustworthy authorities, may be corrected; inquiry in new quarters may bring to light even large additions to the information which was at first accessible to the author; so that subsequent editions may be much more valuable than the original work; but the book remains, a corner-stone in our literary fabric, and only the more firmly rooted and established by the lapse of time, and the process of continual improvement. Mr. Foss, in the book before us, has made free use of the works of the Record Commission, and other similar publications, and most valuable have they been to him; but the use of the records themselves now granted by the Master of the Rolls to literary men will open up a far wider field of research, and will bring to light an infinity of additional facts applicable to Mr. Foss's subject. Mr. Duffus Hardy, with that kind and generous liberality which so pre-eminently distinguishes him, has, we observe, assisted Mr. Foss by making a variety of searches and inquiries among the records for him, but the whole body of our records is full of information upon Mr. Foss's subject, and now they are thrown open, will in due time be applied to

its illustration. It may take years, and even generations, fully to accomplish this, but, if it pleases God that our institutions, of which the men who form the subjects of Mr. Foss's book were the builders and upholders, shall be maintained, we make no doubt that now that Mr. Foss has led the way every fact and incident which relates to our judicial worthies will from time to time be gathered up and brought to bear upon what Mr. Foss has told us.

It would far exceed any limits which we can devote to the subject to follow Mr. Foss minutely through his long course. His third volume opens with the accession of our English Justinian, Edward I., and we are at once involved in the incidents of that busy and interesting reign, with its *trail-bastons*, its determined suppression of corruption on the judicial bench, its even-handed administration of justice, and the building of the clock-house at Westminster out of the fine inflicted upon Ralph de Hengham for altering a record. In the 6th year of this reign Mr. Foss finds mention of "the King's attorney," answering of course to our Attorney-General. The title of King's solicitor has not been found in use until the reign of Edward IV. Among the judges who are most conspicuous in this portion of the work may be mentioned *Robert de Burnell*, the kind and amiable chancellor; *John de Byrum*, the ancestor of the Byrons; *Hugh de Cressingham*, whose extortions led to the revolt of Scotland, and his vehemence to the loss of that country and his own life in the battle of Stirling. The savage barbarity with which his mangled corse is reported to have been treated by Wallace, whatever may be the degree in which it is true, marks the intensity of the popular hatred against the English yoke. "It is said that Wallace ordered as much of his skin to be taken off as would make a sword-belt; a story which has been absurdly extended to its having been employed in making girths and saddles." (Foss, iii. 83.) Other eminent judges were *Walter de Merton*, the founder of Merton college; * *William le Vavasour*,

* In reference to one incident in this worthy's life we recommend Mr. Foss to find a better voucher than Palgrave's "Merchant and Friar;" a pleasant book, but not admissible as authority for an historical fact. The same remark applies to others of Mr. Foss's authorities.

due reverence for whose judicial qualities did not hinder his being touched off by the poet-historian of the siege of Carlaverock, as a quick and noisy combatant—"as a warrior he is neither dumb nor deaf;" and *Thomas de Weyland*, the leader of the band of corrupt judges whose escape from punishment is thus related :—

"After his apprehension he escaped from custody, and disguising himself, obtained admission as a novice among the friars minors of St. Edmondsbury. On the discovery of his retreat the sanctuary was respected for the forty days allowed by the law; after which the introduction of provisions into the convent was prohibited. The friars, not inclined to submit to starvation, soon retired, and the fallen judge, finding himself deserted, was compelled to deliver himself up to the ministers of justice and was conveyed to the Tower. The King's council gave him the option to stand his trial, to be imprisoned for life, or to abjure the realm. To the latter he was entitled by virtue of his sanctuary, and he chose it. The ceremony consisted of his walking barefoot and bare-headed with a crucifix in his hand from his prison to the seaside, and being placed in the vessel provided for his transportation. All his property both real and personal, stated to have been of the value of 100,000 marks, was forfeited to the Crown." (iii. 172.)

During the reign of Edward II. the Chancellor, who had hitherto been called *cancellarius regis*, began to be termed the "chancellor of England," and ultimately the "Lord Chancellor," although that title does not seem to have been established until the time of Henry VI. In this reign also occurred the precedent under which Mr. Foss tells us that the Chancellor for the time being still claims, as his perquisite, the fragments of a broken great seal whenever a new one chances to be made. This notable precedent, notable as a proof of the strength of our traditional usages even in trifles, occurred on the 4th June, 1320. Edward II., in the great chamber of his palace at Westminster, caused certain seals of his father's time to be brought to him, and having broken them to pieces delivered the fragments to the Chancellor, "*tanquam feodum ipsius cancellarii.*" In the same reign the title of Chief-Baron of the Exchequer first came into use.

Of the judges of this reign we may allude to *Robert de Baldock*, a friend of the Despensers, and one of those counsellors of Edward II. against whom the popular fury was implacable. His death in Newgate was probably hastened by the violence of his treatment by an infuriate mob; *Ralph de Hengham*, the legal writer and builder of the clockhouse; *William Howard*, the ancestor of our premier Duke; *Peter Mallory*, who tried Sir William Wallace; and *Henry Spigurnel*, unfortunately immortalised as a "giant of cruelty."

In the reign of Edward III. the *domus conversorum*, or house for converted Jews, was permanently annexed to the Mastership of the Rolls; the higher clerks also in the Chancery began to be recognised by the name of "Masters," and the functions of the Chancellor to be exercised in a settled court held in Westminster Hall, where the Chancellor sat at the marble table on which the writs were accustomed to be sealed. The common law judges had at this time a regular "fee," the chiefs of 40*l.* and the puisnes of 40 marks per annum, with additional allowances for their expenses on going the assizes. They were also furnished with summer and winter robes out of the king's wardrobe. In this reign the present Inns of Court and Chancery first appear in connection with legal education and practice. Amongst the more eminent judges in this reign we have *Richard de Bury*, the author of the *Philobiblon*; *Henry Green*, remembered as "the wise justice" of the Common Pleas; *Simon de Langham*, Abbot of Westminster, Chancellor, Primate, and Cardinal, whose benefactions to Westminster Abbey are said to have amounted to 10,000*l.*; *John de Stratford*, the active Archbishop and Chancellor, who crossed the channel thirty-two times in the public service; *William de Thorpe*, strangely condemned by the King to be hanged, and afterwards as strangely pardoned.

Even the seats of justice were not exempted from the trouble and calamity which distinguished the reign of Richard II. The compliant judges drew upon themselves the indignation of the people by endeavouring to give a legal sanction to the tyranny of the foolish King, and terrible was the re-

venge of the oppressed and excited populace. Under *Robert de Beaknap*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, *John de Cavendish*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, *Michael de la Pole*, the Chancellor, *Richard le Scrope*, *William de Shipwith* "*sobus inter impios integer*," *Simon de Sudbury*, and *Robert Tresilian*, Mr. Foss has had opportunities of exhibiting the fearful results of royal misgovernment and judicial venality; whilst *William of Wykeham* stands apart in admirable contrast, living safely through a period of great calamity, and leaving behind him foundations for education and charity which will preserve his name for ever in the memory and honour of Englishmen.

Mr. Foss illustrates the legal characteristics of this reign by Chaucer's description of "a Serjeant of the Law, wary and wise," and of the "gentle Manciple of a temple." In considering whether this last passage refers to a legal settlement in the Temple, London, Mr. Foss says that the black-letter editions of Chaucer read "*the temple*," whilst seven out of eight of the MSS. in the British Museum, and all the modern editions, read "*a temple*." He professes his inability to give the explanation which such a discrepancy renders necessary; but we think he should have entered into the subject, and stated the facts more fully. He should have told us which of the MSS. of Chaucer in the British Museum reads "*the Temple*," and what are its claims to authority. The question is one which lies in his path, and he would have done well to have stated the facts, even if he declined to pronounce judgment.

The reign of Henry IV. is distinguished by the monarch's presumed antipathy to lawyers, and by the "lack-learning parliament" from which they were excluded. The profession gained more than it lost by royal discountenance. Under the smiles of a court judges have too often been found subservient and venal; under its frowns *Sir William Gascoigne* committed the Prince of Wales to custody for contempt of court. Mr. Foss takes that incident for granted, but falls foul of Lord Campbell and Shakspeare for representing *Sir William Gascoigne* as continued in his office of Chief Justice by Henry V. What Shakspeare has

written upon that subject is known to everybody. Lord Campbell has stated that he can "prove to demonstration that *Sir William Gascoigne* . . . actually filled the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench under Henry V." Mr. Foss shows, by reference to published records, that this was not the case; that, although it is true that on the day after Henry V.'s succession *Gascoigne* was summoned to attend a parliament by the title of "Chief Justice of our Lord the King," yet that he did not attend the parliament, and that his accustomed place in that assembly was filled by his successor in his court, *Sir William Hankford*. Mr. Foss also shows that the year-books mention *Hankford* as determining cases in the King's Bench within a few months after the accession of Henry V.; that payments made to *Gascoigne* out of the Exchequer were made to him as "late Chief Justice of the Bench of Lord Henry, father of the present King;" and that on his tomb he is described as "*nuper capit. justic. de banco Hen. nuper regis Angliæ quarti*." *Dugdale* has interposed a difficulty by stating that *Hankford* was not appointed Chief Justice until more than ten months after the accession of Henry V., but Mr. Hardy, having referred to the record, finds that *Hankford* was appointed on 29 March, 1413, "just eight days after King Henry's accession, and ten days before his coronation." Thus it is that record evidence dissipates the clouds and darkness under which historical writers grope about, and bewilder themselves and their readers.

The legal history of Henry V. is of little interest,—*inter arma silent leges*; but that of Henry VI. is in many ways most important. *Fortescue* furnishes much useful information; the *Paston Letters* come to the aid of all inquirers; and, as we approach the period of the introduction of printing, evidence thickens on every side. In his summary of the reign Mr. Foss details many curious facts in legal history, and especially relating to the settlement of the Inns of Court and Chancery, to which we can only refer. Amongst the judges of this reign are four Cardinals—*Langley*, *Beaufort*, *Bourchier*, and *Kempe*,—*Sir John Fortescue*, *Richard Nevile Earl of Salisbury*, the

"good judge Paston," Archbishop Stafford, and Bishop Waynflete, with many others of great name and fame.

In his account of Chief Justice Billing, in the reign of Edward IV. Mr. Foss again breaks a lance with Lord Campbell. His lordship seems to have conceived an antipathy to this legal worthy, and consequently represents him, according to Mr. Foss, "as in every respect a contemptible and worthless person." Mr. Foss comes to the rescue, dissects Lord Campbell's assertions, and proves clearly that, in this case, as in many others, his lordship has been altogether misled. One part of Lord Campbell's charge is that Billing having started in life as a Lancastrian went over to the Yorkists, and proved his "renegade zeal" by presiding at the well-known trial of Thomas Burdet of Warwickshire. It was by Billing's means, according to Lord Campbell, that Burdet was convicted of treason, for wishing that his favourite buck, which the King had killed, were in the belly of the King, or of the man who advised the King to kill the buck, horns and all. The case has been commented upon over and over again; but what is the fact? what says the record? Upon this subject let us hear Mr. Foss. He tells us that Burdet's case having been lately referred to in Westminster Hall the record of his attainder was searched for and found in the *Bagu de Secretis*; that the proceedings against him are published in Croke, Charles, p. 120; that the whole story of the buck is a figment; and that the charge against Burdet was for conspiring to kill the king and the prince by casting their nativities, foretelling the speedy death of both, and scattering papers containing this prophecy amongst the people. The record further proves that instead, as Lord Campbell asserts, of Burdet's case having occurred the very next term after Billing's appointment, which took place on 23d January, 1468-9, thus affording him the opportunity of exhibiting his presumed "renegade zeal," Burdet's offence was not charged in his indictment as committed until 1474, and his trial did not take place until 1477. Under the circumstances, this case should have been more fully

stated by Mr. Foss, that is, with proofs more at large. In the shape in which it stands in Lord Campbell's book, it has been accepted by all our historians, and space would have been well bestowed in endeavouring to extirpate so prevalent an error.

The great name of *Lyttleton* occurs among the judges of Edward IV. The Commentary of Sir Edward Coke, on his Treatise on Tenures, together with the commendations of Camden, have kept his name alive amongst us to this day. A sort of traditional halo surrounds it. We accept him as a kind of legal hero, but few, even of our lawyers, now know anything of the work which gave him his celebrity, and fewer still on its perusal can discern the greatness and excellence which in times past were universally attributed to it. So utterly changed are both our law and its literature.

Archbishop Neville, Urswyke the recorder of London and afterwards chief baron, and *Sir William Yelverton* executor of Sir John Fastolf, "the brave and slandered knight," according to Mr. Foss, are amongst the judges of Edward IV.; *Archbishop Rotherham*, during whose time it is said that for some weeks there were two chancellors, a precedent which has never since been followed, stands as chancellor of Edward V., but superseded and sent to the Tower by the Duke of Gloucester. *Russell*, Bishop of Lincoln, was chancellor to Richard III. His address to the Duke of Burgundy, when sent as "Master John Russell" to invest him with the garter in 1470, is said, we believe erroneously, to have been not only a production, but the earliest production, of Caxton's press.*

With Richard III. the book comes to an end for the present, and three or at most four more volumes will bring it to its final close. The design is an admirable one, the inquiry is prosecuted with praiseworthy diligence, and the legal profession will justly lay itself open to a charge of ingratitude and want of respect to the memory of its great men, if it does not give such encouragement to the author as will enable him to carry on his work with a spirit proportioned to its professional and historical importance.

* See C. Knight's Life of Caxton, pp. 103—107.

THE CAREER AND CHARACTER OF PETER ABELARD.

BRITANY is proud of her great men. In philosophy, she boasts of Descartes; in chivalry, of Du Guesclin; she rejoices in Latour d' Auvergne, the "first grenadier of France;" she points to the tomb of Chateaubriand with a mournful joy; and, if anything like shame *can* possess her when numbering her sons, it is when there appear on the roll the names of Abelard and Lamennais, the first and the last of the "heretics" of Britany.

For all, save the last two, the old Armorica acknowledges an unlimited love. For Abelard, there is a divided allegiance; for Lamennais there is nothing but a voice of mourning, as over a fallen star of the Romish Church.

The controversy with respect to the merits or demerits of the learned lover of Heloise has of late been renewed in France generally, and in Britany particularly, with a hot and eager intensity. M. de Remusat claims the great dialectician as a reformer before the Reformation; as one who, when reconciled to Rome, was "unconvinced still," maintaining his old heresy, propagating his old philosophy, and practising his old sins by living again upon the ecstatic memory of those stolen hours of love which have given immortality to a couple of names. There are others of less fame and more orthodoxy than M. de Remusat, who have little faith in the gracefully expressed repentance of either of the two renowned lovers. Against these, the most accomplished of scholars, the most experienced of antiquaries, and the most faithful of the obedient children who are still conquering Gaul for Rome, has appeared as the champion of Abelard and the apologist of Heloise. This double duty, an entire task of love, has been undertaken by Aurelien de Courson, who in his great work on the history of the Breton nations, "*Histoire des Peuples Bretons*," has

devoted no inconsiderable space to a defence of the character and career of Peter Abelard. We honour his chivalrous courage, and we acknowledge his "cunning of fence;" but we must declare at the outset that never was failure more signal or more complete. The champion is slain by his own weapons; the defender is buried beneath the defences which himself has raised. If it be sport to "hoist the engineer with his own petard," *they* may have it who will take from M. de Courson the arms which he has prepared with much pains, great skill, and little result favourable to himself.

Peter Abelard was born in the year 1079, when Britany was free, and Hoel IV. was sovereign count thereof. The place of his birth was Pallet, a hamlet between Nantes and Clisson. His mother was a Bretonne of Britany, his sire a gentleman and a soldier of Poitou, Norman by descent, and bearing with him all the fierce characteristics of his race. Abelard inherited all of his father but the Norman love for arms. Greatness was offered him, and knighthood was before him, but chivalry tempted him not. At the moment that this child in Britany was defying with petulant scorn the temptations of the tented field, there was another boy in Burgundy, the son of noble parents, also renouncing the greatness to be won by "pricking o'er the plain." This last-named boy was the great Bernard, and the two were destined to meet as foes within those lists where there is a "cudgelling of brains," but no peril of life. The hostile sons of chivalrous sires had every quality of knighthood save courtesy. If spoken daggers could have killed, St. Bernard would have slain his adversary a thousand times over; in wordy deadliness of design the scholastic Abelard was not a whit behind his mystical enemy.*

* Heloise, in her vivacious correspondence, treats St. Bernard as a "miserable old impostor!" The saint styled Abelard an "infernal dragon," and a "wretched song writer." It would be worth while to collect the fragments of these songs if they could be found, for they were long famous for their sweetness and pathos. The songs which poor Goldsmith too wrote for the Dublin ballad-singers would make another noble collection if they could be discovered.

Peter was a marvellous child; learning was his nourishment. The down was yet upon his chin when he was wandering from university to university, knocking at its gates, and challenging bearded doctors. M. de Courson looks upon this period as an Augustan age, citing, by way of proof, the crowds of professors who taught and the mob of students who followed them. But what was the instruction of the first, and what the profit drawn from it by the second? Upon the thick yet well-trodden straw of the cloister of Notre Dame de Paris the theological students used to fling themselves in dirty, drunken, and disorderly multitudes, and, after a long and often-interrupted course, they departed with a few pages of Aristotle, got by heart, a prayer or two, made familiar to them by mystic paraphrases, and their brains, too often drowned in wine or shaken by debauchery, shattered into utter uselessness by the verbose and stupid nothing of the dialectic lecturers. Some escaped from such a course with minds uninjured, but we doubt if Abelard can be cited as an exception. His philosophy was unworthy of the name, his principles and acts disgraced Christianity, and his entire life was marked to the end by those inconsistencies which stamp a man who knowing what is good refuses to follow it, and who would rather be wrong with Plato than right with all the world beside.

The most famous dialectician of his day was William of Champeaux, and at the feet of William in Paris sat Abelard to learn logic and surpass his master. The fallacies of the teacher were exposed by the pupil to his fellow students, and the result was the opening of a class at Melun where Abelard assumed the professorial chair and taught marvellous subtleties, which admiring crowds, fabulous as to number, took for wisdom, merely because they were wrapt in a tuneful eloquence. In the absence of Abelard, the prosperity of William of Champeaux was renewed, and to the feet of his old tutor Abelard, worn out with his own labours at Melun, resorted to study rhetoric and insult his preceptor. He soon after established his own classes in the capital, on the Montagne St. Genevieve. This was in 1115, but after a short

visit to Brittany, to take leave of his parents, both of whom embraced a monastic life, and became dead to the sins, the errors, and the glory of their son, we find him at Laon studying theology under the great Anselm of Loudun. Here again the scholar laughed at the beard of his master. "If you look at him at a distance," said the irreverend *alumnus* to his grinning condiscipuli, "he is as a fine tree bending beneath its foliage; come close, and the tree bears no better fruit than the arid fig cursed by Christ. When he kindles into fire, there is smoke, but no light." It was here that he declared his readiness to expound Ezekiel, the most thorny of the prophets, after a single day's preparation; and when it was suggested that custom, and, it might have been added, common sense, required that such expounding should only be the fruit of long study, he laughed arrogantly, and declared, with spirit as arrogant, that it was not his custom to follow what was usual but to obey his impulses. The remark shews that he had one essential of philosophy, "self-knowledge!"

With the reputation attached to such arrogance, and with the disgrace connected with being expressly forbidden by Anselm to expound Scripture at all, Abelard hastened to the metropolis, got possession of the chair of the theology vacated by his old master William of Champeaux, delivered lectures on Ezekiel to a concourse of students who left their occupation of drinking wine and cutting purses to listen to him, and received as his reward the high office of Canon of Paris. The score of cardinals and half hundred bishops, who are also said to have attended the lectures of the disciple of Aristotle, perhaps gave evidence of his orthodoxy! His ideal of a Church pleased them. The present occupier of the canonry held by Abelard, M. Deplace, has been making the Hanover Square Rooms re-echo during the summer months (and rendering assembled cardinals and bishops exultant too) with assurances that the Church is sovereign on earth, and the state its subject, if not its slave. While Europe was sending countless numbers of her sons from all parts to listen to the music and to learn the method of the

lecturer, the great expounder of Ezekiel was solacing his learned leisure with the society of meretricious beauties! That he had ruined himself with the companionship of courtesans was the friendly reproach of Foulques, in a letter still extant.* Pride was ruining him to the full as speedily. He cast his eye over the five thousand students who stood mute and impatient to catch wisdom from his lips, and the devil bade him hold himself the greatest philosopher of his age. He was fairly drunk with his burning spirit of vanity: "me solum," he says (Abela. Epist. I.) "me solum in mundo superesse philosophum æstimarem:" the devil had bidden him account himself the *greatest* philosopher in the world, but he bettered the instructions of the angel who fell through pride, and held himself to be the *only* one.

And now, in presence of this terrible compound of human passions and superhuman learning, stands the accomplished Heloise; rich in beauty, rich in Latin, in Greek, and in Hebrew; as fond by nature as he was proud and susceptible; and as frail, and as shameless of her frailty, as he was eager to profit by it. Truly has Dryden said that

— when to sin our bias'd nature leans,
The careful devil is still at hand with means;
And providently pimps for ill-desires.

So it was in this case, where the tempted met the tempter half-way. Let young and pure hearts be assured that when, in their sweet wooing time, they talk smilingly of the exemplary love and fidelity of Abelard and Heloise, they are flinging their incense before unworthy shrines. Those idols of all youthful lovers lacked dignity, honesty, and purity. They not only deliberately fell, but deliberately boasted of their offence. Honest affection should deposit its garland on a purer altar than the shrine of these sinning lovers.

Heloise was the "niece" of Fulbert,

a fellow canon with Abelard in the cathedral church of Paris. The blood of the Montmorencies was hers, says M. de Courson, through her mother. This, however, is very questionable. No one knows who her mother really was. By one authority it is stated that Fulbert "*Heloysiam naturalem filiam habebat præstanti ingenio formâque.*" The ardent Peter corresponded with the ardent young lady while she was only a pupil in the convent of Argenteuil. At his suggestion the uncle brought her home to his own hearth, and admitted Abelard, on his own urgent prayer, to be the inmate of his house and the tutor of his niece. And straightway the expounder of Ezekiel took to writing love-songs; the lecturer on Plato and Origen to reading romances of the heart. "There were," wrote Heloise to Abelard, years after, and when both are imagined to have been absorbed in their remorse, "there were two things in you that would have captivated any woman; one was the grace with which you recited, the other the charm with which you sung!" M. Courson is sentimental on the subject of the errors of this young pair, but he has gone into less of pictorial detail than Abelard himself. The Canon of Paris, in his after correspondence with the lady, when the latter had taken the veil, thus helped the nun to repentance by feeding her imagination with the memories of the past.

"Under the semblance of study we were all-surrendered to love. Love made choice of the retired spot wherein glided by the hour of our lesson; love was the subject of our speech and of our thoughts; and with the page open before us we only meditated on love. We exchanged more kisses than sentences, and we oftener turned to caresses than to our books, on which our eyes could not willingly fall after gazing at each other. Finally, and in order to prevent any suspicion on the

* It is but fair to add that the young professor denies this in his Correspondence. In his letter to Philintus, referring to Heloise, he says, "*Frœna libidini cœpi laxare, qui antea vixeram continentissime.*" "I had always an aversion," he says again, "to those light women whom it is a reproach to pursue." But in the same letter there is a boast that no woman whom he addressed could resist him; and there is, therewith, in describing his repulse of the advances made to him by Agaton, the fair handmaid of Heloise, such a sparkling detail of the charms and ways of the serving lady, that we are disinclined to put much faith in the assertion of a generally virtuous demeanour.

part of Fulbert, we had our little chastisements, but love, and not anger, measured the blows, which were more gentle even than the caresses themselves." The after-remembrances of Heloise were not less warm or active. "What wife, or maiden," she exclaims, "did not dream of him when absent, or burn for him when present? What queen or noble lady did not envy my delights?" And again, long after he had been in his tomb and she had fallen into years, she wrote, and wrote repeatedly, "Vows and monastery, I have not lost my human feelings beneath your pitiless rules; you have not by changing my garment converted me into marble."

When the scandal of their lives offended even the unscrupulous age in which they lived, Fulbert awoke to conviction and separated the lovers. Abelard, however, carried off the lady, nothing loth, and the pair fled into Brittany. His sister afforded them a refuge, and the fruit of guilt was born beneath her roof. The son who there unhappily saw the light received the affected name of Astrolabe. On receiving knowledge of his birth, Fulbert insisted that Abelard should marry his niece. M. de Courson, ever partial to the criminal, says that Abelard *offered* to marry Heloise! Accepting this assertion as true, why did M. de Courson separate from the text, and bury in an obscure note, the record of the fact that the calculating Peter stipulated that the marriage, if it *must* take place, should be performed in private and kept secret, for the sufficient reason that by its becoming public he should be disappointed in his hopes and expectations of rising to the highest honours in the church?

Let us be strictly just, however, to Abelard. If he made a grimace at the prospect of marriage, Heloise quoted St. Paul, Theophrastus, and Cicero in his favour. In her own words it is written: "What could we scholars have had in common with household servants? Conversation and cradles would have marred one another.

Books and distaffs, pens and spinning-wheels, are opposites. How could we have borne, in place of theological and philanthropical meditations, the screams of children, the songs of nurses, and the thousand miseries of domestic life?" Subsequent to their separation, and when she was the "mother" of a nun-nery, the pious lady reminded him that while they loved without thinking of matrimony Heaven had been indulgent; but that they had no sooner thought of marriage than Providence visited them with all sorts of tribulation! To the end of her own life this exemplary lady protested that she would rather be his "concubine" than his wife. She was *neither*, for any length of time. A private marriage, indeed, took place, but Fulbert, still indignant, no sooner found Abelard lying at his mercy, in Paris, than he inflicted upon him that sanguinary vengeance which reduced the victim to the condition of Atys; which drove Heloise to obey the now selfish and jealously expressed will of her lover, to take the veil at Argenteuil;* and which made of Abelard himself a most unwilling monk. He assumed the monastic habit at St. Denis, not, as he himself confesses, out of devotion, but out of shame. As for the victim and partner of his guilt, she walked to the altar heedless of the tears and expostulations of her friends. Modesty went not with her, nor repentance neither. There was nothing of the humiliation of the Magdalen. The Gospel was neither in her heart nor on her lips. As the irremovable veil fell over her brow, the spouse of Christ thought only of her husband after the flesh, and the last words she uttered as she entered the cloister for ever were those attributed by Lucan (in his *Pharsalia*, l. viii.) to Cornelia, deploring the overthrow of the beloved Pompey, and the expiation endured by his wife for his sake:—

— O maxime conjux,

O thalamis indigne meis, hoc juris habebat
In tantum fortuna caput! Cur impia nupsi
Si miserum factura fui? Nunc accipe pœnas
Sed quas sponte luam!

* The Letter of Abelard on this point is a disgrace to manhood. He bribed the conventual authorities to inveigle her within the walls by a false colouring of the alleged pleasures of conventual life; and no sooner found her securely imprisoned for ever than he gave utterance to his gladness that no man could possess what was denied to him, and that on one point Abelard and the world were equal.

This was but an unpromising commencement of a course of repentance. If Brother Peter ever counselled her to better, the advice was nullified by the reminiscences of the lover Abelard. One example may suffice to show how he mingled present grave thoughts with past and dangerous recollections "Nosti . . . quid ibi (in the monastery of Argenteuil) tecum mea libidinis egerit intemperantia in quâdam etiam parte ipsius refectorii . . . Nosti id impudentissime tunc actum esse in tam reverendo loco et summæ Virgini consecrato." What was this but bidding her be mindful of their old loves in the place where free indulgence had been given to them? Those who would read more of similar matter we refer to Paquier, to the history and letters of Abelard and Heloise, written in Latin, and first published in a 4to. volume, in 1616, or to the translation of the same into French, given to the world by Bastim, in 1782. As for Heloise, Pope has refinedly rendered the essence of her epistolary style in his well-known lines, equally well-known in France by the translation of Colardeau, and Martin de Choisy has penned some *gaillarde* verses descriptive of the history of the lady and her lover. To that lover we must now give our exclusive attention.*

Abelard flung himself into active life. He again ascended the professorial rostrum, and lectured on theology and logic to thousands of hearers, whose appetite to listen to him had been excited by recent circumstances. He was more popular and also more proud than ever, and his pride impelled him to write that "Introduction to Theology" which raised all Christendom against him as a denier of the Trinity, and which caused his condemnation by the council of Soissons, not only for his heresy, but for his ignorance of the chief dogmas of the Christian faith. M. de Courson says that he retired in grief to the mo-

nastery of St. Medard; but this is not the fact. The brotherhood of St. Denis thrust him into the street, and St. Medard was assigned him only as a prison. His humility, feigned or real, procured his speedy restoration to St. Denis; but he was no sooner there than he made the place too hot to hold him, by declaring to the infuriate monks that St. Denis, Bishop of Paris, was not identical with the much earlier St. Denys the Areopagite. M. de Courson should have shown how the poor monks might have stood excused for their error, seeing that, as if in confirmation of that error, Innocent II. had just presented to the church of the French martyr the body, lacking the head, of the Athenian Bishop. Many a wrong opinion has been maintained on a worse foundation.† A second expulsion rewarded the temerity of Abelard, who resumed the calling more agreeable to his humour, of public lecturer; and, after much wandering, and a success which increased a vanity already nearly intolerable, he settled for a time at Troyes, and castle and cottage were alike emptied of its occupants, who assembled around the bold master, whose liberality erected for their use the well-frequented church of the Paraclete. If Abelard had been drunk with vanity before, he was now insane. His sentiments, uttered with a self-sufficient arrogance, were so utterly opposed to Romish doctrine, that St. Bernard arose, and, though less learned and less logical than his opponent, so far triumphed over his adversary as to exact from him a promise to circulate no more opinions that the church did not sanction. In testimony of his defeat, he abandoned the Paraclete to Heloise and a community of nuns, of which she was the superior, opened there with her that famous correspondence, little redolent of repentance in the heart of either writer, and betook himself to the Abbey of Ruys,

* We would not willingly pass without notice the elegant and the first English translation published exactly a century ago, A.D. 1751. The translator, in the preface, blushes at the idea of our great-grandmothers finding pleasure in reading the once famous, and fictitious, "Letters of a Nun and a Cavalier." He hardly improved the matter by laying before them the fervid reminiscences of the more real couple.

† Voltaire, who used to ridicule monastic learning, has fallen into this old monastic error, and has confounded Denis and Dionysius. See Dictionn. Philosoph. Art. "Denis," and note 14 to the 1st Canto of *La Pucelle*.

said to have been founded by that supposititious British Jeremiah to whom have been attributed the gloomy pages "De excidio Britannæ," namely, St. Gildas; the brotherhood of which monastery, acknowledged by M. de Courson to be a set of wild, unclean, ignorant, and drunken savages, had, in one of their fits of unconsciousness, elected him as their abbot.

While Abelard was struggling to make externally decent Christians of the debauched fraternity, he was also engaged in circulating writings in which the eagle-eyed St. Bernard detected the combined heresies of Arius against the Trinity, of Nestorius against the Incarnation, and of Pelagius against Grace. The offender and his accuser met face to face on the 2nd June, 1140, before the council of Sens. The majesty of France, as well as the greatness of the church, was present, and all eyes were turned upon the two *athletæ*. The expectation of a noble intellectual struggle was disappointed, for St. Bernard had no sooner opened the attack than Abelard, pale and faint, declared that he appealed to Rome, and hurriedly left the assembly. The council nevertheless condemned him. Rome confirmed the judgment, and sentenced the offender "to eternal silence." Abelard bent his head in obedience, and withdrew to the Abbey of St. Medard; so says M. de Courson; but the obedience of the priest was a matter of compulsion, and St. Medard was the place of captivity to which he was condemned. Thence, says the author just named, he wrote a confession of faith and submission, and addressed it to Heloise, "his sister in Christ." Very true; but in this communication he says to his "beloved sister," "I have not been able to escape the critics; nevertheless, God knows that I cannot find in my books the faults with which I am charged." The offer to retract them, if they are there, is of little value when he calls God to witness that he cannot find them.

He longed yet for a triumph to be given to him in Rome itself, and trusted to his eloquence to secure it, if he could succeed in obtaining an interview with the pontiff. He set out for that purpose, but neither St. Bernard of Cîteaux, nor Peter the Venerable

of Cluny, had lost sight of his movements. They intercepted him on his way, and so wrought upon their impressionable brother that he, whether by his own will or in spite of it, gave up his journey, and *never again left Cluny*, except when for the sake of his health he was transferred to a monastery at Chalons, where he died, in a semi-odour of sanctity, on the 21st April, 1142, in the 63rd year of his age.

Peter the Venerable, in a rather warm letter to Heloise, to whom he says, "would to Heaven that Cluny possessed you also!" speaks in high terms of the perfect humility of Abelard in his retirement, or captivity. We are inclined to agree with Remusat, that this humility *may* have been feigned in order to obtain his freedom. "He gave up," adds the Venerable Peter, "logic for the Gospel; nature for the Apostles; Plato for Christ; the academy for the cloister." Was any choice allowed him? Or can we accept "the Venerable" as a competent judge, when, in the epitaph he inscribed upon the tomb of the convert, he called him the "Socrates of Gaul," the "Plato of the West," and "our own Aristotle?"

On a dark night of the November following the April in which Abelard died, Peter the Venerable, in order to gratify Heloise, stole the remains of her lover, and had them conveyed to the Paraclete, where during twenty-one years the loving woman visited them daily. She survived till 1163, when she died with the calmness of a saint. She was mourned by her nuns as a lady superior deserved to be, who "of human frailty construed mild." She loved order so much that she would not, as she says in the last, and by far the warmest and boldest of her epistles to Abelard, allow her young ladies to be running riot at midnight. But when a little love affair was carried on with decency and discretion, she thought upon Abelard and smiled! The gratitude of the nuns of the house endured for a good six centuries, and in honour of her they performed a mass annually (on the anniversary of her death) in the Greek language!

In 1163 the body of Heloise was placed in the coffin which held what was mortal of her lover, whose arms,

according to the legend, opened to receive her. When 334 years had passed, the silent lovers were again disunited, and, in 1497, placed in separate coffins and different graves. In 1779 they were re-united partially, being deposited side by side in a single coffin, divided by a leaden compartment. On the dissolution of the monasteries in 1792, the inhabitants of Nogent transferred to their church the remains of the unhappy pair. A superb monument was erected over them, but in 1794 the iconoclasts of the Republic shattered it into fragments. Six years later, on the festival of St. George, 1800, the bodies were

removed to Paris, and after a term of repose within the Musée des Monumens Français they were finally carried to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. The open chapel which canopies the tomb within which they rest is formed from the ruins of the Paraclete, but the tomb itself, seven centuries old, is the original one raised by Peter the Venerable over the body of Abelard. A handful of dust and a few bones are all that remain of those of whom we have here given the record and the chronicle — of THE SELFISH SCHOLAR AND THE UNSELFISH AND DEVOTED WOMAN.

J. D.

HISTORICAL CONSEQUENCES OF A MISTAKE IN A NAME.

WE have lately seen what have been the historical consequences flowing from a mistake respecting Sir Miles Hobart; how the pedigree of a noble family has been vitiated with important error, and in what manner genealogists, antiquaries, and historians have combined in following out and enlarging a blunder of a very ordinary kind. We are now about to exhibit another example of the growth of historical error. Our present instance relates to an English subject and bishop, although the error has been developed by the historians and antiquaries of France. We have only followed their lead. But we owe to our lively neighbours, not merely the mistake but its correction. M. Léon Lacabane, in an essay under the title which we have prefixed to this paper,* has pointed out the error and developed its consequences with the singular clearness and ingenuity which distinguish French literary research. It is to that paper that we are indebted for most of the facts which we shall quote.

If any reader will be good enough to turn to the 244th chapter of the first book of our popular English translation of Froissart by Johnes, he will find that he has opened the history in the year 1368, when the Black Prince, being at that time governor of

Aquitaine, Gascony, Poitou, and the other dominions of England in France, had replaced Peter the Cruel upon the throne of Castile, and had returned victorious to the capital of Aquitaine, leading Du Guesclin as a prisoner in his train. This great glory was on the eve of an eclipse. The vast expenses of the expedition to Spain had thrown the prince's finances into a state of the most dangerous confusion. With an establishment "so grand that no prince of Christendom maintained greater magnificence," and a large military force mostly composed of companies of free adventurers, ever ready in any emergency to pay themselves, the prince's exchequer was empty. In this emergency, a certain "Bishop of Rhodéz in Rouergue," who also held the office of Chancellor of Aquitaine, is stated to have urged the prince to impose a *fouage* or hearth-tax upon all the inhabitants of the English dominions in France, for a period of five years. The sturdy natives of Gascony and Aquitaine, but especially those of the former, resisted the imposition of any such tax. They had been free from taxes, they asserted, when under the vassalage of France, and, so long as they could defend themselves, no taxes would they pay. Brave Sir John Chandos, one of the prince's council, who knew intimately the cha-

* Published in the Bibliothèque de l'école des Chartes, vol. ii. p. 554.

racter of these daring people, earnestly advised the prince to desist from his meditated act of oppression; but, urged forward both by his impolitic adviser the Bishop of Rhodéz, and by his pressing need of money, the prince persevered, the tax was levied; and what was the result? Within a few months the land was in open insurrection, and by the following spring the English king had lost half his dominions in France.

Now the question before us is, Who was that Chancellor of Aquitaine whose imprudent advice was followed by such fatal consequences?

What was his name?

Of what country was he a native?

What had been his previous life, and what was his subsequent history?

The episcopal city of Rhodéz or Rhodéz, the seat of this Chancellor of Aquitaine, is situate in the South of France, about half way between Bordeaux and Avignon and at no great distance from Montauban. It is now the capital of the department of Aveyron, as in the middle ages it was that of the county of Rouergue, and before that of a Celtic people called Ruteni. It is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, who manufacture coarse woollen stuffs, obey their bishop, the successor, as is thought, of the Chancellor of Aquitaine, and worship in a cathedral whose lofty bell-tower is seen far and wide. Such a city has of course had its historians. The earliest of them, to a knowledge of whom we are introduced by M. Lacabane, was Antoine Bonal, *juge des Montagnes* of Rouergue, who wrote the history of the bishops of Rhodéz about the end of the seventeenth century.* Bonal duly chronicles the Chancellor of Aquitaine as one of the bishops of Rhodéz. He quotes the passage from Froissart to which we have alluded, and perfects the information of that chronicler by identifying the Prelate-Chancellor as Bertrand de Cardaillac, descended from a noble family of Querci.

"Once on the road of discovery," remarks M. Lacabane, "the historian did not stop. He reconstructed, so to say, almost the entire life of this bishop. According to his account the Prince of Wales, at the

time of taking possession of the Duchy of Aquitaine, 'having remarked Messire Bertrand de Cardaillac as a man of great judgment, learned in all the sciences, very skilful, and versed in affairs of state,' appointed him his chancellor. In the year 1368, some time before the imposition of the tax, Faidit d'Aigrefeuille, bishop of Rhodéz, too good a Frenchman (as Bonal conjectures) to submit to the English dominion, resigned his bishopric. Bertrand de Cardaillac was his successor. But the title of Chancellor of Aquitaine was a bad recommendation to the inhabitants of Rhodéz, who declared themselves against the tax, and had even driven out the English garrison. Bertrand de Cardaillac, devoted to the interests of the Prince of Wales, endeavoured to bring the city again under his dominion by introducing into it a considerable number of English troops, whom he kept at first concealed in the episcopal residence. But the inhabitants, having suspected the treason, took arms, besieged the bishop's palace, and forced the prelate and his English friends to take to flight.

"Refused permission by his indignant flock to return to the city which he had designed to betray, 'it is very certain,' continues M. Bonal, 'that he was, as it were, obliged to give up his bishopric, at least the administration of it, which he did in favour of his nephew, named Messire Jean de Cardaillac, patriarch of Alexandria. And this is all we can say of this bishop, having found no other records or memoirs concerning him, because he was but little in his diocese, but lived almost always absent from it, in the retinue of the Prince of Wales.

"Bonat further explains why Jean de Cardaillac only took the title of administrator of the bishopric of Rhodéz. 'We will say,' he continues, and not without great apparent probability, that 'Messire Bertrand de Cardaillac having fallen sick of some sad incurable malady, on resigning the bishopric of Rhodéz to his nephew besought our holy father to allow him to retain the title of bishop, with some share of the revenues, as a pension for his maintenance, and to commit the administration of the bishopric, *cum futura successione*, to his nephew, who by this means would ever afterwards act as the administrator of the bishopric; and in truth there is a common tradition in Rhodéz, handed down from father to son, which would agree exactly with what we say. It is said that a long time since there was a bishop of Rhodéz who, being afflicted with

a severe chronic and contagious disease, left the city of Rhodéz, and retired to a house he had built near a mill belonging to the bishopric, which bears the name of Cardaillac, upon the river Aveyron, half a quarter of a league from the city. I will not be certain that it was Messire Bertrand de Cardaillac to whom this tradition alludes, but I can well believe that it was he who built that house.'

"These biographical details, given by Bonal, were implicitly adopted by the learned authors of the '*Gallia Christiana*.'* In their chronological series of the bishops of Rhodéz, Bertrand de Cardaillac is placed under number xxxix. between Faidit d'Aigrefeuille and Jean de Cardaillac, patriarch of Alexandria. Yet more, they have strengthened Bonal's narrative with two new facts. Bertrand de Cardaillac belonged, according to their account, to the Varaire branch of that house, and his existence as bishop of Rhodéz is further demonstrated by letters of 9th October, 1369, issued by him, forbidding every private person, even a priest, to sit down on the seats of the obituary priests of Villefranche.

"The illustrious Baluze, whose opinion I shall make known hereafter, had protested against the introduction of this Bertrand de Cardaillac amongst the bishops of Rhodéz; but, say the wise men of Saint Martha, what are all these denials worth against the very archives of the bishopric of Rhodéz, cited by Bonal?

"Various writers, who since the publication of the '*Gallia Christiana*' have treated of the history of Rouergue and the bishops of Rhodéz, such as the Abbé du Tems,† the Abbé Bosc,‡ and the Baron de Gaujal,§ have respected with pious deference the decision of this celebrated work with regard to Bertrand de Cardaillac. Far from contradicting, they have sought to strengthen its assertions by additional proofs. The '*Gallia Christiana*' limited itself to designating the branch of the house of Cardaillac, to which bishop Bertrand belonged; Du Tems, Bosc, and M. de Gaujal go farther, and tell us the names of his father and mother. He was the son, according to their account, of Pons de Cardaillac, lord of Varaire and Privague, and of Ermenгарde d'Estaing."

Having thus proved that Bertrand de Cardaillac has taken his stand in the history of France as Bishop of Rhodéz and Chancellor of Aquitaine,

that he has been admitted into the *Gallia Christiana*, the great authority upon these subjects, and is allowed and established by all the local historians, Mons. Lacabane proceeds to show that no such bishop could ever have existed. We cannot follow him through his proofs, but they establish conclusively that Faidit d'Aigrefeuille, the acknowledged predecessor of the supposed Bertrand de Cardaillac, held the see of Rhodéz until 1371, several years after the bad advice as to the hearth tax was given to the Prince of Wales, and the war had followed, and that Faidit d'Aigrefeuille was succeeded immediately, not by Bertrand, but by Jean de Cardaillac, patriarch of Alexandria, leaving no room between them for the supposed Bertrand the Chancellor of Aquitaine.

M. Lacabane is not satisfied with merely dispossessing the Chancellor of his see of Rhodéz, he removes him altogether from the family of Cardaillac.

"You may say," he remarks, "how can you deny the existence of a prelate when you have told us who were his father and mother, and in some measure what was his extraction? The argument is fair; but, before entering upon it, I will ask you to consider this question; how could it be that Pons de Cardaillac, lord of Varaire, and his wife Ermengarde d'Estaing, who were married in 1372, had a son, Bertrand de Cardaillac, nominated Bishop of Rhodéz in 1368?

"The insurrectionary movement of the inhabitants of Rhodéz against their bishop is not less easily explained. It is only necessary to return it to its true date, which is 1377, when Jean de Cardaillac, and not Bertrand, was unquestionably bishop.

"After having proved that there was no Bishop of Rhodéz named Bertrand de Cardaillac in 1368, what confidence can we put in the letters of 9th October, 1369, said to have proceeded from that prelate, and relating to the fraternity of the *Prêtres Obituaires* of Villefranche? The date of these letters has doubtless been mistaken or inserted; they evidently belong to another Bishop Bertrand. And we find two from whom they might have proceeded, Bertrand de Raffin, Bishop of Rhodéz from 1379 to 1386, and Bertrand de Chalengon, who occupied the see of the same city in 1469. There would be

* Gall. Christ. i. col. 120.

† Clergé de France, i. 178.

‡ Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire du Rouergue, ii. 236.

§ Essais historiques sur le Rouergue, i. 119, 408, 422.

therefore a mistake of ten years in the first case, and of a whole century in the second, in the date of this document. Those who have made a careful study of ancient paleographical monuments, know how easily such errors slip in, under the pen of an ignorant and unpractised copyist. We must not be surprised, then, if the Abbé de Grimaldi, author of a collection of notes on the bishops of Rhodéz, who appears to have first become acquainted with these letters of the 9th October, did not properly decipher the date, if he read 1369 instead of 1379, or rather 1469. Perhaps it may be denied that Bertrand de Raffin was Bishop of Rhodéz in 1379. The authors of the '*Gallia Christiana*' say indeed that he was raised to the episcopal dignity in 1381. But that is another error of those learned men; the Abbé Bosc has stated, that 'many records in the archives of the bishopric prove that Bertrand de Raffin was Bishop of Rhodéz in 1379,' and the fact asserted by Bosc is positively confirmed by an original document preserved among the manuscripts of the Royal Library, which commences thus: 'In nomine Domini, amen: anno ab incarnatione ejusdem millesimo trecentesimo septuagesimo nono et die vicesima septima mensis januarii, reverendo patre in Christo et domino Bertrando, Dei gratia, episcopo Ruthenensi, presidente. Noverint universi, etc.'"

The question seems thus well settled so far as relates to Bertrand de Car-dail-lac. It is clear that there was no such bishop of Rhodéz in 1368, nor any such person. The incidents related of him fall to the ground, and all the pretty tales invented by Bonal and adopted into the *Gallia Christiana* disappear entirely.

Are we then to believe that Froissart made a mistake in the designation of the Chancellor's bishopric? Not at all. Froissart does not term the Chancellor "bishop of Rhodéz in Rouergue." In all the manuscripts of Frois-

sart the bishopric stands not as that of "Rhodéz" but of "Bades;" "*leuesque de Bades son Chancelier*" is the reading of MS. Reg. D. III. p. 230 (the best MS. of the first book of Froissart in the British Museum), "*leuesque de Bades*" and "*de Badas*" in Arundel MS. 67.* Who then took upon him to print it otherwise? Denys Sauvage, who edited an edition of Froissart published at Paris in 1559. Not understanding the word "Bades," and thinking that the bishop of "Rhodéz" in Aquitaine was likely to be the Chancellor of Aquitaine, he dreamt that "Bades" might be a mistake for "Rhodéz," and rashly altered it. His ignorant substitution has descended uncorrected from edition to edition, and "Rhodéz" instead of "Bades" stands in a multitude of editions as the text of Froissart down to this very day.

And what place, it will be asked, is meant by "Bades?"—What, but "Bath," our own beautiful city of Bath. This Chancellor of Aquitaine, whose bad advice to level illegal taxes set the country in a flame, was a Bishop of Bath and Wells: an Englishman—to his shame be it told; no Bertrand or Faidit, but plain "John," and neither d'Aigrefeuille nor de Cardail-lac, but "Harewell." Of his early history nothing is known. In 1363 he is mentioned as John de Harewell, Archdeacon of Worcester (if the record be printed correctly) and Chancellor of the Prince of Aquitaine and Wales.† In 1366 we find him described as "that honourable and magnificent gentleman" John de Harewell Archdeacon of Berks in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and Chancellor of Aquitaine. In the latter character he was present, on the 23rd September, 1366, at the execution of certain

* The reading of the MSS. and editions we have consulted may be stated as follows: Bades, MS. Reg. D. III. p. 230.

Bades and Badas, Arundel MS. 67, fo. 278. b.

Bades, Paris, fol. 1518, fol. cxcv. b.

Bades, Lord Berners' translation, Pynson, 1525, fol. i. cxliii. b.

Rodais en Rouergue, Lyons, fol. 1559, ed. Denys Sauvage, i. 334.

Rhodéz in Rouergue, Johnes's translation, Hafod. 1803.

Bades, but with a note altering it into Rhodéz, Lord Berners' translation, London. 4to. 1812.

Rhodéz in Rouergue, Johnes's translation, Lond. 4to. 1839, i. 383.

The recent French edition, edited by Buchon, has "Bathe," which is not justified by any MS. Barnes terms it Rodez in his History of Edward III. p. 723.

† Fœd. iii. pt. 2, p. 688, N. E.

articles between Peter the Cruel, Charles of Navarre, and the Black Prince (Fœd. iii. pt. 2, p. 801, N. E.) On 15th December, 1366, he was appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells, and on the 7th March following was consecrated to his bishopric at Bordeaux in the collegiate church of St. Severin, by Helias de Salignac, the archbishop of that see.* He was invested (by special favour) in the temporalities of his see from the 29th April preceding, being the day of the translation of his predecessor;† and as a further favour he was enabled, under a commission dated the 28th November, 42nd Edw. III. A.D. 1368, to take the necessary oaths on the restitution of the temporalities of his see before the Prince of Wales: he is described in that commission as "John Bishop of Bath and Wells, Chancellor of the Prince of Wales in the parts of Aquitaine."‡ That this was Froissart's bishop of Bades in 1368, cannot be doubted. Of his future history but little is known. His bad advice probably stopped his promotion. Retiring from court, he may have lived at Wells, doing the proper work of a bishop, until 1386. His will was dated on the 29th June, 1386, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 20th August following.

To make amends for his poor statesmanship, he is entitled to the credit of having been a considerable benefactor to his noble cathedral. He contributed the third penny of his revenue towards the building of the south-west tower; he paid 100 marks for glazing the west window; he gave two great bells, and a missal worth 20*l.*, besides certain valuable ecclesiastical vestments. He lies interred at Wells before what was the altar of St. Calixtus, "where we see," remarked bishop Godwin, writing in 1615, "a tombe of alabaster, that seemeth to have been a sumptuous piece of work, but is now much defaced."§

It is quite obvious that this was the Bishop of Bades and the Chancellor of Aquitaine to whom Froissart alludes. The see of Rhodéz and the noble family of De Cardaillac lose a bishop by the investigations of Mons. Lacabane; but truth, which is of infinitely greater moment, gains by them, and the example of the confusion which has ensued stands conspicuous before all editors as a proof and warning of the danger of tampering with an author's text, and urges home upon historical inquirers the fatal consequences of a mistake—even in a name.

HARTWELL HOUSE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(*With Four Plates.*)

Ædes Hartwellianæ, or Notices of the Manor and Mansion of Hartwell.

By Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

Printed for Private Circulation, 1851. 4to.

AMONG the many features of their country of which Englishmen have reason to be proud, there are none upon which they can look with greater satisfaction than the mansions of her ancient families. Though not exempt, any more than the other works of man, from decay and desolation, the various casualties of time, or the innovations of false taste, yet so many of them stand their ground, century after century, in their sober grandeur, sur-

rounded by their stately woods, and looking down upon their verdant lawns and tributary plains, continuously maintained and cherished by the hereditary attachment of successive generations, that it is impossible to regard them without a sentiment of beauty, of permanence, and of peace.

And have not such spots their histories? Undoubtedly, all of them have one—more or less interesting. Nearly all, at some period of their

* *Anglia Sacra*, i. 569.

† *Fœd.* iii. pt. 2, p. 852, N. E.

‡ *Fœd.* iii. part 2, p. 843, N. E.

§ *Catalogue of Bishops*, 1615, 4to. p. 372.

duration, have been concerned more or less with the statesmen and politicians of former days. They have sometimes themselves been the scenes of memorable events, or of meetings pregnant with the issues of future action. At some the pageantry of the Virgin Queen is not yet forgotten: others gave refuge to an unfortunate monarch in his troubles and his flight. One, like Wardour, may be celebrated for the persevering defence of an heroic mistress. Another may have arisen like a phoenix from the fires of the Roundhead or the Cavalier. But to each and all there would be found to belong more than one interesting incident, if their history, and that of their former denizens, were duly investigated. We have now to introduce to our readers a mansion which a century ago was deeply concerned in the struggles and intrigues of the political arena;* and which at the commencement of the present century was the residence for several years of some of the most illustrious of the many exiles which have from age to age taken refuge in our sea-girt isle.

Hartwell House stands on a gentle slope near the high road from Aylesbury to Oxford, from which, however, the venerable mansion is entirely screened by the stately trees of the park. Notwithstanding many alterations and additions which it has undergone at various times, it still retains a large portion of its original structure, erected by Sir Thomas Lee, who acquired the estate *de jure uxoris* in 1570, and who employed in its construction the best materials and the best workmanship at his command. The length of the main building is 160 feet; it measures seventy in depth; and the height, to the parapet, is 45 feet.

"From these figures (remarks Captain Smyth) it will be inferred that Hartwell House is not of a commanding altitude, and it must be admitted that docking the ornamental gables, when Sir William Lee's alterations were made (in the last century), was hardly admissible; but, approaching by the north, the building derives from extent of front a dignity which compen-

sates for the disproportionate lowness of the elevation.

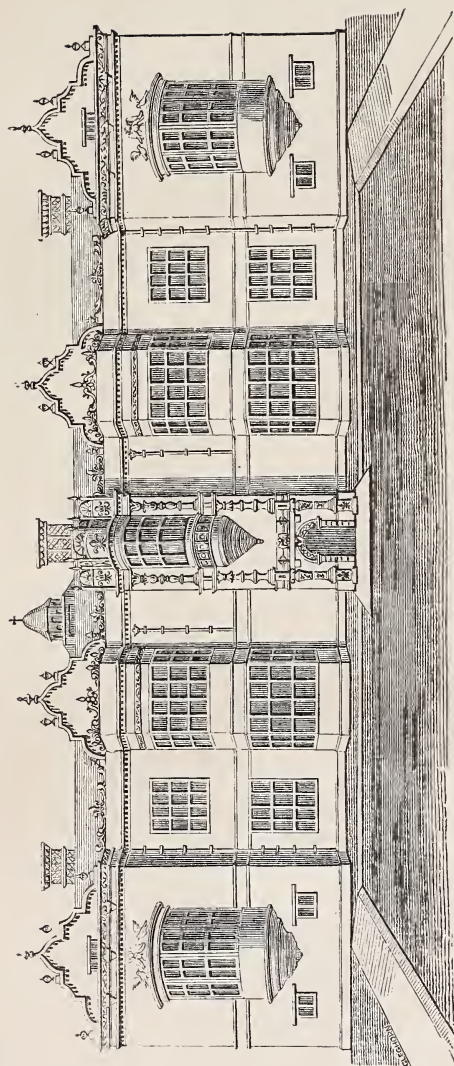
"The mansion has its four faces placed to the cardinal points of the compass, being directed as exactly as could be expected where no magnetic variation was allowed for in laying out the foundations: the west-end of the house is flanked by a semi-circular court-yard, the wall of which bounds the outer offices. There is much variety in these faces; for while the south and east fronts are light, airy, and recent, the north side presents large windows with appropriate mullions and transoms, and other peculiarities typifying the Elizabethan era; and the western end, with its roughish ashlar work, looks still older.

"The whole edifice is substantially built of white free-stone; and an examination proves that neither expense nor pains have been spared in ensuring durability. It is, indeed, as stout as a fortress. The cellars are like garrison bomb-proofs; and as to the walls, I well remember the difficulty we experienced in cutting through the basement under one of the library windows, in order to make a doorway into the observatory; in doing which we encountered a stout iron bar of connection, which had become so thoroughly case-hardened as to resist our attempts for some time.

"The east and south façades have each a columned portico; but the usual entrance is by a low porch on the north, which is, as of old, furnished with two sediles, or stout bench fixtures. Having passed this *vestibulum*—so to speak—a fine manorial hall is entered, answering in a modified degree to the inclosed portico, cavædium, or atrium of Roman villas; and from thence, of course, the whole mansion is open and accessible. The older division of it is laid out in halls and offices on the ground-floor, with the muniment room and a gallery or museum above. The modernized portion contains the general apartments, the library, study, and chapel below, with a range of capacious sleeping rooms over them. The whole is surmounted with a story of attics, most of which are commodious, without pretensions to architectural elegance."

As we have hereafter to require our readers' credence to the statement that this mansion was occupied forty years ago by a family of about 150 individuals, we should be glad to afford them a more particular account of its arrangements; but that it is scarcely

* The Lees of Hartwell were among the most confidential advisers of Frederick Prince of Wales; whose equestrian statue was erected near the house. Some curious specimens of Frederick's epistolary composition are in the volume before us, to which we may direct further attention at another time.



HARTWELL HOUSE, CO. BUCKINGHAM.

NORTH FRONT.



PART OF THE GREAT STAIRCASE AT HARTWELL HOUSE.

in our power to do effectually without the aid of the ground-plan; of which, however, we will endeavour to convey some general idea.

The three principal rooms occupy the range of the east front: the dining-room in the centre, having a drawing-room to the north, and a library to the south. Each of the two latter have bays which were originally correspondent on the exterior, but the Observatory is now attached to the corner of the library, and is entered from that bay. The library has also a second bay, forming part of the south front, and corresponding to another (occupied by the housekeeper's rooms) at the western extremity of that façade. On the south side of the mansion also (within its main area) is an old dismantled chapel. Of the other apartments, though numerous, we need only say, as respecting the more important features, that in the centre of the whole is an elegant semi-circular "vestibule" as it is called, but which, "being in the very middle of the house, and illuminated only by a large skylight, answers rather to the *mesaulon* of the Greeks;" the great staircase is immediately behind the dining-room; and the hall, already mentioned as the principal feature of the north front, communicates with the drawing-room by a square breakfast or billiard room, which is lighted by a high mullioned window ten feet wide.

"The great Hall is 47 feet in length by 20 in breadth, and 18 in height. Its sides are adorned with stucco cornices, dividing the walls into suitable panels, each surmounted by a bird, supporting a festoon of flowers with his beak. On the eastern side is a bust of the celebrated John Hampden on an appropriate bracket; which was placed there by Dr. Lee, on the occasion of a monument being erected in Chalfont field to his memory on the spot where he fell, on the 18th of June, 1843. The ceiling is elaborately decorated, having in the centre a large and well-executed alto-relievo, representing an ox-headed river deity, reclined as usual on an urn, and holding a rudder: in front of him is a draped female, who—seated amidst architectural remains, with a trumpet by her side—is using a stylus upon her tablet. The whole of this is accurately represented in the head-piece to the quarto edition of Addison's Works (vol. ii. edit. 1721), drawn by Sir James Thornhill

and engraved by George Gucht. It is believed to be an allegorical representation of Genius writing history among the ruins of Italy—"Tauriformis volvitur Aufidus." An enormous bay-window gives ample light to this excellent specimen of transition architecture, and shows to great advantage the large dimensions of a black marble mantelpiece, about seven feet square, supported by two figures with human busts, bearded, but ending below as termini. The compartment over it presents, in high relief, an allegorical composition of some pretension to skill in design, and supposed to represent Horace viewing the pleasures of town and country."

The drawing-room, dining-room, and library are each adorned with magnificent chimney-pieces, carved with classic stories, the mysterious import of which forms a perpetual riddle for the vacant hour; and in the last-mentioned room is a more admirable object, a whole-length portrait of Lady Elizabeth Lee—the daughter of Simon Earl Harcourt—painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A large number of family portraits and other pictures clothe the walls of all the principal rooms. Among these are the Old Man's Head and the Old Woman's Head by Rembrandt; the head of a priest by Van Dyck; a full-length of William Marquess of Newcastle, and another whole-length of Sir John Suckling the poet, both by the same master; several family pictures by Lely, Kneller, Ramsay, and Hudson, and five works of Sir Joshua Reynolds; with a sprinkling of the Dutch and Italian masters.

"The Great Staircase is a stately oaken structure, of easy ascent and appropriate breadth. The rails consist of small terminal figures, the upper half of which represent bearded men with their arms folded, as if to sustain the weight superposed by the banister and its semi-battalion of heroes and heroines. Twenty-four biblical, heathen, and historical personages, averaging thirty-two inches in height, rather rudely cut in oak, stand on pedestals rising above the hand-rail, placed from five to six feet asunder, without entering into minutiae, eight armed warriors guard the first flight of steps, mostly with drawn swords and charged shields, the rest wielding rods of office aloft. The fourth figure on the left has a two-headed spread-eagle on his shield; and the opposite corner of the landing-place is filled by a plumed warrior, holding his sword on high, while in a line with him on the right

is a bellicose female of the *embonpoint* race. Six steps above her is a marshal, who, like the rest of the heroes, is in armour, with the Roman straps (*loricæ*) pendant from the waist half way to the knees. In the corner of this landing-place is a peaceable damsel, but no beauty: it is probable, however, that the artist could not command elegance. In front of this lady stand those represented in the Plate, which were drawn with no other cause for selection, than merely to give an idea of the whole. The upper landing-place presents a curious mixture, as, among other figures, we have Samson with a jaw-bone; Hercules in the lion's skin, with his massy club; a gallant crusader; a placid woman; and a fury with distorted features, gnashing her teeth and grasping a snake. It is known that, in consequence of some objection being made to them by the late Queen of France, these statues were removed from the staircase during the royal occupation of the house; and, when replaced, they were probably restored in the present promiscuous manner by accident."

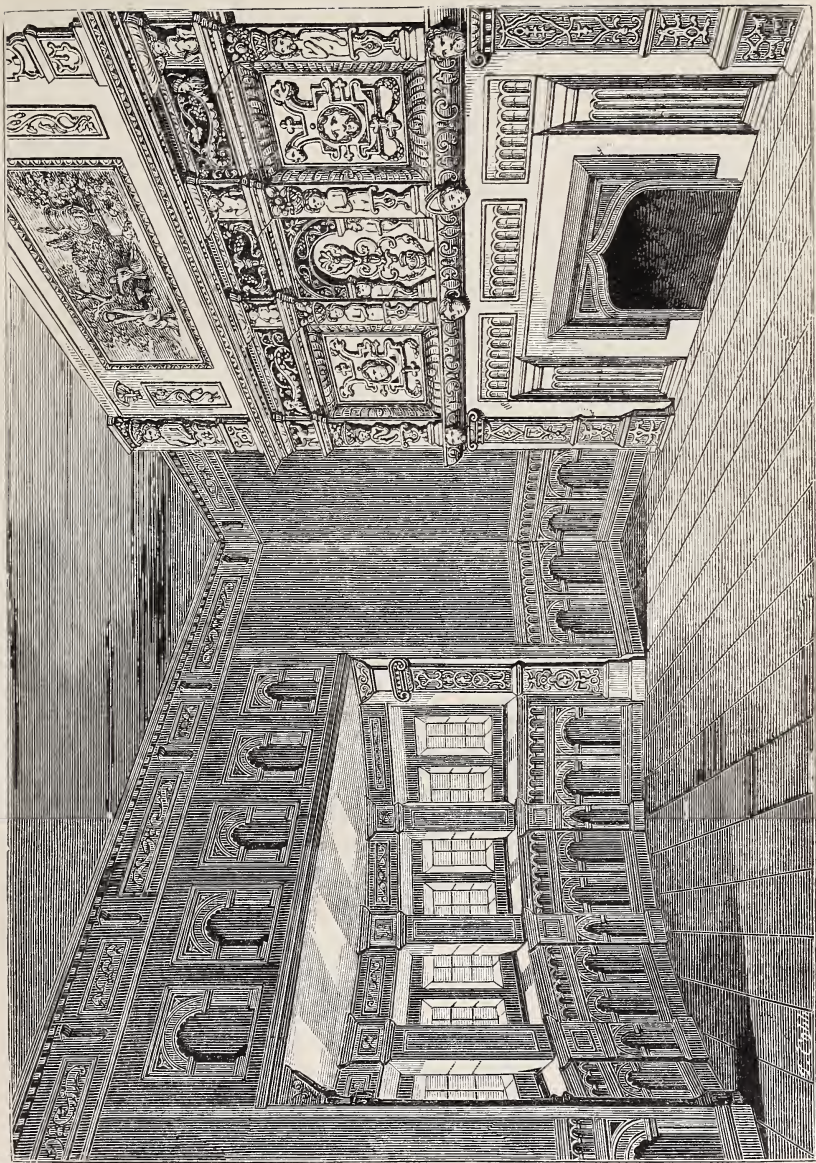
Such figures were favourite embellishments of staircases in the seventeenth century. We noticed one so ornamented at Cromwell House, Highgate, in our June Magazine, p. 636; and we also remember another in the old mansion at Merkyate Cell in Hertfordshire, which was described in our Magazine for November, 1846. If the staircase at Hartwell is the original one, possibly the statuettes were additional; or the whole may be of rather later date than the house itself.

There is a stout old staircase at the other end of the mansion which leads more immediately to the highly ornamented bower or boudoir, now used as a Muniment-Room, which is represented in another of the accompanying Plates. This apartment is situated at the north-west angle of the mansion over the kitchen (a mezzanine chamber intervening;) and the range of lights seen in the print form a portion of the bay-window shown in the exterior view. The decorations of this apartment form altogether a very characteristic example of the Elizabethan style. During the residence of the royal family of France at Hartwell, whilst every part and parcel of the mansion was thickly occupied, this antiquated apartment was the allotted residence of the Count and Countess de Damas, the faithful

attendants of the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême; with whose quarters there was a very easy communication. A closet on the left side of the lobby leading into the room, was occupied by the Duchess de Serent, the aged mother of the Countesses de Narbonne and de Damas.

Louis the Eighteenth, under the title of Count de Lille, landed at Yarmouth, in Oct. 1807, from the Swedish frigate Freya. The companions of his exile were the Dukes de Berri, d'Angoulême, and Grammont; Counts d'Avaray and de Blacas (afterwards Dukes); Counts Etienne de Dumas and Nantouillet; Chev. de Rivière, the Abbés Fleurieu and Cormur, and MM. Ferronet, Estelle, &c. The government had prepared Holyrood Palace for his reception; but when the Freya anchored in Yarmouth roads, Louis, learning the residence which was destined for him, declined going there. It was not, he said, an asylum that he came to seek; he had a safe one in Russia, where he had left the Queen and Madame Royale his niece. He declared that he would rather return to Russia than go to Scotland, or be treated otherwise than as a sovereign who came to claim the aid of Great Britain. The English ministers were not at that time disposed to support the King's views. However, after his formal refusal to go to Leith, his landing at Yarmouth was not opposed, and from thence he proceeded to Gosfield in Essex, where he became a visitor of the Marquess of Buckingham. From this circumstance a report obtained, and has stubbornly maintained its ground in certain quarters, that the Marquess of Buckingham lent Hartwell House to the exiles. But neither the marquess, nor any of his family, ever had any kind of possession of either the estate or the house of Hartwell. He was only the medium of hiring the premises from Sir George Lee.

"When Hartwell had been determined on as an appropriate residence for the strangers, the remainder of a lease of the mansion, granted by Sir William Lee some few years before to Sir William Young, who had removed to the West Indies, was proposed to be conveyed to the Marquess of Buckingham and Louis the Eighteenth. But this not being ac-



THE MUNIMENT ROOM AT HARTWELL HOUSE.

ceded to on the part of Sir George Lee, who had then succeeded to the estate, it was subsequently let to the King at an annual rent of 500*l*.

"In August 1808, the Queen, as Comtesse de Lille, arrived at Harwich from Russia, with a suite of seventy persons. These, as well as the King's party, together with their numerous attendants and servants, were all quartered on the Hartwell premises, where they were occasionally visited by the other French princes and emigrant nobles. The residents in the house and grounds generally amounted to about one hundred and forty in number; but they sometimes exceeded two hundred. So numerous a party required such extensive accommodation, that the halls, gallery, and larger apartments were ingeniously divided and subdivided into suites of rooms and closets,—in some instances to the great disorder and confusion of the mansion. Every outhouse, and each of the ornamental buildings in the park that could be rendered capable of decent shelter, were densely occupied; and it was curious to see how the second and third class stowed themselves away in the attics of the house, converting one room into several by an adaptation of light partitions, all of which were remaining at my first visit to Hartwell. On the ledges and in the bows of the roof, they formed gardens which were stocked with plants, shrubs, and flowers, in boxes containing mould to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches; and they moreover kept fowls and pigeons there, so that the superstructure was thus loaded with many extra tons of weight. But all was well-conducted and cheerful, throughout a residence of six or seven years; and in the evenings there was much mirth, music, and dancing kept up at the cottages around.

"It must, however, be confessed, that in effecting the transformations alluded to, no deference seems to have been paid either to the feelings or the interests of the worthy proprietor of the mansion. Small windows were pierced through the walls, fixtures needlessly unfixed, and the ornamental balustrades of the parapet removed in those parts where they interfered with the Adonis gardens, or with the prospect. The whole-length portrait of Lady Elizabeth Lee, the mother of their friendly landlord, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, has been already mentioned as adorning the library; and so little did there appear among the occupants either of respect for the arts, or of homage to the sex, as regarded this admirably-executed likeness of a beautiful female, that all the time the royal family

occupied the house, a French mirror of extraordinary magnitude was placed before the picture, so as completely to exclude it from view. Sir George Lee, who was in every respect one of the best of men, bore all these unpleasant incidents with amiable philosophy. When led to refer to them, some time after the departure of his tenants, he observed with a smile—'Well, still I ought to be satisfied with the remuneration which the British Government awarded.'

"Here King Louis led so retired a life, that little was known of him beyond the limits of the mansion. Whenever he met any persons in the grounds, he always returned their salute by taking off his hat, and he would often hold a light conversation in tolerably good English: and to one gentleman he pointed out, with much pleasantry, that each side of the great door-way of Hartwell House bore a fleur-de-lis in the old carving, as if in anticipation of his coming. The style in which he lived was unostentatious, and very suitable to the rank he assumed of Count. His Majesty, family, and suite, about twenty-five in number, generally dined together in the large dining-room; and once in about three weeks, the inhabitants of the adjacent parts were allowed to walk round the table during the repast, entering at one door and retiring by another, in conformity with the custom of the old French Court. The regular drawing-room being occupied as an apartment for sleeping and sitting in, by the Prince and Princess de Condé on their visits, the library was used as its substitute, with the King's sofa raised on a little dais, or eminence, and here he used to see company and hold small levées; but his Majesty's own rooms were the study and its adjoining strong closet—next the portico of the southern front.

"When Louis was troubled with the gout, mass was celebrated in the dining-room, the altar being placed at the east end; and here occurred one of the gravest incidents in his eventful life. On Ladyday—25th March 1814—the royal family were at prayers, and Madame Gonet, an English lady married to one of the royal suite, was seated near the middle window, which commands a view of the road leading from the lodge. On a sudden she perceived two post-chaises, each drawn by four horses, rapidly approaching the house, with white flags displayed, a sight which provoked an exclamation from her in spite of the general solemnity of the room. The carriages contained certain Deputies from Bourdeaux, who brought intelligence that the Duc d'Angoulême had entered that city with Marshal Beresford's

division of the English army, which had been received with enthusiasm; that the white cockade was displayed; and that Louis the Eighteenth was proclaimed. Hardly was the excitement occasioned by these most joyous tidings moderated, ere Captain Slaughter, of the Royal Navy, conducted another party of Deputies to Hartwell, whom he had received off Dunkirk into the Archer sloop-of-war, charged to solicit the exile to return and take possession of his throne and kingdom. These gentlemen were ushered into the library, and the King there signed the celebrated document said to have been suggested by the supple Talleyrand, stating that he accepted and would observe the Constitution of France. The Rev. Mr. King, who happened to be present at the ceremony, preserved the pen with which the signature was written, and has since placed it among the memorabilia in Dr. Lee's Museum, where it now remains.

"The apartments for the accommodation of the Queen were those immediately over the library, and are notable for aspect, convenience, and command of view. Her Majesty died in the large room of this subdivision of the house, and was laid in state therein for several days, during which it was open to the public, when a large concourse of spectators was admitted. The apartment was next occupied by the ex-King of Sweden; and since—*longe intervallum*—by the writer of these pages during his frequent visits, to whom its vicinity to the library and the observatory recommended it.

"The north-east angle of the same front of the building was occupied by Monsieur the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles the Tenth, whose character did not fully develop itself at Hartwell, although he, of all the party, was most accustomed to appear in public, by riding about the country. Somehow or other none of the Buckinghamshire gentlemen liked him; though, as in the noted case of Doctor Fell, it might be difficult to tell why: but this can hardly be thought singular, since he was never favourably spoken of with reference to his domestic relations. Unlike his brother the King, he was improvident in his habits, unprincipled in pecuniary matters, haughty in behaviour, perverse in disposition, and weak in intellectual stamina. It was impossible for such a man to gain popularity; nor did the signal *chute* of 1830 occasion surprise among those who knew him.

"The room next to the chamber of the Comte d'Artois, and south of it, was assigned to the Duc de Berri. The handsome apartments at the south-west angle of this floor were inhabited by the Duc

and Duchesse d'Angoulême and their principal attendants. The Duchess, as the suffering 'Orphan of the Temple' and spirited 'Daughter of France,' was perhaps the most interesting personage among the band of exiles; and her early display of energy, penetrating understanding, and tender feeling for the misfortunes of others, were well remembered. But the brutal treatment and execution of her parents, and the other dreadful scenes of her tender years, had made so deep and lasting an impression on her mind as greatly to influence her manner, and even to stamp an habitual melancholy on her appearance,—insomuch that at times the sadness of her presence excited a painful sympathy. Yet this enduring princess was active and useful; she generally rose at five in the summer and six in the winter, walked hastily when in the grounds, and was averse to being noticed. Although a truly devoted Roman Catholic, she would occasionally look in at the parish church-door, sometimes with the Duke, during divine service; and she expressed to my late respected friend the Rev. Mr. Lockart, the officiating minister in Hartwell, her admiration of the decorous order observed in the Protestant forms of worship.

"Having thus conducted the reader through the royal apartments, it will be needless to drag him through the rest; though an account of some of them in detail might prove amusing enough. To the curious in such matters I may mention that, though the light partitions and other 'land-marks' of ingenious adaptation to circumstance have disappeared, Dr. Lee possesses a manuscript folio inscribed—'Hartwell House,—Inventaire des Meubles qui appartiennent au Roi, et à M^r le Ch^{er} Ley (Sir George Lee), 1809,'—in which all the various apartments are numbered, and the names of their occupiers given; together with a statement of every article of furniture therein.

"The Comte de la Chapelle, Dr. Collignon—*medicus illustrissimus*, M. Bauer, M. Antoine, and two servants of the establishment died during the occupation, and were allowed interment—free from the bigoted restrictions of Roman Catholic states—in the Hartwell parish burial-ground.

"During the King's residence at Hartwell it is reported that he received an allowance of 20,000*l.* a-year from the British Government; but a Buckinghamshire gentleman, who occasionally visited the royal exiles, states that the sum was divided, namely 14,000*l.* for his Majesty, and 6,000*l.* for the Duc d'Angoulême. In either case it was a liberal supply; and the tenantry of the neighbourhood were

greatly benefited by the increased consumption of beef, mutton, poultry, butter, cream, milk, fruit, vegetables, and other specimens of the fat of the Vale of Aylesbury. Several of the old farmers have regretted to me their loss of this source of profit. On the King's triumphant departure from Hartwell, April 20th, 1814, in passing the town-hall of Aylesbury, he was greeted with the sight of the white flag waving on its summit; and a large concourse of people from all the adjacent parts made the air resound with hearty cheers. Many gentlemen of the local yeomanry cavalry escorted him along the London road to Stanmore, where he was met on the steps of the Abercorn Arms Hotel by the Prince Regent of England."

We are sure we need make no apology to our readers for the length of this most interesting passage, especially as the work from which we extract it is printed for private circulation only. We must state, however, that our limits have compelled us in some measure to compress Captain Smyth's anecdotal details; and we should also mention that they are preceded by some extracts from the King's letters written when at Hartwell, which throw a pleasing light on his mode of life at that place, and on his personal character as an amiable and accomplished man. It was with a just appreciation of all these points that Lord Byron penned those sneering lines, in his poem called "The Age of Bronze."

Good classic Louis! is it, canst thou say,
Desirable to be the "Desiré"? [abode,
Why wouldst thou leave calm Hartwell's green
Apician table and Horatian ode,
To rule a people who will not be ruled,
And love much rather to be scourg'd than school'd?

King Louis in 1817 sent his portrait, painted by Le Fevre, as a present to Sir George Lee; and

"among other relics of the Bourbon residence preserved in Hartwell House are the prie-Dieu chair of Louis the Eighteenth; the prie-Dieu of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, and her work-table; the altar in the chapel; Sir William Lee's chair converted into a confessional by the addition of a grating and kneeling step; a fine missal which belonged to the Archbishop of Rheims; and a bronze reading-grade used in the chapel during divine service, the desk-plate of which is engraved with the sacred monogram over three nails in the centre of a radiated circle, with a cherub at each angle of the plate. There are, moreover, various

articles of furniture, and several portraits of members of the royal family, together with some books, manuscripts, and prints; and a clock, a barometer, and two or three thermometers which belonged to the King."

But it is high time that we should explain that these historic anecdotes are only an incidental, and in fact a supplementary, feature of the handsome volume before us. Captain Smyth's original object was to indite an account of the Hartwell Observatory; but he felt it was impossible to draw that up without vivid recollections of a mansion in which he has passed many laborious and many happy hours, and of an estate to which he has long been a trustee, under act of parliament. He therefore commenced his undertaking in the true spirit of an historian, and thence carried it forward into his favourite branches of antiquarian and philosophical science. The first division of the work is occupied with details respecting the parish and manor of Hartwell: its locality, geology, produce, and general statistics. The second commemorates the successive lords of the manor, of the races of Peverel, de Hertewell, Luton, Hampden, and Lee; a succession, by the way, in which the estate has never been alienated, during the course of nearly four centuries. The third describes the house and its contents, its paintings, library, museum, numismatics, and Egyptian antiquities. The fourth is devoted to the history and description of the Hartwell Observatory; and includes the valuable tabular record of the meridional observations made by the late Mr. James Epps, who was established at Hartwell as Dr. Lee's astronomical assistant, until his services were prematurely terminated by his death. Here also is given an account, of the highest interest to astronomers, of the observations made at Hartwell by Captain Smyth upon the position and colours of Double Stars; followed by the no less attractive "story of γ Virginis," a binary-star to the calculation of whose admeasurement and motions Captain Smyth has summoned the zealous co-operation of Sir John Herschel, the late Professor Henderson of Edinburgh, Mr. J. R. Hind, the Rev. W. R. Dawes, Lord Wrottesley, Mr. J. C. Adams, and

several industrious coadjutors, whose respective reports are here incorporated. To these subjects succeed some observations on Encke's comet, and a description of the meteorological equipments of the Hartwell Observatory.

The volume is liberally illustrated with engravings, which are all the more worthy of regard, from having been provided from drawings made by various members of the author's own family. The larger number illustrate the museum, and especially Dr. Lee's extensive collection of Egyptian antiquities; the discussion of which occupies nearly seventy pages. The subject is too extensive for us now to grapple with; but we have been unable to resist the permission so kindly awarded us, of transferring to our pages the engraving of a very elegant marble bust, of Greek art, which was first publicly represented in the Rev. Robert Walpole's work on Turkey and the East, engraved by F. C. Lewis, from a drawing by "Belshazzar" Martin:

"This bust was found among the ruins of ancient Tyre, and purchased there for a trifle by Dr. Lee, in 1811. From its bearing the mitra or Phrygian cap, and its youthful androgynous aspect, it possibly represents Atys or Paris; and it is remarkable as shewing the teeth, on a close inspection of the mouth, which are seen in but few busts. Poor Iarbus, *voce* Virgil, vented his indignation at Trojan heads—

*Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Mœoniâ mentum mitrâ."*

To some of our readers the information will be welcome that the munificent owner of these learned stores, latterly better known as Treasurer of the Astronomical and President of the Numismatic Societies, as a young man visited the ancient countries of the world, in the character of Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. His name then was P'iot, which

he exchanged for Lee in the year 1815. Hence the exordium of his career as a collector. A long gallery on the first floor at Hartwell affords the requisite accommodation for the museum, which is supplied with the wonders of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, as well as antiquarian relics, and works of industrial art. In numismata, a series of six hundred Roman medals in large brass, which had been formed by Captain Smyth at Bedford (and described in a Descriptive Catalogue there printed in 1834), was passed over to Hartwell, when Dr. Lee resolved to increase their number to one thousand; and from those collected in his travels, and others since secured by his taste and perseverance, he has nearly accomplished that resolve. Respecting the library we must still add a few words, though we have scarcely any space remaining.

"From the union of the Hartwell, Colworth, and Totteridge libraries, together with the constant additions which have been made by Dr. Lee, the collection is very extensive and valuable. It comprises, in a word, all the best works in the ancient and modern languages in every department of intellectual culture, as well in divinity, history, and law, as in poetry, belles lettres, fine arts, antiquities, natural history, and voyages and travels. Hence the accumulation has been so great, that Dr. Lee has been driven to distribute his books in classes among the various apartments of the house; and, besides those in the principal bedrooms, there is a suite of six airy attics devoted to that object; but, since the observatory has been attached, that room has become the principal depositary of mathematical and philosophical works in their various forms and applications, both English and foreign, from the earliest period to the present time; among which are many of rare occurrence."

Sic itur ad astra!

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE AND CHARLES II.

SINCE I wrote the article on "Monk and the Restoration," for your Magazine of last month, I have found, in the same collection to which I was then indebted, two or three other broadsides relating to the Duke of Albemarle and the times immediately preceding and following the return of

Charles II. to the throne. They, like the others, as far as my knowledge extends, are quite new, and on various accounts merit observation. I therefore send you a notice of them, to form a sort of supplement to my previous contribution.

The first of these relates to a versi-



BUST FROM THE RUINS OF ANCIENT TYRE.

Now in the Museum at Hartwell House.

fier regarding whom I can supply no information—Richard Farrar—a name, I apprehend, now occurring for the first time in our poetical annals, and perhaps on this ground only deserving record. Under the date of 22 May, 1660, seven days before the restored monarch entered London, Farrar printed “A Panegyrick to his

Excellency the Lord General Monck:” on the face of it (“London, Printed by John Macock”), he calls himself “Richard Farrar, Esq.” and it consists of only thirty-four lines, commencing with a simile which had been used two months before, when Monck was entertained at Clothworkers’ Hall. Farrar begins,

England’s St. George, who did the virgin free
From dragon’s jaws, was but a type of thee;

and he goes on, like his predecessor, to show how much greater Monck was than St. George, because he had de-

stroyed not one but many dragons, in the persons of the members of the Long Parliament:—

Thou, noble George, that Saint surpasses far
(Monck’s name alone hath quench’d our flaming war);
He but one dragon slew, one virgin freed,
But thou three kingdoms hast redeem’d, (blest deed!)
Redeem’d from numerous dragons’ tearing paws,
Who kill’d our King and trampled on our laws,
Monsters of monsters! &c.

The general’s bloodless victory, obtained with so much “speed and silence,” are also highly lauded, and the obligations of the king and nation of course not omitted; but nothing is added to our information regarding events of the period, and the lines can lay claim to little of that which the writer abundantly heaps upon the subject of his eulogy. Farrar’s flattery, to be sure, is not more fulsome than Monck had previously swallowed in the halls of various trading companies of London, but we do not find that this “Panegyric” had been any where publicly pronounced.

The name subscribed to the production I have next to notice will be sure to attract attention—W. Drummond. He was the son of the celebrated Scot-

tish poet (the friend of Ben Jonson) Drummond of Hawthornden, who died in 1649: his son was knighted by Charles II., not very long after he had been placed upon the throne. Very possibly he ingratiated himself with the monarch by this and other adulatory performances, and it is well known that his father had been a loyal adherent of Charles I. It is entitled an “Anagram of his Excellency the Lord Generall George Monck, *King come ore;*” which is not very exact, inasmuch as the letters of the name and of the sentence do not entirely correspond. As it consists of only twenty-six lines, and may be considered a curiosity in its way, I will quote it at length.

You divine cabalists, who raise your fame
By your expounding every word and name,
See here’s a name makes all the world to ring;
George Monck interpreted is *Come o’er King*.
“Come o’er, King Charles; receive your triple crown:
I’ll give you them, yet give you but your own,”
Says the most loyal and most prudent knight
That virtue ever taught: for his delight
Is to teach all justice and loyalty,
That his unparalleled example see.
The fleets and flocks, meeting on seas and shore,
Extol George Monck that caus’d the *King come o’er*:
His name foretold what now himself hath done
By bringing in the lawful heir and son
Of Charles the First; undoubted successor
To Brutus, Fergus, and the Conqueror.
When statesmen heard we would the King restore
They ask’d who durst do’t? We said *King come o’er!*

He sign'd a blank and sent it to the King ;
 Our Monarch ask'd no more, but o'er did bring
 His loyal royal train, big with content,
 T'embrace George Monck, and's true free Parliament.
Vive, George Monck, for since the King came o'er
 We reap those joys we sow'd in tears before.
 Propitious Heaven ! the Stuart's long preserve,
 And Monck's as long our gracious King to serve.

For MR. WILLIAM CLARK, Sec.
 W. DRUMMOND, Gent.

What may be the meaning of the words preceding the author's name, "For Mr. William Clark, Sec.," I do not understand. I do not recollect to have met with any other specimen of the poetry (so to call it) of Sir William Drummond.

The next document affords a curious illustration of a passage in Pepy's Diary, where, under the date of 20th Nov. 1660, we read as follows : "Mr. Shepley and I to the new playhouse near Lincoln's Inn Fields (which was formerly Gibbon's tennis-court), where the play of the 'Beggar's Bush' was newly begun ; and so we went in, and saw it well acted ; and here I saw the first time one Moone, who is said to be the best actor in the world, lately come over with the King, and indeed it is the finest playhouse, I believe, that ever was in England. This morning I found my lord in bed late, he having been with the King, Queen, and Princess, at the Cockpit all night, where General Monk treated them ; and after supper a play, where the King did put a great affront upon Singleton's music, he bidding them stop, and made the French music play, which, my Lord says, do much outdo ours." This supper was given by Monk (created Duke of Albemarle on 7th July preceding) on 19th Nov., when a play was performed after-

wards ; but the title of it is not given by Pepys, who saw the "Beggar's Bush" acted on 20th Nov. Perhaps he had not heard the name of that represented at the Cockpit, Whitehall, or, as usual, he would have mentioned it ; and the printed prologue now before me, on a broadside, does not supply the deficiency, for it is merely entitled,

"The Prologue to his Majesty at the first Play presented at the Cockpit in Whitehall, being part of that Noble Entertainment which their Magistries received, Novemb. 19., from his Grace the Duke of Albemarle."

Mohun, or Moone (as Pepys spells the name) was one of the King's company under Davenant, and as the Prologue incontestibly shews that the play on the 19th November was performed by a body of public actors, there is little doubt that Mohun, who had "lately come over with the king" was one of them. The forty-four lines introductory of the play were by Davenant, because his name "By Will. Davenant" (as I apprehend in his own hand-writing) is at the end of the printed copy I have employed. This fact communicates an additional interest and importance to it, and on this account I do not so much beg permission, as do your readers the favour, to transcribe the whole.

Greatest of Monarchs, welcome to this place,
 Which Majesty so oft was wont to grace
 Before our exile, to divert the Court,
 And balance weighty cares with harmless sport.
 This truth we can to our advantage say,
 That they would have no King would have no Play :
 The Lawrel and the Crown together went,
 Had the same foes and the same banishment.
 The ghost of your great ancestors they fear'd,
 Who, by the art of conjuring Poets rear'd,
 Our Harries and our Edwards, long since dead,
 Still on the stage a march of glory tread.
 Those monuments of fame (they thought) would stain,
 And teach the people to despise their reign :
 Nor durst they look into the Muses well,
 Lest the clear spring their ugliness should tell.

Affrighted with the shadow of their rage,
 They broke *The Mirror of the Times*, the stage.
 The stage against them still maintained the war,
 When they debauch'd the pulpit and the bar.
 Though to be hypocrites be our praise alone,
 'Tis our peculiar boast that we were none :
 Whate'er they taught, we practis'd what was true,
 And something we had learn'd of honour too,
 When by your danger and our duty prest
 We acted in the field, and not in jest.
 Then for the cause our tiring house they sack'd,
 And silenc'd us that they alone might act ;
 And (to our shame) most dextrously they do it,
 Out-act the players and out-lie the poet.
 But all the other arts appeared so scarce,
 Our's were the moral lectures, their's the farce :
 This spacious land their theatre became,
 And they grave councillors and lords in name,
 Which these mechanics personate so ill,
 That even th' oppressed with contempt they fill.
 But when the lion's dreadful skin they took,
 They roar'd so loud that the whole forest shook.
 The noise kept all the neighbourhood in awe,
 Who thought 'twas the true lion by his paw.
 If feigned virtue could such wonders do,
 What may we not expect from this that's true ?
 But this great theme must serve another age
 To fill our story and adorn our stage.

By WILL. DAVENANT.

Besides subscribing the broadside, as I have stated, Davenant corrected an error of the press, by substituting "your" for *their* in the ninth line. The imprint is—"London, printed for G. Bedell and T. Collins, at the Middle-Temple Gate, in Fleet-street, 1660." The players were justified in thus claiming credit for their loyalty, for many, if not most, of them, after the closing of the theatres by the Republicans, took up arms in the royal cause; and Wright, in a well known passage in his *Historia Historionica* (8vo. 1699) tells us that Mohun was a captain, and Hart, his

fellow actor in the King's company of comedians, a lieutenant during the Civil Wars. After the Restoration they returned to the stage, and often played before the Court in the Cockpit at Whitehall. We may perhaps be allowed to conjecture that the play acted there, after the Duke of Albemarle's supper on the 19th November, was Fletcher's "Beggar's Bush," and that it was repeated at Gibbon's Tennis Court on the next day, when Pepys saw it, because it (though not "Singleton's music") had met with the royal approbation on the night preceding.

J. P. C.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

PART III.

THE REUCHLIN CONTROVERSY.

THE Reformation was in the main more a revolt of the human conscience than of the human understanding. It was its corruptions more than its doctrinal falsehoods which roused the hearts of men against the Church of Rome. A community can never be stirred to its most living depths by the longing for

intellectual disenthralment. Freedom is far from being a perennial need of mankind. The dream of freedom brightens on the soul when the soul is robbed of higher and more substantial blessings. Stronger, more abiding than the love of freedom is the love of order and organization; a love made im-

measurably intense by the influences of habit and by selfish fears. But more potent than this love is that which hallows while it consolidates order and organization—the instinct of everlasting right. It was that instinct to which the Reformation spoke, finding a response in the valiant wrath of millions. The first blow which Luther struck was not given in any battle of speculation, it was struck at an abomination horrible in the sight, putrid in the nostrils of every Christian. Long enough might Luther have appealed to the insulted intellect unless he had accepted as fellow champion in his conflict with popery that whirlwind of indignation which any gross and prevalent scandal, any great and monstrous wrong, irresistibly begets. The multitude has no time, no inclination for nice balancings and subtle distinctions. And Luther conquered its brain by conquering its bosom. When he had hurled himself with all his force and fury at a pollution that infected and poisoned the whole being of society, the people were prompt enough to see the crushing logic of his propositions. It was through believing in the Reformer that they welcomed the Reformation.

But by the side of that moral fervor and ferment out of which the Reformation as a popular fact grew, marched a mighty co-operator, the emancipated scholarship of Europe, resolved not only to maintain the ground it had won, but yearning for a broader field, and a bolder, more independent action. The war of the scholar against the priest, of the individual mind in its thirst for culture and knowledge against spiritual despotism, was begun and half gained when Luther rushed with his plenitude of energies on the scene. The scholar, as such, is not moved by the iniquities that desolate the earth. He has no quarrel with the priest, because the priest tries to buttress crumbling institutions by tricks so base that they blacken into guilt. But in all ages the scholar, whether an Abelard or a Descartes, amid whatever outward homage he may give to current ecclesiastical systems, claims for himself the largest latitude of thought and of utterance, and fiercely combats if the claim be denied. The scholar by nature, by

taste, and by occupation is a quiet conformist. Organizations the compactest, the most untroubled, the most revered, alone afford him the means of pursuing his inquiries with fruitful and consecutive results. He dwells therefore willingly enough under the shadow of sacerdotal corporations, the most ambitious, the most unscrupulous, the most depraved, provided his steps are left as untrammelled as his phantasies. The contest therefore in which the scholarship of Christendom was engaged when the Reformation arose, was a contest on its own account. It was not the assertion of a popular principle, it was not intentionally identified with the chief objects and interests of the Reformation. Indeed it is questionable whether as a whole it did not regret the shape which the Reformation took, and would not have preferred a revolution unaccompanied by dismemberment. Still it was the ally of the Reformation in spite of itself. Much as it might dislike to see the rash, rude populace sharing in that light of which it had hitherto possessed the proud monopoly, it felt that it must bear the burden and heat of the day along with that rude, rash mass, or be itself annihilated. Its own separate struggles for existence however at the time of the Reformation, or immediately before it, have much attraction for us; whereof not the least in importance was the Reuchlin Controversy, of which, and of Reuchlin himself, we shall furnish as brief and clear an account as we can; not alone because Ulrich von Hutten played so foremost a part in that controversy, but inasmuch as Reuchlin was the most eminent type of the scholar fighting for liberty against the machinations of Romish priestcraft, and the controversy the best illustration of the victory which the intellect of the learned attempted to achieve, of the work which it attempted to accomplish apart from the conscience of the people.

Johann Reuchlin was born at Pfortzheim, in the margraviate of Baden, in the year 1455. From an early period of his life he showed the most ardent love of knowledge, and an untiring industry in the acquisition thereof. He was sent to Paris to perfect his acquaintance with Greek and Latin.

There also he studied caligraphy, with the view of getting his livelihood by copying manuscripts. Whatever time he had to spare from these pursuits was devoted to dialectics, and to the works of Aristotle. In his twentieth year he went from Paris to Basle. There he took a degree as master of arts, and published a Latin dictionary so much superior to all which had gone before it that it immediately displaced them. At Basle, Johann Wessel, who had been banished from Paris on account of his religious opinions, instructed him in the Hebrew language. After residing in various cities of France he came in 1479 to Tubingen. Here he did two important things: he took a doctor's degree and a wife. Growing tired of the monotony of academical life, he turned his attention to law, and practised as a barrister with great success and fame. In his twenty-sixth year he was chosen by Count Eberhard of Wurtemberg as his private secretary. He accompanied the count to Italy, with many of whose most distinguished men he became intimate, and was exceedingly admired for his classical culture and refinement. On his return from Italy new honours and dignities awaited him. In 1486 he was sent by the count to be present at the coronation as King of the Romans of Maximilian, afterwards the Emperor, who treated him with much respect and kindness. On a second journey to Italy connected with the count's affairs he extended his circle of friendships. Brilliant was Reuchlin's reception in 1492 at the court of the Emperor Frederick the Third, to which at Linz he went along with the count. The learned, the Emperor, and his grandees, all strove who should show him most admiration and esteem. The Emperor created him a noble, and appointed him a councillor of the empire. What perhaps he valued far more than these titles was his introduction about this time to a Jew of extraordinary erudition called Loans, who unveiled to him in the Hebrew language and literature rich and unvisited sources which he had never before suspected.

The elevation of his beloved and esteemed protector Eberhard to the dukedom of Wurtemberg was an event at which Reuchlin must have rejoiced

in no ordinary degree. But the Duke soon died, and had for successor a man as unlike as possible to himself—Eberhard the Second—who not merely neglected Reuchlin, but persecuted him because Reuchlin had the courage to give the foolish ruler wise advice. To escape a prison, or something worse, Reuchlin was compelled to fly. Bishop Dalberg of Worms, the Chancellor of the Elector Palatine, offered him an asylum. As the Elector's ambassador he repaired to Rome, where he remained more than a year. Here, while disciplining his mind at every point, and adding to his stores of knowledge from every quarter, he published a number of Orations which he had delivered before Pope Alexander the Sixth. When the troubles in Wurtemberg had somewhat subsided, Reuchlin ventured to return to Suabia, and lived for a time a wholly literary life, publishing numerous works; among others a treatise on the art of preaching and a Hebrew grammar. Those works increased a renown which was already second to none in Germany. The Suabian Alliance, however, dragged him from his literary retirement to confer on him one of the highest offices in their gift, the onerous duties of which he continued to fulfil for eleven years. Sighing all this while, not for repose, but for labours more suited to his taste and character, he found occasional relaxation in a country-house which he had, and in the company of studious youths, some of whom, like Melancthon, afterwards became more famous than himself. And now broke forth that storm to which we owe the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*. He passed through that storm only to be exposed to new dangers, through the war which the Suabian Alliance carried on against Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg. When the Duke's opponents took Stuttgart, Reuchlin, who was living there at the time, found protectors in Ulrich von Hutten and Francis von Sickingen, and his intercession with these and with the other members of their party was often of great value to the citizens. Stuttgart again falling into the hands of Duke Ulrich, Reuchlin escaped the hardest fate only by the speediest flight. At Ingolstadt, whither he was invited by Duke William of Bavaria, he had in

teaching the Greek and Latin languages an audience of not less than three hundred. A cessation of turmoil and of peril permitted him to settle once more in his native regions, when a grievous pestilence which there prevailed drove him away from Ingolstadt. At the university of Tubingen he had just begun to give instructions in the Greek and Latin languages, and to lecture on *Æschines* and *Demosthenes*, when he died of consumption on the 30th of July, 1522. A portion of his valuable library was bequeathed to the church at Pforzheim, another portion came to Carlsruhe, but the greater part perished in the commotions and disasters which the wars of Germany brought in their train.

Few of the great men of Germany have been more enthusiastically or unanimously praised by German writers than Reuchlin. The nobleness of his character, the breadth of his views, the extent of his acquirements, the services which he rendered to the cause of intellectual freedom, all merited a gratitude which has not been niggardly given. As the first among German scholars to dower theology and its handmaidens with a liberal aspect and a comprehensive range, he was as enlightened and energetic a pioneer of literary and scientific progress as Erasmus, while displaying a boldness and an honesty of which that trimming, servile, cowardly, though brilliant and gifted man was altogether incapable. Before Reuchlin a knowledge of Hebrew had been confined almost exclusively to learned Rabbins. Reuchlin broke through this charmed monopoly, and made an accurate and profound acquaintance with Hebrew as much an indispensable accomplishment of a finished and furnished scholar as Greek and Latin; which, while serving general improvement, made it easier for Luther and others to translate and extensively diffuse the scriptures. But Reuchlin was not a mere student nourishing himself with glorious idealisms. He was a man of action, with a heart beating warm for the fatherland and for the rights of humanity. Erasmus, Luther, and Reuchlin, may be taken as three consummate types of three primordial tendencies of their age; the first of the desire of mental liberty for its own sake; the second of

the yearning for moral regeneration and religious reality; the third of the endeavour to render mental liberty and moral and religious growth the allies of each other. Reuchlin was the completest man of the three, and expressed best the whole wants of his times.

Contemporary with Reuchlin was a man of an altogether different stamp, Jacob von Hogstraten, whose early history it is unnecessary to give, but who was ultimately appointed prior of the Dominicans at Cologne. For his excessive zeal against heretics and heresies he was created chief inquisitor when an attempt was made to establish the Inquisition in the three ecclesiastical electorates of Germany, an attempt which signally failed from Hogstraten and his coadjutors playing their parts too well. He possessed great learning and was deeply read in the scholastic philosophy, but whatever light he possessed himself only made him the more anxious to exclude all light from others. Reforms, innovations of every kind, found in him a most strenuous foe. Of boundless pride, of most insatiate ambition, he was implacable in his vindictiveness against all who offended the former or who thwarted the latter. The Catholic Church never had a more devoted servant nor one more fatal to its interests; for his reckless passions, his rash audacity, and the fury of his revenge, made him careless of consequences provided his schemes or even his whims were unhindered in their impetuous career. As the Reformation advanced his rage became the more mad and unsparing. In an evil hour for himself he attacked Luther, who hurled at him one of his most crushing diatribes, calling him among other things a bloodthirsty murderer and the greatest ass he had ever known. His extreme violence made him at last unpopular even with his own party, and falling into universal discredit he ended a miserable life, stained with foulest cruelties, in 1527.

One of Hogstraten's most willing instruments was a certain Johann Pfefferkorn, who, in 1506, professed his conversion to the Christian religion from the Jewish. As his sincerity was greatly doubted, he resolved to prove it by his prodigious virulence. He persecuted in every imaginable mode the

adherents of his former faith; and he flattered the Dominican order with the idea that it would be an easy thing to convert them all to the Gospel. Pfefferkorn would not be worth a moment's notice if he had not been so much mixed up with the circumstances out of which the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum* grew, and if his name did not occur so frequently and prominently in that celebrated production. He was the nominal author of several controversial works in German and Latin; but it is thought that he had neither the capacity nor the learning necessary for their production, and that the wily Dominicans merely used his name for the discharge of missiles which they had not the courage to throw at their own risk. He had a very beautiful wife, who is often alluded to in gross and never in flattering terms in the *Epistolæ*. After the terrific, annihilating blows of Ulrich von Hutten, Reuchlin, and others, Pfefferkorn sank into merited contempt. He had been employed as a tool for base purposes by an unscrupulous party, and he was cast aside without pity when no longer of any value.

Hogstraten and Pfefferkorn, in alliance with a whole gang of monks, among other tricks of obscurantism which they tried, declared that the study of Hebrew books, especially of the Talmud and the Cabala, was dangerous and heretical; that they had been written to bring the Christian religion into contempt and ought to be burned. As Hogstraten had encouraged princes and all good Catholics to burn Luther, he could not be expected to show much more mercy to objectionable books. The head quarters of the Obscurantists was Cologne, and Cologne became as famous for the darkness it dispensed as it has since been for its odoriferous water. Hogstraten, Pfefferkorn, and their worthy brethren, were not satisfied with denouncing the Jewish books; they applied to the Emperor Maximilian, and endeavoured by garbled extracts to obtain from him an edict interdicting them. The Emperor was inclined to comply with their request, but wished first of all to obtain the opinion of the Universities, and of the learned men likeliest to be free from priestly influences and ecclesiastical

prejudices, as to which of the books it would be advisable to suppress. Reuchlin, as one no less distinguished for his integrity than for his sagacity and erudition, received the command of the Elector of Mentz honestly and fearlessly to state whether it were wise or the contrary to forbid the circulation of the Jewish books on the Ten Commandments, the Law of Moses, the Prophets, and the Psalms. Reuchlin uttered his sentiments with the utmost frankness, averring that many of the Jewish books, instead of injuring Christianity, were fitted rather to do it honour and to aid its progress; since by studying them, scholars were better panoplied both for attack and for defence, when standing forth as champions of the gospel, whilst any attempt to interdict them would put arms into the hands of the foes of Christianity. Those works of the Jews, however, which had been written with the direct intention of insulting and vilifying the Christian faith, or tended to bring into discredit other things equally holy, or taught magical or other pernicious arts, or diffused superstitious beliefs and practices among the people, all such works Reuchlin gave his verdict for suppressing without hesitation. These opinions, which were intended for the private ear of the Elector of Mentz, found their way, it was never known how, to Pfefferkorn and the Cologne monks, to whom they gave grave offence, simply from their sound sense and their liberality. Immense and fierce was the outcry against Reuchlin which they immediately raised. They showered on his head libels, satires, lies, and tried to entangle and entrap him in a cunning web of suspicions. Reuchlin returned blow for blow, and a mighty contest began, which ultimately took a much broader field than the Hebrew books, and resolved itself into a crusade for and against culture, science, and a religion in harmony with both. In Münch's Introduction to the sixth volume of Ulrich von Hutten's Works, will be found a very copious chronicle of this grand controversy, which produced a deeper excitement among the learned than even the outburst of the Reformation itself, though it is difficult to drag it up from oblivion now. The Universities of Paris,

Lyons, Erfurt, and Mentz, pronounced themselves on the side of the monks, while the enlightened men of all lands rose up unanimously in Reuchlin's defence. The defenders and adherents of Reuchlin were called Humanists. The Universities already mentioned declared those works of his which had been published on the matter in debate heretical and damnable, and they were burned at Cologne. Hogstraten summoned Reuchlin to appear before an inquisitorial tribunal consisting of himself and of other members of the Dominican order. Reuchlin refused, whereupon the tribunal delivered judgment against his writings as heretical. The Archbishop of Mentz granted him a delay of a month before the sentence should be carried into execution. Pope Leo the Tenth intrusted the investigation of the affair to the Bishop of Spire, who decided for Reuchlin, a decision in harmony with the whole of public opinion. Furious at this result, and determined to contest every inch of ground and to hold his own by force or stratagem, Hogstraten journeyed to Rome, surrounded by numerous followers, and carrying with him large sums of money. But here also the judges appointed to consider the matter gave a verdict in favour of Reuchlin. Hogstraten's residence at Rome obtained for him nothing but a command of the Pope, that the whole controversy should cease, and that both parties should thenceforth maintain silence.

Ulrich von Hutten, in his enthusiasm for whatever was valiant, generous, and truthful, was one of the most strenuous battlers for Reuchlin's cause, a cause identified in his mind with freedom, right, and justice. He attacked the Obscurantists with his genius, with his wit, with his learning, with his unmeasured scorn. His productions on this subject had every merit which polemical writings can possess; they were read by many for their literary excellences who did not enter warmly or at all into the spirit of the gigantic struggle; and they gained among princes, nobles, and the learned numerous recruits to Reuchlin's side. Conspicuous among the stabs dealt to the Hogstraten party by Hutten's fertile, incisive, and energetic pen, was a long Latin poem, entitled "*Tri-*

umphus Capnionis," the publication of which was delayed for a season at the request of the temporising Erasmus. Capnio was the learned name given to Reuchlin by his learned contemporaries, hence the title of the poem. In the ordinary sense of the term it would be wrong to call the *Triumphus* poetry; but as a pamphlet, eloquent with anger and wielding the knout remorselessly, it is a masterpiece.

Whatever else however Hutten wrote in defence of Reuchlin and against his enemies was thrown into the shade by the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*, the authorship of which has given rise to as much speculation and ingenious conjecture in Germany as the authorship of Junius in England. By some it has been supposed that they were written entirely by Hutten, and by others that he had no share in their composition at all. When the first book appeared, 1515, it was unanimously ascribed to Reuchlin himself. Then a belief arose that Erasmus and Hutten had assisted him. Certain modern critics wish to prove that the first part was from the pen of Wolfgang Augst, a learned and witty printer, at Hagenau, and that the remainder sprung from the joint talents of Hutten and Crotus Rubianus. That either Erasmus or Reuchlin took any part in producing them is unlikely, though both seem to have known who the author was. Reuchlin was not master enough of the glancing, gallant style which distinguishes them, and Erasmus was not capable of such brave defiance of monkery. The probabilities all go with those who believe that the entire burden and the entire glory of the authorship must remain with Ulrich von Hutten. Without entering into minute points of criticism, it suffices to say that he was the only man of his time combining the moral and mental qualities necessary for such a work; that these letters correspond completely in spirit and in manner to whatever else he wrote in the course of the Controversy, and to all his other productions; that there is none of his contemporaries to whose productions they thus correspond; that he seems to claim them as his; that there was no one engaged in the Controversy to whom both the friends of Reuchlin and his foes so unanimously attributed

them. At all events the claim of Hutten to the *Epistolæ* is better established than that of Sir Philip Francis or any other to Junius.

The *Epistolæ* have been frequently reprinted. The edition by Münch will be found as serviceable as any.

The book in form consists of letters addressed to Ortuinus Gratus, one of the chiefs of the Obscurantists, who persecuted Reuchlin. His name was probably selected from his being the supposed author of the works which appeared under the name of Pfefferkorn. Meant to ridicule the monks, they were written in most monkish Latin. In a literary point of view they are, we think, a good deal overrated. In many parts they are as disgusting from their filth as Voltaire's *Pucelle*, and this defect is not always redeemed by proportionate wit. The satirical talent which they display is unquestionable, but this quite unaccompanied by any warmth of phantasy or fertility of invention. The really good things in the book reduce themselves to about a score, and these recur so frequently, and as nearly as possible in the same shape and dress, that they ultimately become as intolerable as if they were the crassest of stupidities. In reading the *Epistolæ*, then, we cannot resist a strong feeling of monotony. While each letter by itself is as clever as the one before it, it only makes more visible the want of substance, the slenderness of materials; but, whatever estimate we may form of the book as a book, it certainly did popery and monkery tremendous and irreparable damage. It unveiled the hideous mass of corruption which formed at once the basis and the instrumentality of

both. By indicating in them a pitiable puerility by the side of an atrocious perversity, it made them ridiculous while making them hateful. We see the same union of the puerile and the perverse at present in kindred churches and parties. Would that there were some new *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum* to lash them with as much vigour and effect!

The Obscurantists not being able to defend themselves from so formidable an attack in any other way, induced Leo the Tenth to issue a bull, condemning the *Epistolæ* on the 15th March, 1517; but the result was what might have been expected, that the book was more extensively known, sought with more avidity, read with more interest.

Hutten's onslaught on the monks of Cologne took place during the same year as his withering denunciations of the Duke of Wurtemberg; and he perhaps fought all the more manfully, skilfully, and resistlessly, from having two enemies instead of one.

He was exceedingly benefited by the baths at Ems. Various ailments which had long afflicted him, especially a trembling in his limbs, disappeared. Invigorated in body and improved in spirits, he was ready for whatever honourable adventure required energy, daring, the force of a Thor's hammer and the keenness of a Damascus blade. And smiting dukes who were assassins and adulterers, and monks who were the ministers of mischief and the champions of ignorance, still left his bold and enterprising character an affluence of unexpended activity, determination, and valour.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

NOTES OF A TOUR ALONG THE ROMAN WALL.

BY CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 388.)

HOUSESTEADS, the Roman *Borovicus*, is one of the most interesting of the wall stations, and has deservedly been eulogised by Gordon and Stukeley, and described in its present state at considerable length by Mr. Bruce. Stukeley calls it "the *Tadmor* of Britain." Its last historian, with more

sober judgment, cautions the visitor against approaching it with expectations too greatly excited; but he admits that the buried ruins remain as vast and complete as ever, and that when they are fully excavated *Borovicus* will be the *Pompeii* of Britain. It is fortunate for the lovers of anti-

quity, it is fortunate for the honour of our country, that Housesteads is now the property of the enlightened owner of Chesters, who fully appreciates its historical worth. The area of the station contains about five acres. It is situated upon elevated ground, bounded on the north by the great wall; on the east by a ravine, through which runs a stream; and on the south by a valley and a ridge, where was found an altar dedicated to Jupiter by the first cohort of the Tungrians, and the celebrated Mithraic cave. The walls are in a good state of preservation, from nine to sixteen courses of the facing-stones yet remaining. Like most, if not all, of the wall stations, they shew no traces of having been flanked with towers, and they are constructed wholly of stone without the bonding courses of tiles so common in the walls of the castra in the south of England. The gateways have double entrances, and are built of massive stones and flanked with guard-rooms. That on the western side, at the period of our visit, was being further and carefully excavated. It presented the appearance of having been hastily walled up or barricaded for the purpose of defence. As the entrances were defended with double doors of great strength, this inner wall was probably added after their destruction, but when or under what circumstances it is impossible to determine. It speaks forcibly, however, of invasion, and of battles lost and won, such as the lower barrier must often have witnessed in the days of Rome's decline and fall. The guard-chambers are well preserved; on the side wall of one of them is a phallus cut in the stone; the effluvium from animal matter with which those rooms were filled is still oppressively strong. It is probable that the station was occupied after the departure of the Romans, and the guard-rooms used as receptacles for refuse of all kinds. It is very easy to trace the course of the streets running from east to west and from north to south, and the remains of buildings cover the entire area. What these may be, and what they may contain, it is useless to speculate on; the pickaxe and spade are the only keys that can unlock the buried treasures. One Roman house has

however survived the general overthrow; the external walls remain probably almost to their original altitude, and the foundations of the internal ones are distinct. The preservation of this rare extant example of a Roman house may be attributed to its having been found useful as a sheepfold—a purpose it has apparently been applied to for centuries.

Leaving Housesteads we turned towards the south to visit Chester-Holme, the site of Vindolana, situated on the ancient military road, at a considerable distance from the wall. A Roman mile-stone is yet standing by the side of the road, and numerous inscriptions and sculptured stones are preserved in the house belonging to the late Rev. A. Hedley, who made considerable researches in the station, and collected numerous objects of antiquity, all of which, except the inscribed stones, are now dispersed and probably lost. The cottage inhabited by Mr. Hedley, its offices and out-houses, are all built of stones taken from the station. Many of them have belonged to edifices of importance, and these are carefully walled up, and saved at least from any immediate danger. Inscriptions found here mention the fourth cohort of the Gauls, corresponding as in other instances with the order of the Notitia.

As inns are but seldom to be met with in the wall district, it is important for the traveller to know that one called the "Twice Brewed," about two miles from Chester-Holme, on the roadside, affords good though homely accommodation. He will derive an additional gratification in knowing that here Hutton took shelter in company with fifteen carriers, and gathered some laughable incidents for his amusing if not very antiquarian *History of the Roman Wall*. "A more dreary country," writes the octogenarian pedestrian as he approached the "Twice Brewed," "than this in which I now am, can scarcely be conceived. I do not wonder it shocked Camden. The country itself would frighten him, without the troopers." Dreary the country doubtless is, but it is not the dreariness of monotony, or of richer tracts of land without historical associations. The wall now exhibits a succession of

changing and interesting views, and we returned eastward from the "Twice Brewed," a considerable distance, in order to secure an examination of the portion we had divaricated from in visiting Vindolana. Crag after crag, rough and precipitous, acclivities steep and apparently insurmountable, are all traversed equally. In no stage of difficulty or danger did the Roman soldiers turn aside from their task, and up steep hills, which we had some difficulty to climb, the wall is as carefully and firmly built as upon level ground; the materials nowhere differ; the whin rock, or stone of the hills, is used only for the body of the work, the facing stones are as neatly cut as usual, and brought as usual from distant quarries. Passing Milking-gap, a mile-castle called Castle-nick, Peel-crag, Winshields-crag (the highest spot between the two seas), and Bloody-gap, we rested at a small farm-house at Shield-on-the-wall. On the south, near the modern military road, are two large stones, probably the remains of a circle, called "the mare and foal." At Bogle-hole, the vallum is seen inclining towards the wall to assist in defending the pass. This is one of the many similar adaptations noticed by Mr. Bruce, in support of his opinion as to the unity and contemporaneous origin of the fortifications. The wall has its traditions, and spirits are still supposed to haunt the neighbourhood of Bogle-hole. In our walk we were told of the hunter's dogs turning back from the pursuit of animals which were something more than what they seemed to be, and of a man who attempted to fly from a high crag and was killed. Our informant did not attribute his fall to any defect in the provision he had made for his flight, but solely from his having neglected to make an offering of barley-cake to the rocks. Surely there lingers in this story a vestige of the old belief which assigned to every mountain its guardian divinity, and to rivers, woods, and fields, their gods and goddesses.

The mile-castle (*castellum*) near Caw-fields is the best preserved along the line of the wall, and has been cleared of the accumulated earth by order of its owner, Mr. Clayton. It is situated on a gentle slope, the great wall forming its northern boundary.

It has two entrances, of great strength, and with double doors, opposite to each other on the north and south, without any postern gate. The walls are from nine to upwards of ten feet thick, and are rounded off on the south. Previous to the excavation of this mile-castle it was doubtful whether there were openings from them through the wall. On this point much has yet to be determined. In this *castellum* was found a fragmentary inscription referring to Hadrian and the second legion, and, I believe, the sepulchral stone of the Pannonian soldier, of a much later date, previously mentioned as preserved at Chesters. Near it an altar dedicated to Apollo was discovered in the summer of last year.

Æsica, the tenth great station, now called Great Chesters, may justly be said to be buried in its own ruins, and, like many of the others, has never been investigated. Accident has brought to light, very recently, a large slab, bearing a dedication to Hadrian, and, many years since, an inscription mentioning the rebuilding of a granary by a cohort of the Astures, in the reign of Alexander Severus. It affords one of many similar proofs of the permanent residence of particular bodies of troops at fixed stations, the Astures being located at Æsica, according to the *Notitia*, nearly 200 years after the date of this monument. The description of the watercourse which supplies Æsica with water, and its long circuitous route, forms one of the many striking features in Mr. Bruce's volume. It is six miles in length.

Beyond Æsica a second mountain ridge is entered upon. The defiles, gaps, and crags, are as remarkable as those before alluded to, and the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall are perhaps even still more precipitous, broken, and wildly picturesque. The wall too is here seen in larger and more continuous masses, and the external facing stones are preserved in many places to the extent of ten and twelve courses.

Magna, now Carvoran, lies about 250 yards to the south of the wall and vallum near the village of Greenhead. The site is elevated ground, evidently chosen to avoid a swampy flat nearer the wall. The area, about four acres and a half, is entirely cultivated. In the garden of the farm-

house are numerous fragments of architecture, altars, and mutilated inscribed stones, which have as yet escaped complete destruction. One of the altars is inscribed *deo · BELATVCADRO · VOTV · S ·*; another, in a wall, is dedicated to the god *Veteres*, probably the *Vithris* of the north; a third, much weather-worn, seems addressed to Jupiter, *Helius* and *Rome*.

The traveller on leaving *Carvoran* will, from necessity, rest at *Glenwhilt*, a village at no great distance on the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. He will then be prepared to encounter the somewhat difficult access to *Birdoswald*, (*Amboglanna*), one of the noblest of the stations of the wall. To avoid a very circuitous route the river *Irthing* must be forded, and the steep banks of a ravine covered with thickets and underwood must be surmounted. Under the most favourable circumstances this is a serious task. With us it was rendered more formidable by the rain, and, had not our fearless guide animated us by example, we should possibly have remembered the warning precept of *Hodgson*, that "the attempt is very dangerous, and should never be tried by those whose life and existence are in any way useful." The site of the station is one of great natural strength, as on every side except the west it is protected by deep scars and inland cliffs, and by the *détour* of the *Irthing*. *Amboglanna* was the head quarters of the first cohort of the *Dacians*, styled *Ælia*, probably in compliment to *Hadrian*, and subsequently termed in addition, *Gordiana*, from the Emperor *Gordian*, and *Tetriciana* from *Tetricus* the successful usurper in Britain and Gaul in the time of *Claudius Gothicus* and *Aurelian*. Numerous inscriptions recording this cohort have been dug up in and about the station. One is built up in the wall of the farm-house within the area, and fragments of others are lying about the garden. Most of these are dedications to *Jupiter*. Others record the second and sixth legions. We were gratified with the sight of a fine piece of sculpture three feet high, in the farm-house, representing one of the *Deæ Matres*. The goddess is represented seated in a chair and covered with drapery, the folds of which are very elaborately worked; the hands, which probably

held a basket of fruit, and the head, have been broken off. But since our return Mr. Bruce has found the head in the possession of a person at Newcastle, and a hope may now be entertained that head and body will be united in the museum of the antiquaries of *Pons Ælii*. It is not creditable to private individuals to abstract solely for their own gratification that which by right and reason belongs to the public. But unfortunately there are hundreds of Roman monuments found along the line of the wall which have been carried away from the places where they were discovered, and rendered totally inaccessible to the artist and to the antiquary. It is also to be noticed that persons who for a mere selfish object carry off antiquities are the last to communicate notices to the proper quarters where records would be made of the discoveries for the use of those whose tastes and acquirements qualify them to appreciate the true value of works of antient art. The remains at *Birdoswald* are, comparatively, well preserved, and the arrangement of the camp, together with the position of the streets and buildings, can yet be well understood, encumbered as they are with earth and their own ruins. For some distance westward of *Birdoswald* the wall is in excellent condition, but as *Carlisle* and the western extremity are approached it becomes more and more indistinct, and is in many places entirely destroyed. The antiquary, however, will never find a dearth of materials. The great barrier itself has been pillaged by everybody, from the Government down to the humble tenant of a few acres, and its substance is now in high roads, churches, farm-houses, and cottages. But an extraordinary number of valuable monuments have escaped the hands of the plunderers, and are to be found in private collections along the site of the wall and its appendages. Some I have mentioned. The chief of those which belong to the western extremity of the wall are at *Lanercost Priory* and at Mr. *Senhouse's* near *Maryport*. Besides the great stations, to which, in this brief notice, I have referred, there are others both north and south of the wall not less interesting, and abounding in sculptures and inscriptions. We were only able to visit

one of these, called Old Carlisle, about two miles from Wigton. It is supposed to be the Roman *Olenacum*, but the confirmation of inscriptions is wanted to support this appropriation. Among the remains from this station which are preserved by Miss Matthews, of Wigton, we noticed an altar dedicated to Jupiter and Vulcan, for the health of the emperor Gordian, which appears to me to be unpublished; and the following curious specimen of orthography:—*TANCORIX MVLLIER VIGSIT ANNOS SEGSAGINTA*:—"Tancorix, a woman; she lived sixty yers." The memorial is also remarkable for the mode adopted to express the sex of Tancorix, a British or Gaulish name, which from its termination would have been considered masculine.

I have in this slight sketch only been able to allude to the inscriptions which have strewed the ground from Bowness to Wallsend. They form a chapter in the history of our country which has been but little consulted by the historical antiquary, and is altogether unknown to the public in general. Referring for the present to the most limited range of these records, I may observe that they very clearly explain the origin of the wall itself, and settle the questions which have so long been raised as to its date. They prove that to Hadrian this honour is

due, and that Severus, who has shared the credit with Hadrian, did nothing more than repair the fortresses and the public buildings which had become dilapidated; that Hadrian brought together for this work the entire military force of the province, and that the British states or communities also contributed workmen. The mythology of the wall, as shewn by inscriptions, is another highly interesting subject of inquiry. We find a considerable number of deities, apparently both of Celtic and Teutonic parentage, incorporated with the well-known gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome; and topical divinities, whose influence was restricted to particular localities, are also very numerous. The latter seem to have held an intermediate place, and to have exercised a mediatorial or connecting relation between the higher gods and their worshippers, and every where we trace marks of the popularity in which they were held.* But it is rather singular that in no instance do we recognise any monument or inscription bearing reference to Christianity; a fact which, coupled with a similar void in the early monuments of the south of Britain, tends to induce us to place the general diffusion of the gospel in Britain at a much later date than is commonly assigned.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Rambles in Germany (Professor Paulus—Historical associations of Spire—Works of art in progress at Spire cathedral—German railways—Peaceful industry of the people)—Royal Titles of peerage—Who first suggested the humane treatment of Lunatics—St. Pierre?—Device of Star or Sun and Crescent—The true use of Heraldry, with suggestions to the Heralds—Meaning of the word "Whiffier"—"The Nicholas of the Tower" not a Bristol ship—Old Market-cross at Sedbergh in Yorkshire.

RAMBLES IN GERMANY.

Heidelberg, Aug. 15.†

MR. URBAN,—I closed my last communication with a brief mention of the death of Professor Paulus, which took

place at Heidelberg on the 11th. He was interred on the 13th in the new cemetery. Nobody seems to have known how near he was to his end. He was within three

* A monument of this class, found on the line of the wall near Burgh by Sands, has been communicated to me by my friend Mr. Rooke, of Wigton, since my return. It reads:

MATRI ·
D · O · M ·
V · E · X ·
VI ·

Matribus Domesticis, Vexillatio. leg. vi.

It has been noticed, I see, by Hodgson.

† This letter was delayed by some mistake in the post-office for nearly a month.—ED.

weeks of entering his 91st year, and, having long withdrawn from public life, was spoken of as of the dead. To do him honour at the last, however, seemed to be the common desire. All parties, Catholic, Protestant, university-men and townsmen, united on the occasion, and the attendance at the funeral was one of the largest Heidelberg ever witnessed. It seemed as if every feeling was merged in respect for a character of most undeviating honesty and adherence to conviction. Whether his extreme rationalistic views had undergone any modification I know not. The Protestant clergyman who delivered one of the funeral addresses dwelt with peculiar emphasis on his conscientious adherence to duty, and his unshrinking warfare against whatever power might attempt to enslave the human mind. "La raison finira par avoir raison," was his motto, written with his own hand, thirteen years before, under the picture of himself. The prayers, addresses, and funeral hymns were all beautiful and impressive, and seem to have powerfully affected the bystanders. By and by, we of course shall have, from the hands of some one to whom the professor was well-known, a memoir which will enable us to form a judgment of his whole mind and thoughts, vigorous and clear to the last. Till we have it, we know not the mental history of his later days. One thing is unquestionable—that he clung with earnestness to the hope of immortality, and claimed discipleship with the Saviour.

* * * *

Spire, Aug. 24.

I am heartily glad to have visited the ancient city of Spire, although the present state of its cathedral (next to Cologne the largest in Germany)* is not favourable for observation. We had seen its two towers, with the large massive building to which they belong, rising in the distance, whenever we mounted the higher hills near Heidelberg, and they brought to our minds some of our most interesting early readings in history. It is hardly wrong to call Spire cathedral the St. Denis of Germany, for with no other building are the images of imperial power and death more connected. Founded by Conrad II. in 1030, as a place of burial for himself and his descendants, and completed with that view by his son and grandson. After these three, receiving the mortal spoils of Henry V. last of the Salique dynasty, then of Philip of Suabia, of Rhodolph of Haps-

burg, Adolphus of Nassau, and Albert I. of Austria, to say nothing of many other names of royal renown, it has come down to us with the double interest of being the scene in which St. Bernard of Clairvaux preached in 1146 the second crusade, and that in which, 363 years later, that "Protest" was issued against the decree of Charles V. and the Diet which gave rise to the name of *Protestant*.

I knew from various authorities that no city in Germany had been more victimised by war and revolution than Spire. The atrocities of Tilly, and later, those of Melac, perpetrated in 1688 at Heidelberg, seem to have been even exceeded at Spire in the following year. For three days and three nights the blazing city illuminated the neighbouring country. Not content even with the process of fire, the French generals kept their miners constantly at work blowing up the principal edifices, dismantling the cathedral, and casting the dust of emperors to the winds. Even then Spire might have revived; but other foes appeared. In 1794 the luckless city, which had fallen after six different assaults, was given up to pillage and destruction by the revolutionary army of France.

Knowing all this, I went to Spire with moderate expectations, and must own that what I saw, with the exception of what is under accomplishment at the cathedral, was as uninteresting and depressing as it was possible to have imagined. The town is to the last degree lifeless and dull—a silence, as of the grave, surrounds the vast, dark, heavy mass of the cathedral. No where, except from the river, do you obtain a good view of even this one building, which stands as in a neglected grove of tall yet not handsome trees, and, if you have not been made aware of what is going on within—if you only look up at that huge, dull, red cavernous structure looming over you—you will say the city and the church are suited to one another, and both better fitted for the dead than the living. But enter:—you can, it is true, form but a very imperfect idea of its vast proportions, for a glance within the screen put up to divide the nave from the choir only shows you a perfect net-work of ladders, scaffoldings, temporary stair-cases, and painters' platforms. At first you discern nothing but these, with their due complement of dust and dirt; but you are permitted to look a little further, to ascend one of the temporary standing-

* The relative proportions of the two cathedrals are these—

Cologne.	
Extreme length . . .	511 feet.
Width	231 feet.

Spire.	
Extreme length . . .	446 feet.
Width of choir . . .	178 feet.

places, and there you behold, far above you, beautiful forms and bright colours growing on the walls. You are told that the whole enormous nave is to be covered with "Scenes from the life of the Virgin." A Protestant's first thought is, "How will they ever find or imagine enough to cover the page of that great book? What has the quiet and modest mother of Our Lord done to 'mark the marble' of this mighty shrine all over with her name and deeds?" But he remembers the prolific marvels of legendary lore, and finds the tablet, vast as it is, not larger than tradition may fill. The windows too are becoming rich with gilding, and there seems likely to be a blue heaven spangled with stars, and when done it will unquestionably be sumptuous in the highest degree. This ex-king of Bavaria will at all events not be forgotten. It is impossible not to feel struck with admiration at the princely magnificence of his works, for now we are admitted into the portion of the edifice which *is* completed as far as the frescoes are concerned, namely, into the superior choir, which is in use for public worship. Here are some beautiful frescoes by the two Schraudolphs, Munich artists. The painter's design is to appropriate the nave, as we have above said, to the Virgin, while the southern part of the cross will give the history of St. Bernard, and the northern that of St. Stephen. The coronation of the Virgin will occupy the recess of the choir. The whole, it is hoped, will be completed in 1855.*

Two pedestals intended for statues occupy conspicuous places not far from the high altar. We did not clearly understand whether they are to receive the fine statues of Rodolph of Hapsburg by Schwanthaler, and of Adolphe of Nassau by Ohnmacht of Strasburg. Both these are completed, and both are praised by high authorities, but for the present neither is exhibited. We afterwards saw in the crypt the ancient tumular stone executed under the orders of Rodolph in his lifetime, bearing his effigy in bas-relief.

Schwanthaler has carefully imitated the figure, an authenticated portrait likeness. The original stone bears the inscription "A. D. MCCXII. mense Julio in die divisionis Ap'lorum (15 July) Rudolphus de Hapsburg, Romanorum Rex, anno regni sui xviii."

Most readers of history have, I believe, a hero. Accidental associations often awaken enthusiasm for some conspicuous soldier or statesman—very often, the simple circumstance of the life being entertaining and full of adventure is quite enough. However it may be, I am always glad not to have my idols demolished by time and reason, if the object of admiration bears the test of sober inquiry. And thus it is with Rodolph of Hapsburg. He is to me more and more a marvellous man—a light shining in a dark place. In one only point does he seem to me to rank below our own Alfred, in his ignorance of letters; yet this does but perhaps the more enhance the wonder of his gentle and courteous heroism, and of the sensible opinions he entertained respecting the value of acquisitions he had himself been unable to make. His respect for learning and art was ample. When the Strasburg citizen brought him a present of an ancient MS. his reward was princely, sufficiently so to excite the murmurs of his troops. The complaint reached Rodolph's ears—"My friends," said he, "be content. Let men of learning be our inspirers. Would that I had time for their works, and could give their authors some of the means I am obliged to throw away on my knights." In an age like Rodolph's it is rare indeed to meet with so just an appreciation of good men. Scourge of the Church when she outstepped her province, and unsparing scourge too of the tyrannical nobles, he yet maintained worship and order, and subordination and law. "His very name was a terror to the bad, a joy to the oppressed people. The peasant returned to his plough, the merchant went through the land in security, and robbers and banditti hid themselves in coverts." He

* I am now enabled to give the titles of the proposed series of frescoes in the nave, which answer only in part to the description above given:—1. Creation of Eve; 2. Fall of Man; 3. Noah's Thank-offering—the Rainbow; 4. Abraham's Vision; 5. The burning Bush—emblem of the Virgin Mother; 6. The Prophecy of Isaiah, vii. 14; 7. Birth of the Virgin; 8. Mary overshadowed by the presence of God in the Temple; 9. The Marriage of Joseph and Mary; 10. The Message of the Angel to Mary; 11. Visit of Mary to Elizabeth; 12. Birth of Jesus; 13. Circumcision; 14. Wise Men's Offering; 15. Simeon's Prophecy; 16. Flight into Egypt; 17. Mary finds Jesus in the Temple; 18. Jesus subject to his Parents at Nazareth; 19. Death of Joseph; 20. Marriage of Cana; 21. Jesus in the Synagogue; 22. Crucifixion; 23. Appearance of the Risen Saviour to his Mother; 24. Descent of the Holy Ghost.—20th October, 1851.

loved peace, yet was great in war, was firm in affliction, gentle in prosperity. Few, very few, princes of the earth have, on the whole, deserved imperishable renown more than Rodolph of Hapsburg.

Perhaps the sight of the original and venerable monument of this great man did more than anything else to strengthen in our minds a doubt about these substitutions of new for old, rather than renovations of the old, which are going on in many places besides Spires. Of the long line of sculptured figures resting in the crypts and compartments of St. Denis, whatever pains may have been taken to trace out the original figures or to imitate the costume of the reign under which the monarch lived, or even to bring from a distance real monuments, there is scarcely an impression of sacredness, because nowhere is there a feeling of the genuine and veritable. We say not that respect or desire to repair the outrages of the past may not most justly be exercised in producing a series of kingly monuments like these; we only speak of the feelings they awaken. We should ourselves have preferred the very tomb and likeness of Rodolph of Hapsburg which his own workman had executed at his own order, and designed for this cathedral, to any modern monument. By all means let a statue be raised to his honour by Louis of Bavaria *somewhere*; but, for ourselves, we would rather it were among the great men of Munich, or anywhere rather than here. Can anything compensate for the removal of ancient inscriptions or figures from the walls of old cathedrals? Surely frescoes, and gilding, and all the rich accompaniments which modern art may introduce, should be allowed or not in such structures pretty much according as they can be brought to harmonize with what is essentially of unique and high historic value. When once these treasures of time have to be cleared away because they will look out of keeping with blues and reds and yellows on your walls, you are surely sacrificing what is sacred in the past to what is agreeable to your own eye. This, of course, has nothing to do with the pious duty of restoration and reparation. Any one who has seen the exquisite taste and care with which the repairs of Ely cathedral are conducting, the anxiety to preserve, the scrupulosity in supplying the mutilated parts, will know what we mean; but when this mighty picture-book at Spires is completed, much as there will doubtless be to admire, we would not exchange the presiding spirit of Ely for all the glories of the German cathedral.

By and by the neglected gardens in which this building stands will doubtless

be put in order; at present they partake of the melancholy character of the town. One very singular erection there is near the western entrance, the meaning of which was at first unintelligible, though it afterwards dimly dawned upon us, and our conjectures were right. It is the remains of a chapel which formerly stood in the long-destroyed cloister, and was intended as a representation of the Garden of Gethsemane. It contains some broken columns, within which is a heaped-up structure of rock and stone, the stones here and there sculptured with representations of plants, leaves, flowers, and creeping animals, as serpents, &c. Among these are seen the figures of the sleeping Disciples, a good deal mutilated, and the trunk of a body, supposed to be that of our Saviour. This singular group, and the whole of the accompaniments, are said to have been erected in the year 1411. Near them is an immense stone reservoir or fountain, which in old time was placed on the borders of the precincts of the cathedral, marking the bounds of the sanctuary, and defining the limits of ecclesiastical sway. This, when a bishop was to be elected, it was customary to fill with wine; and, while the bishop swore to respect the rights of the citizens, the citizens pledged him in wine drawn from this reservoir, or "*Domnappf*."

There will doubtless be more and more traffic across this long-deserted part of the country now that the railroad of the palatinate passes through Spires, and especially when it is finished the whole way from Mayence to Metz, passing through the rich coal districts of Bexbach and Sarrebrook. Towns are rising, and much industrial occupation is going on, on either side of this railway, which will also be united at Nancy with the Strasburg and Paris line; and when the connecting link between Nancy and Bar-le-Duc is supplied, the English traveller bound for Switzerland and Italy who may happen to have grown tired of the Rhine will find his journey much abridged. Twelve hours will bring him from Paris to Strasburg, and two or three more will take him to Basle. By the way the glorious cathedral of Rheims will be open to him, and he will find himself making acquaintance with a French interior which is not as yet by any means familiar to the common tourist. That it will be comparable in interest to the Belgian lines, coupled and diversified by the river passage, and afterwards by the charming Baden railway, I will not say, but it will present many conveniences to those who are pressing on to a distant point. Our French friends, indeed, if we were only to judge by the *Chemin de Fer du Nord*, do not care to

expend one particle of taste on their railways. Compare the miserable hovels which they call stations with the beautiful, picturesque buildings adorning the line of the palatinate, the Frankfort and the Baden lines, and the difference is most striking. We were never weary of admiring the well-proportioned, well-built stations of Germany, enwreathed with rich twining plants and surrounded by flower-gardens. It is true that a worrying Englishman, who is seldom satisfied unless he is flying in an express train across the country, would complain of the slowness and frequent stoppages on most of the German lines. To us, the feeling that life and safety are prime considerations was a very satisfactory exchange for this extreme of rapidity. Nobody gets on quickly in Germany, and nobody seems to be in a hurry; but there is a very comfortable idea prevailing that life and limbs are worth more than speed. I really do not believe that the contracts you enter upon there imply that you and your fellow-passengers are to be whirled through the air and through all sorts of chances in a given time *at all events*, but only that you are to go through your journey, depending on the conscientious regard of the German mind to accuracy of time in subordination to the idea of prudence. They have time to be civil, too, these railway people; and their care, by frequent inquiry and examination of tickets, in the least imperious manner possible, that you should not mistake your line, is quite exemplary. If you lose yourself, and even if you lose your baggage, I think it is scarcely pos-

sible the fault can rest with these careful and methodical people.

* * * *

Sept. 26.

Even as we travel along, easily and commodiously, compassed about with comforts, how often has it come into my mind to hail with joy our victories over the past, while yet one rejoices with trembling? It is impossible, I think, to traverse this great plain of the Rhine without blessing Heaven that its inhabitants are now at peace, and praying that they may remain so. When you see the earnest industry of these people—generally speaking, their contented, blameless, praiseworthy, domestic lives,—every small patch of ground cultivated, yet all lying so defenceless and open to the eye and hand of the spoiler,—you cannot but regard the poor peasantry as sheep dwelling in the midst of powerful masters, who have themselves but to listen to the voice of personal ambition, or any other of the appeals to which rulers are so prone to hearken, and these fair fields may be desolated in a night, by neighbours to whom the cultivators have given no kind of provocation, with whom, indeed, they have lived side by side in amity and peace. Looking at the fate of former flourishing cities, too—looking at Spires, and Worms, and Heidelberg,—how much is there to take us off from the wild admiration of military deeds, and to establish more and more in our hearts the love and hope of a time of long rest, and peaceful conquest over ignorance and bad passions!

Yours, &c. T.

ROYAL TITLES OF PEERAGE.

MR. URBAN,—In preparing a memoir upon the descent of the Earldom of Gloucester, which I presented to the recent meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Bristol, I was led to inquire in what manner that title,—after having been enjoyed by Joan of Acre, daughter of King Edward the First, and, with the higher dignity of Duke, by Thomas of Woodstock son of King Edward the Third, by Humphrey of Lancaster son of King Henry the Fourth, by Richard brother to King Edward the Fourth, by Henry the youngest son of King Charles the First, and by William nephew of King William the Third,—has lastly been conferred upon members of our present reigning house of Brunswick-Lunenbourg.

In his Synopsis of the Peerage, Sir Harris Nicolas states at p. 270 that Frederick-Lewis, eldest son of George Prince of Wales, was created Duke of Gloucester, Jan. 10, 1717, and Baron Snaudon in Wales, Viscount Launceston,

co. Cornwall, Earl of Eltham, co. Kent, Marquess of the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, and Duke of Edinburgh, in 1726. The title of "Gloucester" is also attributed to Frederick-Lewis, under the heads "Princes of Wales" and "Edinburgh," in the same work; and Sir Harris Nicolas presumes that George-William-Frederick, afterwards King George the Third, succeeded his father as Duke of Gloucester.

The statement respecting the creation of 1717 appears to have been derived by Sir Harris Nicolas from the Rev. Paul Wright's edition of Heylyn's *Help to English History*, (8vo. 1773,) where at p. 245 we read that "Frederick-Lewis, afterwards Prince of Wales, was created Duke of Gloucester, Jan. 10, 1717."

The like assertion is made at pp. 123, 126, vol. i. of Beatson's *Political Index*, 3d edit. 1808: but no such fact is recognised in Collins's *Peerage of England*, in the descent of the royal family, nor in that excellent work, Mr. John Philip

Wood's edition of Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, folio 1813, where the princes of the house of Brunswick are noticed in their character of Dukes of Rothsay, at vol. ii. p. 437.

Good negative evidence that Frederick-Lewis was never Duke of Gloucester is afforded, as I presume, by his coffin-plate, upon which all his titles are enumerated, and among them he is styled Duke of Cornwall, Rothsay, and Edinburgh, but not Duke of Gloucester.*

And yet I have met with a remarkable contemporary testimony that, during the lifetime of his grandfather, Frederick-Lewis was regarded as Duke of Gloucester. In a book entitled *Notitia Anglicana*, consisting of copperplate engravings of the achievements of the English nobility—a book perhaps unique in its kind from its representing the matrimonial as well as paternal arms of the then existing peerage—and which was published in London in 1724, the fourth plate represents the achievement of "His Royal Highness Frederick-Lewis, Duke of Gloucester, &c.;" and he is also so styled in the letterpress, p. 4. The error, if it really be one, is therefore of very early origin.

I am inclined to think it is altogether an error; and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, it originated from the following circumstances.

On the 2 Nov. 1717 was born at St. James's palace, the second son of George-Augustus Prince of Wales, who was baptized by the names of George-William. I possess a curious quarto print representing a woman seated, with her breast uncovered, and a child in swaddling clothes in her lap, which bears the following inscription:—

*Nurfs to William George Duke of Gloucester. Born Novemb^r. the 3^d 1717
Second Son to their Royal Highnesses the
Prince and Princess of Wales. Sold by
T. Bakewell in Cornhill.*

This, then, appears to have been the prince who was designated Duke of Gloucester at the period in question; and probably the public announcement of such designation was made on the 10th Jan. 1717-18. He died on the 2d of March following.

The only doubt that may remain is, whether, after this prince's death, his elder brother Frederick-Lewis might be designated Duke of Gloucester, though he was not subsequently so created. Can any other example besides the "*Notitia*

Anglicana" be found of his being so designated? If not, by what other title was he usually called? Whatever it was, there would be little use for it in this country, in which he did not arrive before he was Prince of Wales.

Frederick-Lewis was born at Hanover on the 30th Jan. N.S. 1706, some years before his grandfather's accession to the throne of Great Britain, but he never touched the English soil during the whole of his grandfather's reign, nor for some seventeen months after. He landed at Harwich on the 3d Dec. 1728, when he was nearly twenty-two years of age. In the meantime his father had one other son, William-Augustus, afterwards Duke of Cumberland, born in 1721.

The Prince of Wales's two sons were both created Peers of Great Britain at the same time, in July 1726; Frederick-Lewis being then in his 20th and William-Augustus only in his 6th year. To each were given titles in all the five different grades of the English peerage—

To Frederick-Lewis those of Baron of Snaudon in the county of Carnarvon, Viscount of Launceston in the county of Cornwall, Earl of Eltham in the county of Kent, Marquess of the Isle of Ely in the county of Cambridge, and Duke of the city of Edinburgh in Scotland.

To William-Augustus those of Baron of the Isle of Alderney, Viscount of Trematon in the county of Cornwall, Earl of Kennington in the county of Surrey, Marquess of Berkhamsted in the county of Hertford, and Duke of the county of Cumberland.

Had William-Augustus been designated Duke of Cumberland previously to his creation? I rather think not, but that he had been called by his christian name, "Prince William," the practice since maintained in the families of Frederick Prince of Wales, King George the Third, and her present Majesty.

But previously it had been usual in the royal family to attribute a title some time before the actual creation of the dignity. Thus Prince Henry, son of Charles the First, was designated Duke of Gloucester in the year 1641, but first actually created by his brother on the 13th May, 1659.

William, son of the Princess Anne of Denmark, was nominated Duke of Gloucester at his baptism (three days after his birth) 27 July, 1689, but died before creation, on the 30th July, 1700.

It is worthy of remark that when the Electoral Prince of Hanover, afterwards King George the Second, was created

* Collins's Peerage, edit. 1779, vol. i. 35.

a British peer in 1706, the title of Gloucester was reserved. He was made Baron of Tewkesbury, Viscount of Northallerton, Earl of Milford Haven, and both Marquess and Duke of Cambridge. Probably this was in deference to the feelings of Queen Anne, who might not choose that the title of her beloved son should be borne by any other person during her lifetime: or rather, perhaps, Gloucester was thought to belong strictly to the *third* son of the sovereign, as York to the second.* The title of Cambridge, which merged in the Crown in 1727, was not again bestowed until 1801, when it was given to George the Third's seventh and youngest son; and it seems strange that it should then be postponed to Kent, which had not been a royal title for centuries; and

to Sussex, which had not previously been a royal title at all.

With one other remark I will now conclude these perhaps unimportant observations. It is that when Prince William-Henry, brother to King George the Third, was created a peer in 1764, he was made Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh. Was this a consequence of the former supposed association of the titles in the person of Prince Frederick-Lewis? If so, it proved the permanence, and in some degree established the triumph,—so far at least as the books I have cited extend, of what I have now given some reason to conclude was originally the popular misapprehension of attributing to the Prince's eldest son the title which had been really assigned to his second son.

Yours, &c. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

WHO FIRST SUGGESTED THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF LUNATICS—BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE?

MR. URBAN,—It is so much to the advantage of society that the first suggesters of all improvements should be duly recognised and honoured, that I trust you will allow me to do an act of justice in your pages to a great man whose efforts in one particular direction seem to have been forgotten or overlooked.

Among the advances which humanity has made in our time, no one is more gratifying to every person of benevolence, than that abolition of all instruments of coercion in lunatic asylums which is now I trust in a fair way of becoming universal. The introduction of the system of non-restraint is generally, and I make no doubt properly, attributed to Pinel. He it was who first reduced the kindly thought to practice; he who first tried the courageous experiment in the Bicêtre in 1792. But whose was the thought which Pinel exhibited in action? To whose mind did it first occur that mental agony must infallibly be increased by bodily torture? I am not in a condition to answer that question with certainty, but I request your permission to quote a few sentences from *The Studies of Nature*, by Bernardin St. Pierre, which prove beyond all possibility of doubt that the propriety of the rational treatment of lunatics was

well understood by him. His *Etudes* was first published in 1784; but, not having access at present to the original, I am obliged to quote from an English abridgment published in Dove's English Classics. Listen to his gentle, charitable words:—

“Another class of mankind still more worthy of compassion, because innocent, are persons deprived of their reason. They are shut up, and seldom fail, of consequence, to become more insane than before. I do not believe there is through all Asia, China excepted, a single place of confinement for lunatics. The Turks treat them with singular respect; whether it be that Mahomet himself was subject to mental derangement, or from a religious opinion, that as soon as a madman sets his foot into a house the blessing of God enters it with him. They delay not a moment to set food before him, and caress him in the tenderest manner. There is not an instance known of their having injured any one. Our madmen, on the contrary, are mischievous, because they are miserable.

“The number of insane persons under confinement with us is enormously great. There is not a provincial town of any considerable magnitude but what contains an edifice destined to this use. Their treat-

* Such was the current sentiment regarding certain titles in France at the same period. “La qualité du second Fils est celle de Duc d'Orléans; celle du troisième, de Duc d'Anjou; et celle de quatrième, de Duc de Berry. Après cela il n'y a plus rien de fixe.” (*Nouvelle Description de la France*. Amsterd. 1719. p. 47.) But any such arrangement was of course dependant upon the “sons of France” uniformly dying without male issue; and could have subsisted only whilst such continued to be the state of the family. As we all know, the branch of Orléans existing at the date of this assertion has taken root and spread into a goodly tree,—though the title itself is for the present dormant, except in the person of the Duchess dowager.

ment in these is surely an object of commiseration, and loudly calls for the attention of Government, considering that if after all they are no longer citizens, they are still men, and innocent men too. I shall relate an instance of the treatment of these miserable beings, still fresh in my memory."

The instance may be passed over. It was an example of that cruel and injudicious treatment which when St. Pierre wrote was universal throughout Europe. After relating his story he proceeds thus:

"Many physical remedies are employed for the cure of madness, and it frequently proceeds from a moral cause, for it is produced by chagrin. Might there not be a possibility to employ, for the restoration of reason to those disordered beings, means directly opposed to those which occasioned the loss of reason, I mean mirth, pleasure, and above all the pleasures of music? We see, from the instance of Saul, what influence music possesses for re-establishing the harmony of the soul. With this ought to be united

treatment the most gentle, and care to place the unhappy patients, when visited with paroxysms of rage, not under the restraint of fetters, but in an apartment matted round, where they could do no mischief either to themselves or others. I am persuaded that by employing such humane precautions, numbers might be restored, especially if they were under the charge of persons not interested in perpetuating their derangement."

One can scarcely read these sentences without thinking that they must have been written by some one who had just visited Hanwell, where the very treatment here described is now firmly and happily established. Delightful must it be to the spirit of Bernardin St. Pierre, to look down upon the efforts of such an apostle of benevolence as Dr. Conolly, and watch the complete success which has attended his perseverance in a system which, as I have shewn you, St. Pierre imagined and advocated at least eight years before the first step towards putting it into practice was taken by Pinel. Yours, &c. F.

DEVICE OF STAR (OR SUN) AND CRESCENT.

MR. URBAN,—Amongst the despoiled monumental slabs which lie in the pavement of the cathedral church of Chichester, and are all that now remains of a noble series of brasses, once the memorials of a succession of bishops of that see, there is one stone which is very singular, both in form and dimensions, and in the still evident character of its original decorations. Of these decorations the *device of the star (or sun)* and *crescent* forms an important part, the entire surface of the marble having been *semée* of these figures.

I am not aware of any other example of such an application of this device; and it is its use in this instance which induces me to make some inquiries through the medium of your pages respecting it.

This device has already attracted no inconsiderable amount of attention; yet I cannot ascertain that any conclusive opinion has been obtained, either as to its origin, its signification, or to the principle of its adoption. I cannot, at the same time, but consider a more exact acquaintance with these points to be within the reach of diligent investigation. That such matters are of historical value, and therefore are worthy of research, I may, I suppose, assume as sufficiently evident.

Now this device of the star or sun and crescent is first observed upon the first great seal of Richard I.; and from about the period of the accession of this monarch

until the time of Edward I. (c. 1190—1300)* it is found in common use upon certain of the coins of the realm, and upon the seals of monastic and corporate bodies, and also of private individuals of various ranks and conditions in life; and at Chichester we find its component figures scattered profusely over the monumental slab of a deceased prelate. In some examples the star or sun has its rays wavy; in others (as at Chichester) they have the form of the ordinary heraldic mullet. The usual number of these rays or points is six; upon the obverse of the second great seal of Richard I., however, sixteen rays encircle a distinct nucleus. Again, sometimes the star or sun appears rising from out of the crescent, while on other occasions the two figures are set side by side: in this latter case one figure is generally to be found on either side of the central object of the seal or coin. Thus, in the first seal of Richard I. on either side of the royal effigy there is the complete device, showing the sun or star rising from the crescent; but on the second seal of the same sovereign the two figures are separated, and the crescent and sun severally occupy the dexter and sinister sides. In some few examples a wavy-rayed star or sun is placed alone on the dexter side, while the crescent, with another star or sun rising from it, occupies a corresponding position on the sinister side. The star

* The star, or sun, and crescent, were also in use upon seals in the 14th century, but almost invariably with the addition of some other device, as a rose, &c.

or sun is also found charged upon a roundel. In the Chichester slab, as I have already stated, the two figures are repeated throughout the whole composition, without any definite arrangement. Each figure in this example is distinct from the other. Further observation will probably reveal other modes of arrangement.

Upon the obverse of the first great seal of Henry III. the legend commences with a crescent only; the star, if ever used, is now obliterated; and on the reverse of this same seal a crescent again commences the legend, but in this instance, in place of the star, from the crescent there issues a cross. Once more, a seal of an abbot of Kirkham bears the star or sun alone. I will not now trouble you with the particulars of other individual examples, either of the use of the complete device or of its modified adoption.

The crescent in this device has been commonly regarded as the well known badge of the Moslem, the star or sun being considered to denote the Christian faith; upon this hypothesis (which seems to have arisen solely from the coincidence in point of time between the first appearance of this device and the crusades) the two figures are held to signify the struggle then pending for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of the unbelievers. "But this," as it is well observed in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. iii. p. 346, note c.) "is very questionable;" I think I might go so far as to pronounce it altogether erroneous. That the sun or star symbolised christianity through Christ himself, "the Sun of Righteousness" and "the Star of Jacob," may indeed be assumed as at once the most natural and the most significant reading of the device. Not so evident or so conclusive is the symbolism of the crescent; I am, however, disposed to regard it as the emblem of the blessed Virgin Mary, that is, when the two figures of the star or sun and the crescent are used in combination. The star rising from the crescent would, in this case, imply belief in *One Natum de Virgine*; and so the cross in King Henry III.'s seal would be but another form of the

same emblematic figure. I am rather disposed to believe that the Knights Templars of the Crusades used the device with this implied signification, than with a view to denote the cross as triumphant over the khoran; possibly, they might have seen in the device a complex symbol, capable of either signification. Yet, as in the event the cross of the crusaders failed to triumph, and the crescent of the infidel continued to wave over the hill of Zion, we can scarcely believe that a device, indicative of results in direct opposition to the facts, would obtain amongst our ancestors *after* this final event of the crusades.

If this be the true meaning of this symbol, it appears in all respects consistent with the feelings and habits of the times to place it where now we find that it then was placed: still, I should be glad to have further light thrown upon the subject; and that, not only upon the true signification of this particular device, but also upon the *principle* (if any existed and was in force) which, in the times to which I refer, regulated the adoption of devices of what I would designate as of a quasi-heraldic character. Possibly, it was because this device of the star and crescent was a religious emblem, and not a true heraldic charge, that it was open to general and indiscriminate adoption: and, in like manner, for the same reason its use might have been generally desired.

One word upon the idea that the blessed Virgin Mary is symbolized in this device by the crescent. Numberless images and other representations of the Madonna's person portray her as standing or seated upon the crescent: I need scarcely refer to the celebrated etching of Albert Durer as a well-known example. The heathen symbolism of Diana may very probably have transferred the same distinctive emblem to the Virgin Mary; precisely as many of the Romanist "invocations" of the Virgin, many also of their other devices, together with much else of more serious import, may be traced from the same source.

Yours, &c.

CHARLES BOUTELL.

Oct. 15, 1851.

THE TRUE USE OF HERALDRY, WITH SUGGESTIONS TO THE HERALDS.

MR. URBAN, — Your remarks on Heraldry, in reviewing Mr. Hamerton's *Observations on Heraldry* (Gent. Mag. for Sept. p. 295), were just and appropriate. The art of blazonry is not quite so extinct as some writers appear to consider it, nor is its utility so trifling.

All antiquaries will admit its importance and interest in reference to their inquiries if they relate to the customs and relics of

the middle ages; but is there not still an applicability in it to present use? Now, if we look to the origin of the practice of bearing arms, we shall find it arose in the passion for personal distinction, and in the necessity for distinguishing one military commander from another in the camp and on the battle field; but the great motive for heraldic display was pride—the pride of the warrior in having achieved some

great deed of warlike enterprise. The greatest virtue of the middle ages was knightly prowess, and he who proved himself the possessor of it in any degree was proud to have it published on his banner, perpetuated among his descendants, and placed on his mansion in the characters of heraldry.

For my part, though neither a lover of war nor an admirer of ostentatious pride, I confess that to me there appears nothing censurable in these displays, where they were well-earned and associated with generous and chivalrous feeling and conduct. On the contrary, I think the patriot knight and brave squire and yeoman who vindicated the honour of England on the battle plain, or defended its territories from the ravages of the foreign invader, deserved distinction in their day and generation; and their descendants sometimes manifest an allowable pride in remembrance of the past history of their family, though this feeling may degenerate into a contemptible weakness or a half-insane superciliousness.

But why should the descendants of the knights and gentlemen of the middle ages *alone* have a right to the insignia of heraldry? Are not the scholar, the artist, the poet, the great engineer, and others who have won fame and honour for themselves, deserving of memorials and decorations by means of which their achievements may be symbolised and transmitted to posterity? It will be admitted by all candid minds that they are. It is here, Mr. Urban, that I am brought to your suggestion of rendering the College of Arms a place of *registry* for insignia, leaving the bearers to invent their own, with the sanction of the college, on payment of a moderate fee.

With this I am disposed to agree in some measure; but the invention of all armorial bearings should be left in the hands of the college as hitherto. And, probably, it might be found necessary to modify the details of the bearings of modern date, as, for instance, to abolish the crest and other appointments. It would not do to fix a steam-engine on a helmet, nor would the mantle be needed; but the shield, as a suitable shape for bearing an emblem, and the motto, ac-

cording to the taste of the individual, might be retained. In fact the shield, under the sanction of the college, might be engraved on a tablet of metal, stamped with some device of the heralds to shew its authenticity, and by them be conveyed to the grantee. With these aids, and under these arrangements, the art of blazonry might yet, to use your words, "revive in its ancient vigour and in pure taste;" and the insignia of eminent men might be engraved on their carriages, seals, plate, and monuments, with as much effect and justice as they were wont to be borne on the pennons and tombs of ancient days.

The Heralds' College would thus have a wider field than it now possesses in which to exercise its functions; and I see no reason why some power should not be given to it to check imposture and usurpation. The visitations might be renewed, at which genealogical facts might be recorded, the heralds of assize having power to put witnesses on their oath, and their records being received as evidence in courts of justice wherein claims to property were made on the ground of rightful descent. The pedigrees of the peers, baronets, and landed gentry ought to be published under their sanction alone, and with their names appended, they being responsible for the accuracy of the statements therein made.

Were this done every county might possess its authentic volume of genealogies and records of heraldic bearings, ancient and modern, and an index to the whole of the grants of arms and pedigrees might also accompany these volumes, in which case the manuscripts contained in the college would be known, and probably a system of light fees for reference would then render the professional labours of the heralds constant and lucrative.

I do not know how far these ideas may appear crude to the members of the ancient and honourable fraternity to whom they refer, but I think they will be seen to emanate from a respect for their office and institution, and they may evoke remarks from more learned adepts in the gentle art than, Mr. Urban,

Yours faithfully, T.

MEANING OF THE WORD "WHIFFLER."

Cambridge, Oct. 4.

MR. URBAN,—I was somewhat surprised on reading (at page 404 of your current volume) Dr. Rimbault's note respecting the term "whiffler," and still more so at your reviewer's expression of approbation and concurrence.

Dr. Rimbault's remark that Mr. Douce

is not supported by any authority in saying that *whifle* is another name for a fife or a small flute, is, I humbly submit, inaccurate.

Mr. Hawkins, in his edition of *Ignoramus* (Life of the Author, p. xxxvii.), has a note on this word. I subjoin an extract:

"*Miege* in his *French Dictionary*, art.

Whiffler, thus explains it: 'Whiffler, one that goes with a fife before a company of soldiers,' and translates it into *French* by the substantive, *Un Fluteur*. *Phillips* in his dictionary likewise says that, among other senses, 'Whiffler is also taken for a piper that plays on a fife in a company of soldiers.'

Mr. Hawkins's note was suggested by the following passage in a poem comparing the reception of James I. at Oxford and Cambridge:

"Oxford had good comedies, but not such benefactors;

For Cambridge bishops whiffers had, and preachers for their actors."

Mr. Hawkins expresses an opinion that the term there signifies the musical performers on occasion of the acting of the comedies before the king, in which sense it is, as he thinks, used by Bishop Corbet in his lines "On Christ-church play at Woodstock." (See Bishop Corbet's Poems, ed. Gilchrist, p. 132; and Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I. vol. iii. p. 73.)

In Bailey's Universal Etymological English Dictionary (8th edit. vol. i.) "A Whiff" is explained as a "Breath for drawing in or blowing out of the breath." With this accords his explanation of "to whiff;" whilst amongst the definitions of "to whiffle" he gives "to play on a pipe," and "a whiffler" is defined as "a piper that plays on a fife to a company of foot-soldiers." He adds "a whiffler [of the Companies of London] a young freeman, who goes before, and waits on them on public solemnities."

Mr. Douce says (and I must say I think with reason), "In process of time the term *whiffler*, which had always been used

in the sense of a *fifer*, came to signify any person who went before in a procession."

There is a long and curious article on the term "whiffler" in Nares's Glossary. The following extract may suffice.

"*Whiffle* itself meant a fife in English, from a *whiff* or puff of wind; *whiffler*, therefore, in that sense, was regularly made from *whiffle*. Mr. Douce seems satisfactorily to explain the matter. *Whifflers*, or *fifers*, generally went first in a procession; from which circumstance the name was transferred to other persons who succeeded to that office, and at length was given to those who went forward merely to clear the way for the procession."

Mr. Halliwell, in his Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, thus explains the term:

"WHIFFLER (1) a puffer of tobacco, hence, metaphorically, a trifling fellow. (2) The whifflers were generally pipers and hornblowers who headed a procession and cleared the way for it. Anti-masques were usually ushered in by whiffers."

In addition to the instances of the use of the term hereinbefore referred to, and to be found in the commentators on Shakspeare, and in Nares's Glossary, I may mention the old play of Widows Tears, Act ii. sc. 1, but it there seems to signify "a trifling fellow," in which sense it is also used by Dean Swift and other writers.

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

[We insert Mr. Cooper's letter with pleasure, but we shall not think him right unless he can produce some example of the use of the word "whiffle" in the sense of a flute. We still think the "whiffler" was originally a mere clearer of the way.—Ed.]

"THE NICHOLAS OF THE TOWER" NOT A BRISTOL SHIP.

MR. URBAN,—In your report of the proceedings of the Bristol meeting of the Archæological Institute, you have noticed (at p. 416 of your Magazine for October,) the paper in which Mr. Tyson of that city undertook to show that the ship "the Nicholas of the Tower," which captured the Duke of Suffolk at sea in the year 1450, was not belonging to the Tower of London, but to the city of Bristol; and that it received its designation, as "of the Tower," from a tower in that city which stood near the spot where its ships were built.

From the time when I first saw some account of Mr. Tyson's paper in the newspapers, I was inclined to view its premises with some suspicion. His observations were avowedly suggested by a passage in

the Rev. Samuel Seyer's "Memoirs of Bristol;" and I have now turned to that work, in order to examine Mr. Seyer's own statement upon the subject. I must confess that I have been not a little surprised at the amount of inaccuracy which is here exhibited by an historian for whom I have always entertained a high degree of respect. I shall beg you to permit me to extract the passage entire, as it admits of so many observations that such will be at once the fairest and the most intelligible course of procedure. The commentaries within brackets are Mr. Seyer's own.

(*Seyer's Memoirs of Bristol*, vol. ii. p. 183.)

§ 6. In 20 Hen. VI. 1441 or 1442, (g) when the Commons of England thought it necessary to maintain a fleet for the de-

fence of the kingdom, to keep the sea continually from Candemas to Martinmas, they prayed the King that the fleet might be of the following description: Eight large ships with forstages [i. e. four stages] having one with another each of them 150 men. Every large ship was to have attendant on it one barge and one balynger; each barge having 80 men, and each balynger 40 men: of which 24 ships, the officers were to be a master and a quarter-master to each one. There were to be also four spynges [or (*h*) spinaces] attendant on the whole, having each 25 men. The pay of each man was to be 2 *sh.* per month, that of the 24 masters 40*d.* each per month over their pay, and the same for the quarter-masters. The ships were to be had at the several ports. From Bristowe they were to have two of the eight large ships, viz. *The Nicholas of the Tour* and *the Katherine (i) of Burtons*, which were to be hired from their owners for this occasion. Such was the English fleet in the year 1442. The *Nicholas* just mentioned was the ship which captured (*k*) the Duke of Suffolk, whose head was immediately struck off on the gunwale of the boat. Bree says that the *Katherine of the Burtons* was at Dartmouth: from the following document it appears to have belonged to one of the Canynges. "Be (*l*) there made letters under Privy Seal to — Cannings of Bristol: that thereas a barge called *the Katherine of Bristol* is charged with wheat and other victual to the King's city of Baion for the advictualling of it, that he take into the same vessel to Baion — Bedan, esquire, whom the King sendeth now to Bourdeaux, Baion, Aix, and other places there with his letters."

The earlier part of this statement is—with the exception of one or two technical misapprehensions which I shall notice hereafter—correctly abstracted from the Rolls of Parliament. Further, there is no occasion to doubt that the Katharine of the Tower which captured the Duke of Suffolk in 1450 was the same ship as that which had been lying at Bristol in 1442. But all that follows is error and misapprehension. "Bree says, that the Katherine of the Burtons was at Dartmouth." Who was Bree, that his authority should be pitted against that of the Rolls of Parliament? I have taken the trouble to search out this obscure author, and I find his book is entitled "The Cursory Sketch of the state of the Naval, Military, and Civil Esta-

blishment, Legislative, Judicial, and Domestic Oeconomy of this Kingdom, during the Fourteenth Century: by John Bree, A.M. Rector of Rysholme, Linc." 1791, 4to. being the first volume of a work which was never continued further. The passage which misled Mr. Seyer is at p. 117 of this book:—

"Item, it is to be remembered where the said ships should be had. 1. The Nicholas of the Tower at Bristol. 2. The Katherine of the Burtows at Dartmouth. 3. The Spanish ship that was the Lord Pouns, at ditto," &c. &c.

Mr. Bree professed to have copied this from the Harleian MS. No. 16, but he copied it inaccurately, for that manuscript gives a faithful transcript of the act of parliament, which names the second ship "*Katerine of Burtons*," not "*of the Burtows*," and states that she, as well as the Nicholas of the Tower, lay at Bristol, not at Dartmouth.

"Item, it is to be remembered where the said shippes shalle be hadde—

"First, at Bristowe, the Nicholas of the Toure and Katerine of Burtons.

"Item, at Dertemouthe the Spaynysshe ship that was the lord Pouns'.

"Item, at Dertemouthe," &c.

As Mr. Bree himself states that the document in the Harleian MS. was "an ordinance passed by the parliament," Mr. Seyer had no occasion to trouble himself with it, after having already derived the same information in a correct shape from the authorised edition of the Rolls of Parliament.

But Mr. Seyer flounders more deeply in error when he proceeds to identify "the Katherine of Burtons" with "the Katherine of Bristol" belonging to Canynges, the latter being "a barge," and the former a first-rate! And this after he had himself shown in the earlier part of his statement that the crews of the large ships consisted of 150 men, and those of the barges of no more than eighty.

The minor remarks I have to make on Mr. Seyer's statement are these,—

1. The act appears to have passed in parliament on the 27th March 1442.

2. He misinterpreted *forstages* as "four stages." The term forstage was synonymous with forecastle, which is still in use. The fortified portions of ships, as arranged before the use of cannon, were called the forecastle, off-castle or aft-castle, and top-castle. Sir Harris Nicolas, describing ships

(*h*) They are called *spinaces* in Bree's Cursory Sketch, copied from the Brit. Mus.

(*i*) See above, Chapt. XII. § 59.

(*k*) See Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

(*l*) Acta Concilii anno 21 Hen. VI. March 21 [A.D. 1442-3], copied from the British Mus. in Bree's Cursory Sketch, p. 376.

of 300 and 400 tons and upwards in the time of Henry the Fifth, states that "Some had three and others only two masts, with short topmasts, and a fore-stage or forecastle, consisting of a raised platform or stage, which obtained the name of a castle from its containing the soldiers, and probably from having bulwarks. In this part of the ship it appears that business was transacted (Beckington's Journal, p. 86); and in the reign of Edward the Third, if not afterwards, ships had sometimes one of these stages at each end, as ships *ove chastiels devant et derere* are then spoken of (Robert of Avesbury, a^o. 1346)."—Proceedings of the Privy Council, vol. v. p. cxxxi.

3. The name of the smallest class of vessels, called *spynes* or *spinaces*, is the same which still continues as *pinnace*. It occurs in the orthography *espinaces* in Nicolas's History of the Navy, vol. ii. p. 165.

With respect to the point urged by Mr. Tyson that the Nicholas of the Tower was a Bristol ship, I must add that I cannot assent to that conclusion. The act of parliament of the year 1442 merely shews that it was then lying at Bristol.

In regard to the "Katharine of Burtons," there is some difficulty in Mr. Tyson's suggestion that the word "Burtons" implied the name of its owner, inasmuch as we find that ships were universally designated as belonging to places, not to persons. On looking, however, at the act of parliament, I admit that from the wording of that document the interpretation of Mr. Tyson and Mr. Seyer is in this instance not improbable, for the act proceeds to enumerate,—at Hull, a great ship called Taverners, the name Grace Dieu; of London, a barge of Beaufitz and Bertyns called Valentine; at Sandwich, a balynger of Haywardes; and at Hampton a balynger of Cliffdens called Jaket. It is therefore certainly probable that the Katharine was a Bristol ship, belonging to one of the eminent merchants of that city named Burton.

But it by no means follows that the Nicholas of the Tower had the same owner; and I think it quite certain that she took her name from the Tower of London. The chroniclers tell us that the duke of Suffolk "was stopped by a ship belonging to the Duke of Exeter called the Nicholas of the Tower;" and

Bayley, the historian of the Tower of London, remarks that "the duke of Exeter was the constable of the Tower—a circumstance to which perhaps this ship owed her name."

The Katharine may either have belonged to the duke of Exeter, or she may have been hired by him for the murderous object of the lords opposed to the court party; but in either case it may be concluded that the ship was designated "of the Tower" in common with all such other vessels whose appropriate home or harbour was the Tower quay. In a single document of the year 1338 we find four vessels so designated—the Trinity of the Tower and the Bernard of the Tower, both ships; the barge Mary of the Tower, and the hulk Christopher of the Tower. (Nicolas, Hist. of the Navy, vol. ii. 172, 173.) All these belonged without doubt to the port of London and not to Bristol.

On the other hand, if we turn to a list of Bristol ships, and there is a pretty long one in Seyer, vol. ii. p. 153, of the date 1372, they are all styled "of Bristol," and none "of the Tower."

As for the tower at Bristol, near which William of Wyrcestre * tells us some memorable ship (undistinguished by name) was built for John Burton, as noticed by Mr. Seyer in the place referred to in his note (i), it was merely one of the towers of the city wall, next the Marsh, certainly not so remarkable in itself as to have been called "*the* Tower," for Wyrcestre himself describes it as one of two, both of the same form and size,—"*two towers in the Marsh wall, and each tower contained 16 yards in roundness on the outside.*" Mr. Tyson † must therefore excuse me from agreeing that there is any connection between the name "Burtons," even if that be really the name of a person, and not of a place, and "*the Nicholas of the Tower.*"

The circumstances of the duke of Suffolk's death, as related in the Rolls of Parliament, were as follow. He was committed to the Tower on charges of treason on the 28th Jan. 1449-50. On the 17th March ‡ he was brought to the bar of the House of Lords; when the King, instead of allowing the trial to proceed, on his own authority, and without the consent of the peers, pronounced upon him a sentence of banishment for five years. Against this the lords immediately entered a strong

* Edit. Nasmith, pp. 250, 255; edit. Dallaway, pp. 140, 146.

† Since the reception of this letter, we have received intimation, with the utmost regret, of the decease of this industrious antiquary and amiable man. A memoir of him will be given in our number for December.—*Sylv. Urban.*

‡ Not the 9th, as stated by Mr. Bayley.

protest, and, as the consequent act of violence proved, they resolved the disgraced minister should not thus escape their vengeance.

The first of May was fixed for his departure. He appears to have embarked from Ipswich a day or two earlier,* intending to sail to Calais. On the 30th of April he was encountered off the coast of Kent by the parties lying in wait for him, who, taking him into the Nicholas of the Tower, detained him therein until the 2d of May, when he was beheaded in the boat of that ship, and his body laid on the sands of Dover.†

The same writer adds that "he asked the name of the ship, and when he knew it, he remembered Stacy, that said, if he might escape the danger of the Tower he

should be safe; and then his heart failed him, for he thought he was deceived."

The act of parliament of 1442 shows that the Nicholas of the Tower was private property at that date; and it may be presumed that she continued so in 1450. The duke of Exeter may either have owned her (as the great lords of the time were frequently ship-owners), or he may have commissioned her for the special object proposed. There seems to have been no royal navy during the greater part of the fifteenth century; from the time when king Henry the Fifth sold his ships at Southampton in May 1423, until the reign of Henry the Seventh. (Nicolas, Proc. of the Privy Council, vol. v. p. cxxvii.)

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

OLD MARKET CROSS, AT SEDBERGH, IN YORKSHIRE.

Springfield Mount, Leeds,

22 Oct. 1851.

MR. URBAN,—As our national and local antiquities are fast disappearing, would it not be well to bring before the antiquarian world every instance of their destruction; and, where this has taken place long ago, to collect such accounts as may serve as some index of the past? With this object, I venture to send for insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine an instance of the destruction of a market cross two centuries since; which at the same time may afford some idea of the rancorous spirit which actuated all ranks during the middle of the 17th century, and hold up a vivid contrast to the much happier state of things in the present day. It is extracted from an old work without date, entitled, "The Faithful Testimony of that antient Servant of the Lord, and minister of the everlasting Gospel, William Dewsbery; in his Books, Epistles, and Writings, collected and printed for future Service." He was one of the most eminent of the ministers of the early Quakers, and the above volume I apprehend to have been published shortly after his death, which took place at Warwick, 17 April, 1688, O.S. It commences with "A Testimony concerning that faithful Servant of the Lord William Dewsbery, from us who have long known him, and his faithful Travels and Labours and suffering, in and for the Gospel of Christ," dated London, nineteenth, twelfth month 1689, and signed by George Whitehead,

Steeven Crisp, Francis Camfield, Richard Richardson, Richard Pinder, James Parkes. Subjoined to this, is the following memorandum:

"One remarkable passage I often remember: about the year, 1653, upon a market-day, at Sedbury [Sedbergh] in Yorkshire, as W. D. was publishing the Truth at the Market Cross, and warning the People to turn from the evil of their ways to the Grace of God, and to the Light in their Consciences, &c. some rude persons endeavouring with violence to push him down, and setting their Backs against a high stone Cross, with their hands against him, they pusht down the cross, which with the fall broke in pieces, many being about it; yet it missed the People, and little or no hurt was done thereby, whereas, if it had fallen upon them, divers might have been killed. This preservation I and divers more observed then as a special Providence of God attending him in his Labour, though I was then but a youth of sixteen years old, or thereabouts, being convinced of Truth above a year before."—G. W.

Dr. Whitaker, in his elaborate History of Richmondshire, has surveyed the parish of Sedbergh, with its Saxon fortifications, church, and well-endowed Grammar school, but makes no mention of this ruined cross, so we may fairly conclude that all trace of it has disappeared, or that it was afterwards supplanted by another,

Yours, &c.

C. J. ARMISTEAD.

* In the Paston Letters is his farewell letter to his son, written "the day of my departing from this land," but it has no other date.

† Letter of W. Lomner in the Paston Letters.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Necessity of instituting an Order of Merit open to all classes—Excavation of a Saxon Burial-ground near Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire—Barrows opened by Lord Londesborough in Yorkshire—The Mint Wall at Lincoln—Painting obliterated in St. Cuthbert's church, Wells—Catalogue of Mr. Halliwell's Collection of Old English Ballads, &c.—Sale of Mr. Cottingham's Collection of Mediæval Antiquities—Sale of Mr. Turnbull's Antiquarian Library at Edinburgh—Typographical error of the Quarterly Review in lines from Dryden—Recent non-historical Publications.

THE CLOSE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION has been the event of the month of October. Coming to an end whilst yet in the very blaze of its fame, the beautiful vision has faded away majestically. Heartily do we congratulate the managers upon the well-earned honours which have been conferred upon them. Men never did work assigned to them more satisfactorily. Long may they live to enjoy their distinctions! One member of the Executive Committee remains as yet unrewarded. He is not a servant of the Crown, and therefore the order of the Bath is not open to him. He is a man well to do in the world, and therefore mere money will not be acceptable to him. Surely this is a case which will force upon the attention of people in high places the propriety, nay even the absolute necessity, of instituting some ORDER OF MERIT open to men of all classes, and in which good service of every kind may be duly recognised. The want of some such honorary order is one of the strangest of our social anomalies. As a people we are ready to acknowledge merit, delighted to do it honour. It is singular that our rulers cannot see the importance to themselves of confirming the public voice, and uniting all those who do honour to the country, to one another, and to the throne. This subject has been well commented upon by our contemporary *Notes and Queries*.

THE HON. R. C. NEVILLE has for some weeks employed a number of labourers in excavating a locality near GREAT WILBRAHAM, IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE, long since known as the site of a SAXON BURIAL GROUND. Various interesting remains have been from time to time discovered there, but it appears that they have hitherto rather served to gratify the avidity of collectors than promote the ends of antiquarian research, which is Mr. Neville's aim in making a systematic investigation, and taking advantage of the opportunities it affords of getting at facts. As the mounds which at one time covered the graves have been long since levelled, trenches have been cut, in order to ascertain the position of the tumuli. We are informed that the skulls of the skeletons which are found in most of the graves are of two very decided characters, and of

very distinct periods; that the older graves contain but few and rude beads, and that the skulls in these are of remarkable flatness, the orbits of the eyes being almost at the top of the head, which is long and most deficient in size; that, in the other class of graves which furnish beads, swords, knives, spear-heads, and fibulæ in profusion, the skulls are high and well developed in front. This is the popular ethnological view of the result of the discoveries. But we do not see why the absence of frontal space in the skulls decides them to be anterior in date to the others; and we shall look for that rigid attention to authenticated facts which is necessary before theories can be maintained, and which we make no doubt Mr. Neville has adopted the proper means to secure. Upwards of a hundred urns of dark-coloured unbaked earth are said to have been exhumed. In some graves have been found thin bronze dishes, and a wooden bucket or pail, hooped and ornamented with bronze, with a handle still attached. This is a rather important discovery, which does not square with the opinions of those who saw in a very similar object, found some time since at Wilbraham, a Saxon crown or diadem.* In several graves umboes of shields were found; within one of these the handle yet remained, grasped by the finger-bones of a human hand. The skeletons of a man and horse occupied one grave, with a sword placed between them. In another, as many as four fibulæ were found, together with sixty-four beads of various materials. One of the swords discovered is said to be of a very superior description; the blade as usual of iron, but the handle ornamented with bronze.

We understand that it is Mr. Neville's intention to exhibit these interesting objects at an early meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, when the particulars connected with their discovery will doubtless accompany the exhibition.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH has com-

* A correspondent of The Times directs attention to the correction of this error by Mr. Roach Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. where this identical vessel is engraved, and designated a pail.

menced EXCAVATING the barrows upon his extensive property in the COUNTY OF YORK, and Mr. W. Bowman, who superintends the operations under the direction of his lordship, a few days since examined some near Driffild. One of the most remarkable contained a large cist, or sarcophagus, formed of stone slabs in the natural chalk soil, paved with thin stones, and covered with a slab, all of mill-stone grit, brought from a very considerable distance. In this stone coffin was a skeleton, below the knees of which lay a drinking-cup of ornamented clay, resembling those found in barrows in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and in the west of England, but in some particulars differing from those found in Yorkshire. At the side lay a small bronze dagger, which had been buried in a wooden sheath; an armlet in bone, of a very unusual description, with gold-headed bronze rivets, and a bronze buckle, and some large amber beads and ornaments. In the same barrow were five other skeletons, with some weapons in stone and an urn. Some barrows near Londesborough are also being examined, and we believe his lordship intends sending a report of his interesting researches to the Society of Antiquaries. The experience which Mr. Bowman has acquired during his co-operation with Mr. Bateman in Derbyshire, is a guarantee that these ancient burial-places will be fully and properly examined. Mr. Bowman, we understand, intends publishing a series of plates illustrative of the more remarkable Yorkshire antiquities. The work is to appear quarterly. Mr. Ecroyd Smith is also engaged in preparing plates of the Roman remains found at Aldborough by Mr. Lawson.

The well-known Roman remains commonly called the MINT WALL, AT LINCOLN, are at this moment being completely blocked up by a house which is building almost close to the western side, which heretofore was open. The site was granted for this purpose by the Dean and Chapter, and as the house which is being erected is for a parish school, it may be questioned if, in their anxious enthusiasm for promoting education, the nature of the remains which will be inclosed was duly considered. It is said that a zealous antiquary of the city represented the bad taste of thus hiding a monument of such interest, and tried to save it, but in vain. After the reception which the Archæological Institute met with in Lincoln in 1848, it might have been hoped that the ancient remains in that interesting city would have been better cared for. Since that visit the interesting remains of domestic architecture at John of Gaunt's

Palace have been removed; but the beautiful oriel window engraved in Pugin's Examples is, we understand, preserved at the Castle.

Since the Archæological Institute's recent visit to the city of Wells, and indeed very soon after their departure, a wall-painting of our Saviour, which was discovered a few years since in St. Cuthbert's church, has been obliterated. This is the more unaccountable, since some attempts had been previously made to restore it. We will admit, however, that there was nothing very admirable, nor yet anything offensive, in its design—a whole-length naked figure. We hope, nevertheless, that the extraordinary assemblage of sculptured saints, belonging to two altar-screens, which we saw in the vestry of the same church, will be better cared for.

MR. HALLIWELL having expressed his intention of presenting his large and valuable COLLECTION OF OLD ENGLISH BALLADS, PROCLAMATIONS and BROADSIDES, amounting to upwards of two thousand in number, to the Chetham Library at Manchester, a detailed Catalogue of them is now preparing for the press. It will form a quarto volume of considerable size, the impression of which will be most strictly limited to one hundred copies at 2*l.* 2*s.* each.

The collection of MIDDLEVAL ANTIQUITIES formed by the late MR. COTTINGHAM, and which has been more than once noticed in our pages, is about to be sold by auction by Messrs. Foster. The sale will commence on the 3rd November, and will last about fifteen days.

Our readers may be reminded that the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES will resume its SITTINGS on Thursday November 20th, and will continue to meet every Thursday evening afterwards until Christmas.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE is about to resume its old custom of reporting the proceedings of Learned Societies. It is to be enlarged to 24, and occasionally to 32 pages, and the price to be raised to fourpence.

NO. I. has been published of a New Series of the JOURNAL OF SACRED LITERATURE; edited by DR. KITTO. It is an excellent number. The opening paper contains a new explanation of the taxing in Luke ii. 1—5, and there are valuable papers on the Jesuits, the Sabbath, the Rephaim, and other equally important subjects.

An antiquarian library of extraordinary extent and value is about to be dispersed by public auction at Edinburgh. It is that of W. B. D. D. Turnbull, esq. Advocate, and will occupy fourteen days. It includes the County Histories and other

most valuable books of South Britain, as well as almost every historical work relating to Scotland; and complete sets of the several Club Books and other privately printed works. We observe that the same auctioneers (Messrs. Tait and Nisbet) announce also for future sale the library, manuscripts, and autographs of the late Mr. C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, of Hoddam; and the extensive library of the late Lord Dundrennan, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

Frequent and famous as typographical errors undoubtedly are, they have seldom been surpassed for perversion of the sense by one which found its way into the last number of the Quarterly Review. It occurred in Dryden's lines descriptive of a model country parson, supposed to have been intended for Bishop Ken—

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man,

* * * *

Of sixty years he seemed, and well might last
To sixty more, but that he lived *too* fast.

A correspondent in the Illustrated London News has pointed out that the same ridiculous error was committed in Anderson's edition of the British Poets, Edinb. 1795; but then, as he observes, the now common phrase of "living fast" had not assumed its present import.

Nine new rooms on the ground floor of the Louvre have been opened to the public. They contain a collection of French sculptures, from the time of Louis XII. to the modern sculptors, Houdon and Chaudet. Three other rooms are to be opened with sculptures of the middle ages.

Mr. Mitchell, of Bond Street, is preparing for publication, on the 1st December, a beautifully illustrated work on the "*Parables of our Saviour*." The designs are by Franklin, and the engravings (in line) by Lightfoot, Joubert, Watt, Goodall, Nusser of Dusseldorf, and Blanchard of Paris.

Amongst recently published works we have received the following:

The Greek Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, according to the Vatican edition: together with the real Septuagint Version of Daniel and the Apocrypha, including the fourth book of Maccabees, and an Historical Introduction. 8vo. Bagster. 1851.—The Vatican text of the Septuagint is the *textus receptus* both of Protestants and Romanists. It is here given in a convenient form, and in good type, with a valuable introduction, in which the history of the Septuagint and an account of the several texts are succinctly but accurately detailed.

The New Testament. The received

text, with selected various readings from Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf, and references to parallel passages. Bagster. 8vo. 1851.—This is a library edition of the New Testament from Mills's text. It is a handsome book, printed in excellent type, and with very useful marginal references; a more convenient edition can scarcely be imagined.

A contribution towards an argument for the plenary inspiration of Scripture, derived from the minute Historical Account of the Scriptures of the Old Testament, as proved by certain ancient Egyptian and Assyrian Remains preserved in the British Museum. By Arachnophilus. Bagster. 8vo. 1851.—A slight indication of the very important bearing upon biblical studies of the recent discoveries of Colonel Rawlinson and Mr. Layard.

The Order for Visitation and Communion of the Sick, and the ministration of private baptism of children: to which are added Psalms and Lessons suitable for the edification of sick persons, selected and arranged, with some suggestions as to their use at the visitation of the sick. By Ralph Allen Mould, M.A. Rivingtons. 12mo. 1851.—A little book, carefully compiled, and designed to be the clergyman's companion on his visits to the sick chamber.

Thoughts on Confession and Absolution as enjoined or allowed in the Church of England, with some remarks on the priestly office: being a sequel to a tract entitled "Quid Romæ faciam," or, no need to join the Romish Communion on account of the want of discipline in the Church of England. By the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M.A. Rivingtons. 8vo. 1851.—The author considers confession to the clergy necessary, in order that they may duly perform their visitatorial office, and absolution a power given to them by the laying on of the hands of the bishop and presbyters in the office of ordination.

The principles of Chemistry illustrated by simple experiments. By Dr. Julius Adolph Stöckhardt. Translated from the fifth German edition by C. H. Peirce, M.D. Bohn. 1851. (Bohn's Scientific Library.)—This is a reprint of an American translation of a German elementary work of great value and celebrity. It is illustrated by a number of very useful wood-cuts.

The Metamorphoses of Ovid. Literally translated into English prose with copious notes and explanations, by Henry T. Riley, B.A. Bohn. 1851. (Bohn's Classical Library.)—The additional matter contributed by the editor, and especially the mythological explanations, principally derived from the Abbé Banier, will be

found to render this book extremely useful. The numerous notes depreciatory of Clarke's translation might have been very well spared.

Ida de Galis. A Tragedy of Powys Castle. By the Rev. R. W. Morgan. Lond. Bateman, 8vo. 1851.—A poem of great boldness and power. The author has aimed high, and not altogether unsuccessfully. With many faults of language and situation, there is yet enough that is really good in his tragedy to deserve commendation and encouragement. Its

great defect is a want of simplicity in language, the using of common words in uncommon ways and senses. Hence arise confusion and weakness. If the author would do better, he must cease to be an imitator, and express his own thoughts in the simplest words he knows.

The Crystal Palace, a Sketch. Lond. Soc. Prom. Christ. Knowl. 1851. We believe by the Rev. T. B. Murray, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for its character.—It will be an acceptable present to young people.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Spring Tide; or, the Angler and his Friends. By John Yonge Akerman. London, sm. 8vo. 1851.—Angling is fortunate in its literature. No sooner does a practiser of the gentle art take pen in hand than the spirit of old Izaak *

seems to rest upon him. Country sights and sounds are conjured up around us, the clouds sail along on their airy voyages, the cowslip banks invite us, rippling streams murmur gently by, we listen to the warbling of birds—

The finch, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray,—

* This is a convenient place in which to draw attention to a new edition of Walton's celebrated work. It is entitled, "*The Complete Angler; or, the contemplative man's recreation: in two parts; by Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton; with a new introduction and notes, and embellished with eighty-five engravings on copper and wood.* London, H. K. Causton. 1851." 8vo. The introduction contains a new life of Walton, which deals critically with the facts adduced by former writers. It gives also some particulars respecting the editions of Walton's *Angler* which are worthy to be had in remembrance. It was first published in 1653. There were subsequent editions during Walton's life, in 1655, 1664, 1668, and finally in 1676, with the addition of the second part by Cotton. The book then slept until 1750, when the Rev. Moses Browne edited an edition of both parts, which was published by Henry Kent. Brown's edition was reprinted at the same press in 1759, and another edition, enlarged and with a new set of plates, was published by Richard and Henry Causton, nephews and successors to Henry Kent, in 1772. The edition now before us has the curiosity of having been "issued from the same press" which "one hundred and one years since" put forth "the first reprint of Walton and Cotton's complete *Angler*." We presume from the initials at the end of the introduction that it has been edited by some relative, perhaps a son, of the printer, who thus claims an hereditary interest in Walton's fame. The plates are old and well-worn favourites.

and the dew is wet upon the grass when the hope of sport tempts us abroad in the early morning. In these books also all the brethren of the angle stand forth as men of one stamp—reflective, generous, kind, lovers of the muse, simple-hearted, affectionate, and religious. There is always at hand too a remarkable ale-house with a brewing of the best, and a landlady "cleanly, handsome, and civil." Mr. Akerman's pleasant volume is not defective in any of these particulars. It consists of conversations *à la* Walton between Senex and Julian, an old fisherman and his scholar, with the addition of one Simon Paradice, a rustic helper of the sport, ever ready with a landing-net, and a would-be witty anecdote culled from "the short and simple annals of the poor." This Simon, who is a substitute for Walton's Milk-maid, adds life to the piscatory drama, and his language is a vehicle which Mr. Akerman has taken advantage of for throwing a tinge over the book congenial to his other studies and pursuits. In the uncouth words and pronunciation of this "simple Simon" Mr. Akerman discovers relics of the speech of our Saxon forefathers, "samples of the language of Alfred the Great." The extent to which he is right in this part of his book is a point upon which he must expect to find some little difference of opinion. A good many thorny philological questions beset the subject as he states it, but a text for their consideration would arise more appropriately upon a work of Latham or Guest, or some other of our great philologists,

than upon a book whose main subject is fishing and not philology, a book too, which, as a whole, is so agreeable and amusing. Never, in our recollection, has "the contemplative man's recreation" been rendered more attractive, nor the delights of a country life been set forth with a truer or more discriminating zest, than in these pleasant pages.

A concise Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical Atlas, of the Principal Events in the Histories of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Italy; also the celebrated European Treaties, Painters, &c. Designed and Compiled by Heneage Lowth. Large 4to.—This work consists of, 1. a series of outline maps of the principal countries of Europe, coloured according to their ancient territorial divisions, and covered with notes of the most important historical events and distinguished natives, placed at the localities to which they belong; 2. tabular genealogical descents of the successive dynasties, also distinguished by various colours; and 3. historical summaries, chronological calendars of events, and lists of eminent men, marked with correspondent coloured lines, which are intended to associate them to the eye with the periodic dynasties. The book is in the main a translation from the French of Lesage; and perhaps it is least perfect in the part relating to our own country. In such a work the most scrupulous accuracy is an absolute desideratum. The list of errata itself shows that this has not been attained, and a cursory perusal betrays many other lapses. In the brief list of English historians we meet with *Cadmer* for Eadmer, *Packlington* for Packington, *Walshingham* for Walsingham, *Brondi* for Biondi, and *Lord George Lyttleton* for George Lord Lyttelton. In the last page of Spain is another awkward misprint: the anecdote is told of Douglas with the heart of Bruce at the battle of Osuna, that he threw it into the thickest of the fray, saying, Pass first in *flight*, as thou wert wont! The maid of Saragossa, in the same page, will be thought to belong to 1710 instead of 1809, if the student is not already acquainted with her. Of like character is the notice under "Somersetshire," of "Limington, Cardinal Wolsey put into the stocks by Amias Powlett," without any intimation that such occurrence, if true, happened long before he was cardinal. But there is a still more extraordinary misstatement on the map at Bury St. Edmund's, "Lady Jane Grey first proclaimed"—an error apparently originating from the fact of that town having the reputation of being

the first to proclaim Queen Mary, at the time that Jane was actually the acknowledged sovereign in the metropolis. Such oversights as these detract from the merit of a work, which in its general scope will be found very effective for educational purposes.

Christian Iconography: or the History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By M. Didron, Sec. du comité Historique des Arts et Monuments. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington. Vol. I. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.)—Few readers of our Magazine can be altogether unacquainted with the value of the work which is here for the first time presented to the English public. It is indeed the foundation of almost all our knowledge of Christian Iconography. The little that was written upon the subject amongst ourselves, before the publication of M. Didron's volume, was of very small value, and, with one great exception—Mrs. Jameson's work on Sacred and Legendary Art—what has since been done has not been much more than an occasional, and too frequently a very imperfect, application of M. Didron's principles of arrangement to examples existing in our own country. To those persons who have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with M. Didron's work, it has long been a subject of regret that ten years have been allowed to slip away without any further progress having been made towards the completion of the extensive and comprehensive scheme which the author announced in his Introduction. Such delay makes one fear that, like many other labourers in the antiquarian field, M. Didron conceived a design too vast for accomplishment by a single person, and that it would have been better for archæological literature, and his own fame, if his energies had been concentrated, less ambitiously, upon some portion of the long course of inquiry which he enthusiastically set before him.

The original of the present portion of M. Didron's work was completed with as much care as could well be bestowed upon such an undertaking. A committee of the Society of Arts and Monuments, comprising Messrs. Delécluze and Du Sommerard, Baron Taylor and the Comte de Montalembert, conferred with the author, and in conjunction with him considered the whole of his work. Upon their report the Society recommended the work to M. Villemain, at that time Minister of Public Instruction, and under his authority the book was printed at the public expense.

The present volume of the translation includes the Introduction; Part I. which

treats of the nimbus, aureole, glory, and other external indications of the visible brilliancy which is held to surround beings of an order superior to man; and Part II. which relates to the representations of the three Persons of the Trinity, with varieties of the cross and other cognate emblems. The translation is the work of Miss Millington, the lady who rendered into English Schlegel's *Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works*, published by Mr. Bohn in his Standard Library, and, as far as we have been able to test it, is very ably executed.

The subject of the work will commend it to the attention of all persons who are desirous of thoroughly understanding those monuments of early art by which we are surrounded. Nor will it be found merely useful to inquirers. It will be generally attractive, from the multitude of illustrations which the publisher has been able to crowd into it. By arrangement with M. Didron, Mr. Bohn has procured the use of the woodcuts published in the original work. They comprise no less than 130 illustrative examples, derived from a multitude of MSS. and other works of art, scattered about in various places, many of them never represented before. These plates give the translation great value, and are a pleasing exemplification of the way in which illustrated literature may be made common to all nations.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled *The Abbey of Saint Alban: Some extracts from its Early History, and a Description of its Conventual Church*; which has been prepared "chiefly for the use of visitors," by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Nicholson. It is compiled from Messrs. Buckler's recent work on the architecture of this venerable church, and from other substantial authorities, and appears to be admirably adapted to its purpose. In a uniform shape we are presented with *Two Papers read at a meeting of the St. Alban's Architectural and Archaeological Society*. One of these, by Dr. Nicholson, is "Some account of Relics preserved in a church at Cologne, considered to be part of the body of St. Alban." The inquiry has been pursued with great care and perseverance; but the result, historically, is not very satisfactory. As generally happens in such matters, conflicting claims have to be reconciled, and their reconciliation is next to impossible. The English monks of St. Alban's imagined that they retained their martyr entire: those of St. Pantaleon at Cologne asserted that a good portion of him was carried away from England in the fifth century by Germanus bishop of Auxerre,

and, after resting long at Rome, was brought to their city by the empress Theophania towards the close of the tenth century. The abbot Theodorus in the year 1330 described them to consist of the head, neck, arms, and ribs; and, as their value was testified by the frequent miracles which they wrought, he judged they were worthy to be placed in a splendid shrine. This shrine is now preserved in the church of St. Mary in the Schnurgasse at Cologne, to which it was removed when the church of St. Pantaleon was transferred to the garrison. Dr. Nicholson has paid it a visit, and has described it minutely in his paper. It is of the usual oblong form with a ridged roof; and is five feet in length, eighteen inches wide, and two feet high. The sides are adorned with seven twin pilasters on each side, having capitals, and supporting trefoil-headed arches, covered with inscriptions. Eight square enamelled pictures are placed on the roof, and the whole of the rest of the surface is covered with smaller ornaments of the same workmanship. Dr. Nicholson has procured a slight sketch of it, but it certainly deserves to be more carefully drawn.

The Rambler in Worcestershire, or Stray Notes on Churches and Congregations. By John Noake, *Author of "Worcester in Olden Times," &c.* 12mo.—There was a time when it was imagined that a County History could only be written in the form of ponderous folios. Some recent works have proved that such was a mistake; and we have here a book partaking of that character in the compact and convenient shape of a very readable duodecimo. Its contents relate to Kidderminster, Dudley, Little Malvern, Bewdley, and some fifty other places in Worcestershire, and form a sequel to a previous volume by the same writer, which is now out of print. The author's rambles have chiefly included the Sabbath Day, and they take their complexion from the village churches, which have naturally been the primary objects of observation at such seasons. His plan embraces descriptions of the churches and the monuments they contain, "the condemnation of all irreverent performance of divine worship, and the removal of inappropriate furniture and unsightly details from the house of God—the proposed restoration of many ancient fabrics which the munificence of our ancestors has bequeathed to us,—and the attempt to popularise and render pleasant the study of archæology." With these objects is combined the assemblage of such scraps of information as the author could pick up by personal in-

quity,—“brief sketches of parochial history, of family pedigrees, and of distinguished or eccentric individuals,—the description of ancient mansions and other antiquarian relics,—the preservation of old legends and superstitions, which, however apparently trifling and absurd in themselves, have yet an important bearing on the history of past times, and as indicating the progress of society,—curious extracts from parish registers and other documents,—records of charities lost or misapplied,—and the statistics of schools, clubs, and other benevolent institutions.” Now, though this be very different work from the precise and dignified topography and family history, founded upon public and legal records, heraldic visitations, and the like, and rather reminds us of the crudities “hastily gobbled up” by the volatile Tom Coryat, yet we have no inclination to be otherwise than grateful to any gentleman who will thus take the trouble to fix the current traditions and preserve the floating information of his own time, which, although liable of course to errors of haste or misinformation, must in many cases prove useful and suggestive to those who either now take an interest in the several localities, or may do so hereafter. There is, indeed, an occasional freedom in Mr. Noake’s remarks which may give personal offence to certain obnoxious parties. He maintains the strain of a public censor, to which his occupation as a journalist has accustomed him; but, having perused a considerable portion of his remarks, we find an honesty of purpose, and a true respect for both the exterior observances and the vital objects of religious institutions, which will conciliate the impartial reader as much as the liveliness and variety of the material introduced will interest and amuse him.

Eustace; An Elegy. Royal 8vo.—“Eustace” was the fourth and youngest son of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D’Eyncourt, and a Captain in the 46th, who died in 1842 shortly after joining his regiment in Barbados. The present Elegy is by his father: it is a poem of more than 800 lines, divided into three cantos. The circumstances of such a publication disarm criticism: nor do the verses require any apology for their sentiment or their expression, which are alike far above mediocrity. Such effusions are sacred; and if we would take any exception, it is merely to ask, why should such a composition be published at all? as, no doubt, its circulation is eventually, with scarcely an exception, private and gratuitous. There is one historical note, however, to which, as it is submitted to our consideration, we are

forced to take exception. On the day of the present Prince of Wales’s baptism a banquet was given in Bayons Tower,

In all the form of olden times prepared,

and there—

Amid the trophies which with festive grace
Adorn’d the tables and o’erhung the dais,
An emblem chiefly challenging the sight—
Was that famed Triple Plume of purest white,
Edward of Woodstock’s,—won at Crécy’s plain
From John, Bohemia’s King, in battle slain.

To these lines is appended the note which we have to question. It states that “The long existing doubt and controversy with regard to the origin of the Plume borne by Edward the Black Prince, and subsequently by the male heirs to the Crown, appears to be set at rest by a paper recently (May 1847), contributed by Sir Harris Nicolas to the Society of Antiquaries, where he refers to the contemporary authority of John de Arderne, a celebrated physician in the court of Edward III. who distinctly confirms the popular opinion, that having been borne as the crest of the King of Bohemia when slain at Crecy, it was thenceforth adopted by Prince Edward, the hero of the battle.” To quote an historical antiquary in corroboration of a popular error which he has done his best to refute, is surely the “unkindest cut of all.” If Mr. Tennyson D’Eyncourt will peruse Sir Harris Nicolas’s memoir, he will find that the Black Prince never bore any “plume,” in the English sense of that word; that the crest of the King of Bohemia was not composed of ostrich feathers, but of the entire wing of a vulture; and that Sir Harris Nicolas’s object was to show that the royal badge of the ostrich feather—a single feather, not a triple plume, until the reign of Henry VII.—and the motto *Ich dien*, “had a very different origin from that which popular opinion has attributed to them.” (*Archæologia*, xxxi. 352.)

Memorials of Shrewsbury; a General Guide for the information of Residents and Visitors. By Henry Pidgeon, Treasurer of the Corporation. Second Edition, enlarged.—The commendation which we bestowed upon this excellent Guide on its former appearance, is confirmed by public appreciation, and by the handsome form of the present impression, which is considerably enlarged, not only with respect to modern alterations and improvements, but also by the insertion of a consecutive narrative of historical information. It is illustrated with a map and forty-two engravings.—In p. 48, Mr. Pidgeon says, “The exercise of the Protestant religion in this town also began in this church

(St. Chad's) in 1573, under the direction of the Bishop of Lichfield and the Lord President of the Marches, as special commissioners from Queen Elizabeth." Surely there is something wrong or imperfectly stated here.

Slogans of the North of England. By Michael Aislabie Denham. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sm. 8vo.* 1851.—"Ha! ha! St. George for England!" The antiquarian chivalry of the North, ever active and inquiring, has here been engaged upon a congenial and amusing subject. The name of only one of them stands upon the title page, but the charge has been harked on by "a Fenwick! a Fenwick!" and he of the Longstaff bringing up the rear hath stricken a good stroke for the credit of the northern counties. The history of the war-cries of the Percies and Fenwicks, and the Shaftoes, and the men of Tyne-dale, and of "Snaffle, Spur, and Spear!" the general gathering summons of the northern counties, with the clan-cries of the Rokebys, Nevilles, Mowbrays, Herons, Stanleys and Boweses, are all investigated with care, and cleverly illustrated by the pen of Denham and Fenwick and by the graver of O. Jewitt. Mr. Longstaff, the last of these "humble followers of William Camden," closes up the volume by extending the inquiry from

slogans to mottoes. Each of these good knights, inspired by his subject, exhibits clear tokens of the prowess and good will which in a fair contest have ever distinguished the men of the north. Ere long we shall hope to meet them again on a wider field.

Oxford University Statutes. Translated to 1843 by the late G. R. M. Ward, esq. M.A. and completed under the superintendence of James Heywood, esq. M.P. F.R.S. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—This volume contains "The Statutes of the University of Oxford in the English language, from the year 1767 to the appointment, in 1850, of the Royal Commission of Inquiry." The first volume of the work, which was published in 1845, contains a translation of all the statutes which the university published in 1768, including the Laudian or Caroline code, promulgated in 1636. This work is an apt preparative of the public mind for the report of the University Commissioners, which may be expected in a few months. We have here a vast body of information, which will be found extremely useful to all persons who desire to be well informed upon the questions which may be expected to arise upon the report of the Commissioners.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 16th Oct. contained the resignation of the ministry, and its acceptance by the President of the Republic. This has resulted from disagreement on a proposed repeal of the Electoral Law of the 31st May, 1850, by which step the President contemplated to restore universal suffrage. The new ministry was nominated on the 27th. M. Léon Faucher is succeeded by M. de Thoiry in the foremost place of Minister of the Interior; the Marquis de Turgot is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Charles Giraud, for Public Instruction; M. Lacrosse, for Public Works; M. Hippolyte Fortoul, Marine; M. Blondel, Finance; M. Corbin, Justice; M. Casabianca, Agriculture and Commerce; and General St. Arnaud, Minister of War. Three Ministers only are Members of the National Assembly, namely,

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M. Fortoul, M. Casabianca, and M. Lacrosse.

GERMANY.

The last traces of the revolutionary Governments and Assemblies in Germany are about to be swept away. The fittings of the Paul's Church at Frankfort, in which the German Parliament held its sittings, are to be removed, and the edifice restored to the Lutheran congregation. The library of the Parliament, consisting of presents from the principal publishers of Germany, will be made over to the Diet of the Bund. The Augustine Church at Erfurt, in which the Parliament of the Prussian Union passed its brief existence, is likewise to be dismantled, and used again for divine service. Some of the fittings are to be brought to Berlin, where they will be used for the Upper House, now in course of

erection, and the rest are to be sold by auction.

The Emperor of Russia has intimated, to the re-installed Diet of the German Confederation at Frankfort, the "satisfaction" with which he was learned that, after the interruption of its labours by the events of 1848, it has again been re-constituted on the footing of the treaties of 1815, "the Imperial Court of Austria acting as Presidial Court of the Federation." This, the Emperor states, he accepts as "a guarantee of the internal peace of Germany, and, in consequence, of the general peace of Europe."

CANADA.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration shows a decrease of emigrants to Canada. In the year ending Dec. 1850, the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom were 32,635; and of those only 18,380 remained in the province; 15,723 went to the United States. In the previous year the number of emigrants to Canada was 38,495. It is only about thirteen years since that the tide of emigration from the United Kingdom ceased to flow in greater force against the shores of these British provinces, and took the direction of the United States.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Oct. 15. The Great Industrial Exhibition was this day finally closed after a brief ceremony. H.R.H. Prince Albert arrived at 12 o'clock; and, preceded by the members of the Royal Commission, the Executive Committee, the architect, contractors, foreign commissioners, jurors, &c. repaired to a platform which had been formed on the central space hitherto occupied by the glass fountain. H.R.H. took his seat on the ivory throne brought from the Indian department for that purpose, Lord John Russell occupying a seat immediately on his right. Among others present were the Earl of Clarendon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Colburne, Mr. Labouchere, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, &c. &c. The proceedings were commenced by Viscount Canning, the President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, reading a detailed report of the award of the juries; to which Prince Albert replied in an address on the part of the Royal Commissioners. After a verse of the National Anthem had been sung accompanied by the organs, the Bishop of London offered a prayer of thanksgiving. The Hallelujah chorus was then given by the choir; and this memorable undertaking was brought to its final close. For the adjudication of the prizes, thirty-four juries were formed, each of which consisted of an equal number of British subjects and foreigners: and to afford opportunities for reconsideration the juries were associated into six groups, (according as they had to deal with kindred subjects,) which gave their assembled approval of the awards. The report contains an enumeration of 170 Council medals and 2,918 prize medals. The former are given to those exhibitors

who have distinguished themselves for inventive ingenuity, or novelty of design. The latter are awarded "wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship is attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit, being taken into consideration, according to the nature of the object." These medals are all conferred simply, without any classification of merit. The following is the number of Council medals allotted to each country:—United Kingdom, 79; France, 54; Prussia, 7; Austria, 4; Bavaria, 3; Zollverein (exclusive of Prussia), 3; United States, 4; Belgium, 2; Tuscany, 2; Switzerland, 2; Russia, 2; Holland, 1; Rome, 1. The United Kingdom is exceeded in only eight departments out of thirty-two—those of chemistry, the preparation of food, timepieces, design, typography, glass, furniture, and fancy articles. In the last five of these it obtained no medal whatever. On the other hand, in machinery, we gain fifteen out of twenty-two medals, and in philosophical instruments sixteen out of thirty-one. France, who piques herself on this department of her industry, obtains nine medals. In agriculture we gain four out of five; the other being given to the United States' reaping-machine. In other respects, we are singularly even with France, the number being exactly the same for musical instruments, treatment of ores, jewellery, porcelain, and textile fabrics; and within one in the treatment of raw material, metal work, and the fine arts. At the head of the list of Council medals is placed the name of H.R.H. Prince Albert, "for the original conception and successful prosecution of the idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851." The honour of knight-

hood has been conferred on Mr. Paxton, the designer of the building; on Mr. Cubitt, the engineer; and Mr. Fox, the contractor. To Mr. Paxton the sum of 5,000*l.* has been presented, from the proceeds. Colonel Reid and Mr. Wentworth Dilke have declined any pecuniary reward. The former is made a Knight Commander of the Bath; and Sir Stafford Northcote, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and Mr. Cole are made Companions of the Bath. Colonel Reid has also been appointed to the Government of Malta, and Dr. Lyon Playfair a Gentleman Usher to H.R.H. Prince Albert. Mr. Wentworth Dilke and many other gentlemen have received autograph letters of thanks from the Prince. The total number of visitors to the Great Exhibition from the 1st of May to the 11th of October (when it was closed to the public), is reckoned as 6,063,986: the largest number on one day was 109,915 persons on Tuesday the 7th Oct. The total amount of the receipts is 505,107*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* The receipts of the last week alone gave 29,725*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The Queen, on returning from her Highland residence at Balmoral, has visited the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, where great preparations had been made for her reception. She left Balmoral on the morning of Tuesday, the 7th of Oct., joined the Aberdeen railway at Stonehaven, and arrived in the evening at Edinburgh, where she slept at Holyrood Palace. The next morning she proceeded by the Caledonian railway; received, during a short stoppage at Carlisle, an address from the Town Council, and arrived at Lancaster at 2 p.m. Her Majesty there visited the castle, and received addresses from the county and the borough. Having returned to the railway, she proceeded to the Bainhill station, within nine miles of Liverpool, and was there received by the Earl of Sefton, who conducted her to Croxteth Hall, where her Majesty passed the night. On Thursday, the 9th Oct., her Majesty visited Liverpool in a state procession, passing through the principal streets of the town, which were adorned with numerous triumphal arches and other festive erections. At the Landing Stage, St. George's Pier, her Majesty—having first received loyal addresses from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and the Corporation of the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks—embarked on the Mersey in the Fairy steamer, which conveyed her the tour of the town and docks. It is calculated that the shipping in the river was adorned with not less than 50,000 flags. On her return she proceeded to the Town-hall, where the Recorder read an address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of

Liverpool. This address was presented to her Majesty in a very elegant box (manufactured by Mr. Mayer) of cylindrical form, 22 inches long, and nine in circumference, and composed of plates of dead gold, pierced, with overlay portions of polished silver, on which are engraved views of the principal buildings of the town—St. George's Hall, the Town Hall, St. Nicholas Church, the Sailors' Home (the foundation of which was laid by Prince Albert), the Custom House, and the Landing Stage. The corporate seal attached to the address is inclosed in a shell of solid gold, suspended from the cylinder, and moulded into the form of a Lancaster rose. The mayor, John Bent, esq. received the honour of knighthood. After partaking of luncheon, her Majesty inspected St. George's Hall; proceeded by special train to the Patricroft station, and was there received by the Earl of Ellesmere, who conveyed his Royal visitors in state barges prepared for the occasion, along the Bridgewater canal, to his new mansion at Worsley hall. The next day (Oct. 10) her Majesty proceeded to visit Manchester. She was met at the boundaries of the borough of Salford by the mayor thereof, and conducted through Peel Park, where, among many other thousand spectators, platforms had been prepared for 72,000 children, who sang the National Anthem. A pavilion was also erected, in which an address was presented by the corporation of Salford. Her Majesty proceeded in state by a route of two miles through the principal streets of Manchester, and alighted at the Exchange Hall, where she received an address from the borough, and knighted the mayor, now Sir John Potter. Her Majesty returned in the afternoon to Worsley Hall; where she received an address from the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese. On Saturday morning H.R.H. Prince Albert visited the cotton mills of Messrs. Gardner and Bazeley at Barrow bridge, near Bolton. Soon after his return, her Majesty left Worsley Hall at 20 min. after 11, and returned by the state barges to the Patricroft station; proceeded through Manchester to Watford, and thence rode by carriage to Windsor castle, where she arrived at half after 7. Kossuth, released from his Turkish prison, arrived on the 26th Sept. at Marseilles. The authorities, though with some hesitation, permitted him to land, but refused to allow him to pass through France without permission from the Government. The Government, when applied to, returned an unqualified refusal. He accordingly repaired to Gibraltar, from whence he embarked in the Madrid, Capt. Weeks,

and arrived at Southampton, on the 23rd of October, accompanied by Mad. Kossuth, and three children, two boys and a girl. A public reception had been prepared for him. The Mayor met him at the landing place, and conveyed him in his carriage to his house; where from the balcony Kossuth addressed the assemblage as follows:—

“I beg you will excuse my bad English. Seven weeks back I was a prisoner in Kiutyah, in Asia Minor. Now I am a free man. I am a free man, because glorious England chose it. That England chose it, which the genius of mankind selected for the resting monument of its greatness, and the spirit of freedom for his happy home. Cheered by your sympathy, which is the anchor of hope to oppressed humanity, with the view of your freedom, your greatness, and your happiness, and with the consciousness of my unhappy land in my breast, you must excuse for the emotion I feel—the natural consequence of so striking a change and so different circumstances. So excuse me for not being able to thank you so warmly as I feel for the generous reception in which you honour in my undeserving person the cause of my country. I only hope God Almighty may for ever bless you, and your glorious land. Let me hope you will be willing to throw a ray of hope and consolation on my native land by this your generous reception. May England be ever great, glorious, and free—but let me hope, by the blessing of Almighty God, and by our steady perseverance, and by your own generous aid, that England, though she may ever remain the most glorious spot on earth, will not remain for ever the only one where freedom dwells. Inhabitants of the generous town of Southampton! in shaking hands with your Mayor, my best and truest friend, (here M. Kossuth turned

round to the Mayor and shook hands with his worship energetically, amid much cheering.) I have the honour to thank you, and to salute, with the deepest respect, you, the inhabitants of the industrious, noble-minded, enlightened, and prosperous city of Southampton.”

At half-past four Kossuth attended at the Town-hall, where all the corporation met him in their robes of office, and addresses were presented to him from the corporation and from the inhabitants of the borough of Southampton. Kossuth replied with much feeling. In the course of his address he referred to the municipal institutions of England, which he said were similar to those which he had desired for his own country.

The mayor of Southampton, Richard Andrews, esq. (a coach-manufacturer,) has a house at Winchester, and thither the patriot and his suite were conveyed the next day, in three carriages, accompanied by Lord Dudley Stuart, M. Pulski, and others. A procession was formed to meet him; but the general inhabitants were too deeply occupied by their Cheese fair to be much excited by the demonstration. On Tuesday Oct. 28, M. Kossuth returned from London to Southampton, in order to be entertained at a grand banquet, at which the mayor presided. The principal Englishmen present were Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Mr. Wilcox, M.P. for the borough, Mr. Harris, M.P. for Leicester, Capt. Townshend, M.P. Mr. Wylde, M.P. Sir J. S. Lillie, and Mr. Alderman Wire. Mr. Feargus O'Connor obtruded himself on the notice of the party, but was dismissed to his seat by the mayor, and left the room in dudgeon. On the 30th Kossuth received a congratulatory address from the City of London.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Sept. 23. 28th Foot, Capt. R. J. Baumgartner to be Major.

Sept. 30. Lieut.-Col. Gustavus Charles Du Plat, now Consul at Warsaw, to be Consul-General of that city; and James Green, esq. now Vice-Consul at Blewfields, in the Mosquito territory, to be Consul at that port.

Oct. 6. Royal Marines, Captain and brevet Major W. Jolliffe to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Oct. 7. 1st Dragoon Guards, Major A. Spottiswoode, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major, *vice* Major W. W. Allen, who exchanges. —Unattached, Major J. Maclean, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. T. Butler, of 72d Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Oct. 8. The Right Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce and the Right Hon. Robert

Monsey Lord Cranworth to be Judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery.

Oct. 9. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Gordon to be Colonel; Capt. J. Tylden to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Oct. 10. Knighted, John Potter, esq. of Buile Hill, co. Lanc. Mayor of Manchester.

Oct. 14. 6th Dragoon Guards, G. F. Cameron, M.D., from 3d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon.—9th Light Dragoons, E. B. Tuson, from 53d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon.—11th Light Dragoons, John Mure, M.D., from 72d Foot, to be Surgeon, *vice* P. O'Callaghan, M.D.—3d Foot, D. Clayton, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon.—11th Foot, E. W. Young, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon.—15th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G.C.B., from 99th Foot, to be Colonel.—18th Foot, D. C. Hoile, M.D. to be Assistant-Sur-

geon.—41st Foot, R. Woodley, M.B. to be Assistant-Surgeon.—47th Foot, L. Mackenzie, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon.—53d Foot, A. Macrae, M.D., from 93d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon.—59th Foot, E. M. Macpherson, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon.—93d Foot, W. S. Munro, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon.—99th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury to be Colonel.—Ceylon Rifle Regiment, R. O. Crichton, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon.—Hospital Staff, R. W. Fraser, from half-pay, W. Powell, M.D., from 59th Foot, and W. K. Swettenham, M.D., from 41st Foot, to be Staff Surgeons of the Second Class.—T. Guy, M.D., from 11th Foot, E. D. Batt, from 18th Foot, F. M. Tweddle, from Ceylon Rifle Regt. W. A. Thomson, M.B. and R. T. Buckle, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.

Oct. 17. 43d Foot, Major H. Skipwith to be Lieut.-Colonel: Capt. R. N. Phillips to be Major.—Hospital Staff, J. S. Herron to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

Oct. 23. Knighted, Richard Torin Kindersley, esq. a Vice-Chancellor; James Parker, esq. a Vice-Chancellor; Joseph Paxton, esq. Fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and the Society of Arts; Charles Fox, esq. of New-st. Spring-gardens; and William Cubitt, esq. F.R.S.

Oct. 25. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Reid, C.B. sometime Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations; and Richard Mayne, esq. C.B. one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, to be K.C.B. of the civil division.—Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. sometime one of the Secretaries to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations; Wm. Hay, esq. one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police; Dr. Lyon Playfair, sometime one of the Special Commissioners of the said Exhibition for communicating with Local Committees; and Henry Cole, esq. sometime one of the members of the Executive Committee thereof, to be C.B. of the civil division.

Oct. 28. James Adey Ogle, M.D. to be Regius Professor of Physic at Oxford.

Lord Carew to be a Knight of St. Patrick. Lord Lisimore to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary.

Michael Barry, esq. of the Munster bar, to be Professor of Law in Queen's College, Cork.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. A. Napier (R. of Swyncombe), Mastership of Evelme Hospital, Oxfordsh. Very Rev. B. W. Disney, Deanery of Armagh. Rev. C. W. Bagot, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells. Rev. W. Atthill, St. Faith P.C. Horsham, Norf. Rev. P. Banton, St. Katherine P.C. N'p'n. Rev. T. Bartlett, Chevening R. Kent. Rev. T. D. H. Battersby, St. John's P.C. Keswick, Cumberland. Rev. A. B. Brown (V. of Gretton), Honorary Canon of Peterborough. Rev. J. Buckham, St. John P.C. Brewood, Staff. Rev. J. M. Collyns, Sancreed V. Cornwall. Rev. T. B. Coney (V. of Pucklechurch), Honorary Canon of Bristol. Rev. E. Coupland, Ogley Hay P.C. Lichfield. Rev. H. H. Davies, Llangoed P.C. w. Llanestyn C. and Llanvihangel-Din-Sylwry C. Anglesey. Rev. P. Dwyer, Inniscaltra R. and V. Ireland. Rev. R. Falkner, Ardronry V. Ireland. Rev. T. Fenton, Dhoon P.C. Isle of Man. Rev. E. Forde, Laxey P.C. Isle of Man. Rev. C. Fry, Kilronan V. Ireland.

Rev. J. Garbett, Harborne V. Staffordshire. Rev. C. Green (R. of Burgh-Castle) Honorary Canon of Norwich. Rev. H. P. Gurney, Tregony R. w. Cuby V. Cornwall. Rev. R. Harris, Clare-Abbey P.C. Ireland. Rev. J. D. Hodgson, St. Nicholas P.C. East Grafton, Wilts. Rev. W. W. How, Whittington R. Salop. Rev. T. S. Huxley, Episcopal Chapel, Dundee, North Britain. Rev. T. G. James (V. of Bridgwater), Canon of Wells. Rev. H. Kempson, St. Kenelm P.C. Romsley, Salop. Rev. S. W. King, Saxlingham-Nethergate R. w. Saxlingham-Thorp R. Norfolk. Rev. M. Lee, Bridport R. Dorset. Rev. T. Loxham, St. Michael P.C. Great Lever, Lancashire. Rev. G. Madan (V. of Cam), Honorary Canon of Gloucester. Rev. G. H. Marsh, Great Snoring R. w. Thurstford R. Norfolk. Rev. A. C. Master, Perlethorpe P.C. Notts. Rev. W. H. R. Merriman, Dilton-Marsh P.C. w. Dilton C. Wilts. Rev. W. Morgan, Hulcott R. Bucks. Rev. C. Packer, St. Mark P.C. Longwood, Yorksh. Rev. L. Paige, (new church) P.C. Hartlepool (and not Rev. L. Page, as stated p. 313 *ante*). Rev. T. G. Postlethwaite, Christ Church P.C. Plymouth (and not the Rev. J. H. Gray, as stated p. 187 *ante*). Rev. S. J. Ram, Elkstone P.C. and Warslow P.C. Staffordshire. Rev. H. R. Ridley, Stranton V. Durham. Rev. J. Rothery, Episcopal Chapel, Selkirk, N.B. Rev. A. B. Russell, Westbury V. w. Priddy C. Somerset. Rev. F. Sadleir, Kilnagross R. Ireland. Rev. J. H. Sheppard, Berrow P.C. Worcestersh. Rev. P. K. Simmonds, St. Thomas P.C. Wigan, Lancashire. Rev. W. R. Smith, Christ Church P.C. Bradford, Yorkshire. Rev. C. Sparkes, St. Mary P.C. Prince's Road, Lambeth. Rev. S. L. Townsend, Painstown R. Ireland. Rev. M. Vavasour (V. of Ashby-de-la-Zouche), Canon of Peterborough. Rev. M. H. Vine, St. Mary-le-Bow R. w. St. Pancras R. Soper Lane, and All Hallows, Honey Lane, London. Rev. C. Walters, Wardington P.C. Oxfordsh. Rev. C. Wing, Staunton R. w. Kilvington C. and Flawborough C. Notts. Rev. T. Younger, Castle-Sowerby P.C. Cumb.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. W. Banister, St. James' Cemetery, Liverp. Rev. J. W. Bussell, H. M. ship Waterloo, 120. Rev. M. Day, the Union, Sherborne, Dorset. Rev. J. Edwards, to the Lord Mayor of London. Rev. J. W. Fletcher, Coventry Gaol. Rev. J. R. Moffatt, H. M. ship Rodney, 90. Rev. H. J. Rhodes, the Union, Abingdon, Berks. Rev. T. Rooke, to the Earl of Donoughmore. Rev. R. Smith, the Union, Gloucester. Rev. A. B. Stretzell, the British Consulate, Genoa.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. C. Adams, M.A. Junior Proctor, University of Cambridge, 1851-2. J. Blain, Vice-Principal of the Training coll. Winchester. Rev. H. Goodwin, Senior Moderator, University of Cambridge, 1851-2. T. V. C. Hardy, B.A. Principal of Huddersfield college. A. Haworth, Vice-Principal of the Training college, Exeter.

- Rev. W. B. Heathcote, Wardenship of St. Peter's college, Radley.
 G. C. Irving, B.A. Professor of Mathematics, Trinity college, Toronto, Canada.
 Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, Tutorship, University of Durham.
 Rev. W. Nind, Senior Proctor, University of Cambridge, 1851-2.
 S. Parkinson, M.A. Junior Moderator, University of Cambridge, 1851-2.
 Rev. E. St. John Parry, Professor of Classics, Trinity college, Toronto.
 Rev. J. Waite, Chaplain and Latin Lecturer, University college, Durham.
 Rev. G. Whittaker, Provost of Trinity college, Toronto, Canada.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Funchal, Madeira, the wife of Calverley Bewicke, esq. a son.—24. At Albano, near Rome, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a son and heir.

Sept. 13. At Clifton, the wife of Vincent Eyre, esq. a son.—14. At Stoke Park, near Bristol, the wife of John Battersby Harford, esq. a dau.—At the Manor house, Holt, Wilts, the wife of John Neeld, esq. M.P. a son.—15. At Escrick park, the seat of her father Lord Wenlock, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a son.—18. In Chesham st. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, a dau.—19. At Haldon house, Devon, the wife of Lawrence Palk, esq. a dau.—In Hereford st, Thomas Somers Cocks, jun. esq. M.P. a son.—21. At the Manor house, Somersford Parva, near Malmesbury, the wife of John Sealey, esq. a son and heir.—22. At East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a dau.—At Casewick, Lady Trollope, a son and heir.—24. At Hertingfordbury, Herts, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a dau.—25. At Wood-end, Lady Greenock, a dau.—At Grafton st. the wife of T. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick park, Hants, a dau.—At Guestling lodge, the wife of Arthur James Lewis, esq. barrister, a son.—27. The wife of Capt. Charles Fanshawe, Royal Engineers, a son.—At Down Annery, Glouc, the wife of Capt. C. Talbot, R.N. a son.—At Clippenham park, Camb. the seat of her father J. Sidney Tharp, esq. the wife of the Rev. Alfred Bond, of Freston rectory, Suffolk, a son.—At Longford castle, Viscountess Folkestone, a dau.—28. At Ickworth park, Bury St. Edmund's, Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.—At Major-General Vernon's, Hilton park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vernon, Coldstream Guards, a son.

Lately. At Wentbridge house, near Pontefract, the wife of William Shaw, esq. a son and heir.

Oct. 1. At Keston, Kent, Mrs. Robert Hay Murray, a son.—At Stone, Dartford, the wife of the Rev. Walter King, a son.—2. At Albury park, Lady Lovaine, a son.—3. At Maidstone, the wife of C. A. Delmar, esq. 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, a son.—At Seend cottage, the wife of Ambrose Awdry, esq. a son.—4. At Moncrieffe house, Perthshire, Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a dau.—In Great Cumberland place, Hyde park, the wife of Robert Loder, esq. of the High Beeches, Sussex, a son.—5. At Tenby, the wife of Thos. Allen, esq. of Freestone, Pemb. a son and heir.—Mrs. Charles Rivington, Upper Tooting, a son.—At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Abercromby, a dau.—At Learmount, co. Derry, the wife of George de la Poer Beresford, 16th Regt. a son.—6. At All Saints' parsonage, Derby, the wife of the Rev. Edward Walwyn Foley, M.A. a son.—At Ringstead rectory, Norfolk, Mrs. Frederick Fitzroy, a dau.—7. At Edin-

burgh, Viscountess Reidhaven, a son.—The wife of Joseph Bonsor, esq. of Polesden, Surrey, a son.—9. At Upper Montague street, the wife of Leonard M. Strachey, esq. of Bownham, Glouc. a son.—11. At Orton Longueville, Countess of Aboyne, a son.—At Roehampton, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Boyle, a dau.—12. At Thorndon hall, Lady Petre, a dau.—At Aikenhead house, Lanarksh. Lady Isabella Gordon, a son.—At Windmill hill, Sussex, the wife of H. M. Curteis, esq. M.P. a son.—13. At Hatherop, Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.—At Rufford hall, Lady Arabella Hesketh, a dau.—14. At Brighton, Viscountess Downe, a son.—15. At Claysmore, near Enfield, the wife of J. W. Bosanquet, esq. a dau.—16. In Portman-sq. the wife of Capt. Hatton, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 25. At Madras, Thomas John M'Kay Cunningham, 2d Regt. N.I. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Percy Cunningham, Madras Army, to Miss Ellen Wood, formerly of Petworth.

July 8. At Bombay, Capt. Hebbert, Executive Engineer, Poona, eldest son of Henry Hebbert, esq. of Bromley common, Kent, to Barbara, dau. of James King, esq. of West Bolton, Yorkshire.

9. At Madras, Capt. G. J. Condy, 27th N.I. to Flora, only dau. of the late Charles Edward Macdonald, esq. H.C.C.S. and great-granddau. of "Flora Macdonald."

14. At Madras, James Law Lushington, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Emma, second dau. of Henry Nelson, esq. of Denmark hill, Surrey.

Aug. 5. At Lyme Regis, Capt. Haggerston, of Reedsmouth, Northumberland, to Sarah-Anne, third dau. of Henry Knight, esq. of Axminster.

13. At Albury, Surrey, the Rev. Fred. Gifford Nash, Vicar of Diseworth, to Sarah-Eliza, youngest dau. of Mr. George Hackett.

14. Charles B. Martin, youngest son of the late William Martin, esq. of Stewardshay, Leic. to Margarette, second dau. of John Borlase Warren, esq. and niece of Sir Augustus Warren, Bart.—At Bellevue, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Erasmus Borrowes, esq. 97th Regt. eldest son of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart. to Frederica-Esten, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hutchison, 97th Regt.—At St. John's, Hyde park, Paddington, Robert B. Were, esq. of Bath, to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Donald Macqueen, esq.—At Great Marlow, William, second son of the late R. Brown, esq. of Bognor, to Cornelia-Jane, youngest dau. of the late T. Tindal, esq. Aylesbury.

15. At Ashprington, Devon, Thomas Hunt Edmonds, esq. of Totnes, to Eleanor-Mudge, dau. of Philip Michelmore, esq. of Painsford.—At Chichester, Capt. Geo. Clarke Hurdts, R.N. to Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Fuller, esq. of Uckfield.

16. At Faversham, Kent, Sanderson Ilderton, esq. of Ilderton, Northumberland, to Elizabeth, widow of C. F. Sweeney, esq. of Kiltrenal, Tipperary.—At Hull, George H. Pybus, esq. of Middleton Tyas, Yorksh. solicitor, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Selkirk, Chaplain to the Gaol, Hull.

18. At St. Pancras, James M'Nair Harkness, esq. C.E. of Antrim, to Ann-Mary, dau. of the late Joseph Blackstone, esq. of Horselydown, London.—At Prestwick, Lancashire, the Rev. George Hales, Curate of Middleton, and youngest son of the late James Hales, esq. to Anne-Holt, second dau. of James Horrox, esq. of Middleton Dale, Lancaster.

19. At St. George's Hanover sq. John Pryor,

esq. of Baldock, eldest son of John I. Pryor, esq. of Clay hall, Herts, to Emily-Jane-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Richard Higgs, esq. of Haime's hill, near Taunton.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Frederick Byron, second son of Lord Byron, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. William Wescomb, of Langford, Essex.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Frederick Fane, of Corfe Mullen, Dorset, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. and coheirress of the late James Cockburn, esq. and granddau. of the Dean of York.—At Bickleigh, South Devon, John Bent, esq. Royal Art. to Eliza-Kara, eldest dau. of Robert Morris, esq. of Plymouth.—At St. Pancras, Robert, eldest son of William Pott, esq. of Bridge st. Southwark, and Wallington house, Surrey, to Anna, third dau. of Donald Maclean, esq. of Brunswick sq.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. John Henly, Perp. Curate, Sudbury, Suffolk, to Mary-Jane, third dau. of the Rev. Wm. Millner, Incumbent of Kentish Town.—At Ilfracombe, Capt. Edward Kaye, Bengal Art. to Eliza-Sommers, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Down.—At Overseal, Leic. the Rev. George Lloyd, Incumbent of Willesley, Derbysh. son of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Incumbent of Gresley, to Fanny-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Vawdrey, Rector of Harthill, Cheshire.—At Camberwell, Alfred Dawson, son of James Hooper, esq. of Peckham, to Lætitia, third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Henry Walpole, Vicar of Winslow, Bucks.—At Littleborough, Lieut. *Molesworth*, R.M. to Sarah, dau. of the late Lawrence Newall, esq. of Town House, Littleborough.

20. At St. George's Bloomsbury, and afterwards at the chapel of the Sardinian Embassy, the Chevalier Stefano Giuseppe Michele *Di Negro*, Capt. 16th Regt. Sardinian Army, third son of the Marquis Geralamo Erilio *Di Negro*, of Genoa, to Lucia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Francis Blithe Harries, esq. of Bent-hall hall, Salop.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. the Hon. Hayes St. *Leger*, only son of Viscount Doneraile, and nephew of the Earl of Bandon, to Mary-Adelaide-Louisa, only dau. of R. Conyngham, esq. Eaton pl.—At St. Pancras, Thomas C. *Parr*, esq. of Cossington, Leic. to Eleanor, second dau. of William Huskisson, esq.—At Weybridge, the Rev. G. H. *Fagan*, Rector of Kingsweston, Somerset, second son of the late Col. G. H. *Fagan*, Adjutant-Gen. Bengal Army, to Rose, fourth dau. of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice, Ceylon.—At Gillingham, Kent, James-Edman, eldest son of the late James *Beveridge*, esq. Wands-worth common, Surrey, to Mary-Elizabeth, only child of J. Lock, esq. Woodlands, Gillingham.—At Chaudfontaine, near Liege, Thos. H. *King*, jun. esq. eldest son of William King, esq. of Sussex sq. Hyde pk. to Anne, youngest dau. of George R. Morgan, esq. of Slindon, Sussex.—At West Derby, the Rev. Thomas Smallwood *Bowers*, B.A. third son of the Rev. John Bowers, Didsbury, to Sarah-Ellen, youngest dau. of William Maddy, esq. Fairfield Mount, Liverpool.—At Aberdovey, Merionethshire, Charles *Ellison*, esq. of Lintz green, Durham, to Margaret, widow of the Rev. Hugh Wynne Jones, jun. Vicar of Meifod, Montgom.—At Greenwich, Perceval Moses *Parsons*, esq. of Lewisham, to Anne-Jane, only dau. of the late Charles Inglis Rexford, esq. of Thorn-ton house, Greenwich.

21. At Netherbury, Dorset, Henry *Reeve*, esq. of Her Majesty's Privy Council Office, to Christina-Georgina-Jane, only dau. of George Tilly Gollop, esq. of Strode house, Dorset.—At Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland, Chas. James *Lamb*, esq. of Ryton, Durham, to Frances-Ongley, third dau. of the late Capt. F. W. Burgoyne, R.N.—At Stowlangtoft,

Suffolk, Henry G. W. *Sperling*, esq. of High-bury hill, Middlesex, to Mary-Maitland, eldest dau. of Henry Wilson, esq. of Stowlangtoft hall.—At Cromhall, Glouc. John *Eastlake*, esq. of Plymouth, to Helen-Maria, eldest dau. of G. Wallis, M.D. of Bristol.—At Reigate-Juland, eldest son of Frederick Dawes *Danvers*, esq. of the Duchy of Lancaster, to Sarah, Frances, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Rochfort, of Vastina rectory, co. Westmeath.—At Edinburgh, William *Wilson*, esq. M.D. Florence, to Jeannette-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lord Wood, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Wm. Henry Rainsford *Hannay*, esq. of Kirkdale, Kircudbright, to Maria, dau. of the late Col. Samuel Dalrymple, H.E.I.C.S. and relict of Robert Steuart, esq. M.P. of Alderston.

23. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Richard *Chadwick*, esq. to Georgiana-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Spencer-Bourchier, Rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex.—At East Cranmore, Som. Henry-William, eldest son of the Rev. Henry *Hoskins*, Prebendary of Wells and Hereford, and Rector of North Perrott, to Jane-Blanche-Somerville, eldest dau. of J. M. Paget, esq. of Cranmore hall.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Isaac *Warwick*, esq. of Highfield house, Rickmansworth, Herts, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hewett, of Chesham, Bucks.

25. At Brighton, Theodore *Martin*, esq. James st. Buckingham gate, solicitor, one of the writers in the Edinburgh Review, to Miss Helen Faucit Saville, the Helen Faucit of the dramatic world.—At Stockwell, John Peter, only son of the late Jonathan *Featherston*, esq. 24th Foot, of Newbus-grange, Durham, and Blackhall, Northumberland, to Mary-Anne, eldest surviving dau. of A. Day, esq. R.M. of Stockwell, Surrey, and granddau. of the late Rev. Samuel Ashe, Rector of Langley Burrell, Wilts.

26. At Tamlaghtard, Londonderry, Sir Frederick Wm. *Heygate*, Bart., to Marianne, only dau. of the late Conolly Gage, esq. of Bellarena, Londonderry.—At Astley, Lanc. John *Webster*, esq. son of the late E. Webster, esq. of St. Helen's, to Elizabeth-Catharine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Hewlett, M.A. Incumbent of Astley.—At Eling, Arthur Howard, son of the Rev. W. J. *Burford*, D.D. to Sarah, fourth dau. of the late W. Spear, esq. of Monkton, Dorset.—At Wickwar, Glouc. the Rev. Richard *Meredith*, M.A. Vicar of Hagbourn, Berks, to Arabella, only surviving dau. of Wm. Higgs, esq. late of Bristol.—At Weston-super-Mare, John Wm. *Hillcoat*, esq. of Guyers, Corsham, Wilts, son of the Rev. H. B. W. Hillcoat, D.D. Rector of St. Matthew's, Liverpool, to Catherine-Ellen, eldest dau. of H. J. Mant, esq.—At Chelsea, Edward Joscelyn *Baumgartner*, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late William Taylor, esq. of Histon, Camb.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, John Sepings *Harrison*, esq. of Gilstead, Bingley, Yorksh. to Marion, second dau. of William Irving, esq. of Great George st.—At Haydon, Lincolnsh. the Rev. James *Wood*, of Christ's Church, Bath, to Sophia, youngest surviving dau. of the late C. Hill, esq. of Wellingborough.—At Southchurch, the Rev. G. I. *Wallas*, M.A. to Frances-Talbot, dau. of Thos. Peacock, esq. of Bishop's Auckland.—At Melcombe Regis, Rev. John *Stephenson*, B.A. to Georgiana Phipps, third dau. of the late Capt. William Fitch Arnold, of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks.—At Farnham, Surrey, Douglas *Galton*, Lieut. Royal Eng. second son of I. H. Galton, esq. of Hadzor, Worc. to Marianne, dau. of G. T. Nicholson, esq. of Waverley Abbey.—At Tonbridge, Kent, Arthur

Henfrew, esq. F.L.S. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Jabez Henry, First English President of Demerara, and Supreme Judge of the Ionian Islands.—At Fittleworth, Sussex, the Rev. Charles Henry *Hutchinson*, Vicar of Westdean, Sussex, to Maria-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Latham, Vicar of Fittleworth.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, Glouc. Edm. Armitage *Hardy*, esq. Lieut. First Bombay Lancers, eldest son of the late Col. Edmund Hardy, Bombay Art. to Grace-Maxwell, third dau. of P. F. Aiken, esq.

27. At Banbury, Josh. Bevan *Braithwaite*, of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Martha, dau. of Jos. Ashby Gillett, banker.—At Kensington, Thomas *Usher*, esq. of Edinburgh, to Eliza-Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Major William Henderson, Bombay European Regt.—At Jersey, Frederick James *Marchant Hyne*, esq. of St. Helier's, to Selina-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Watson Leech, H.E.I.C.S.—At York, John Prescod *Wood*, esq. solicitor, eldest son of John Wood, esq. of York, to Martha, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Richardson, Vicar of Bugthorpe.

28. At Kenwyn, Richard *Baxter*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Octavia-Mary, youngest dau. of Clement Carlyn, M.D. of Truro.—At Chelsea, Charles *Morrell*, esq. of Sloane st. and Wallingford, Berks, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late Benjamin Spurrell, esq.—At Idlesleigh, Devon, the Rev. Frederick *Pitman*, Rector of that parish, to Elinor, youngest dau. of Hugh Mallet, esq. of Ash-Idlesleigh.—At Gartincuber, Perthshire, John Burn *Murdoch*, esq. jun. of Gartincuber, to Dora, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Monk Mason, R.N.—At St. Olave's Old Jewry, Oliver *Pemberton*, esq. F.R.C.S. of Birmingham, youngest son of Thomas Pemberton, esq. of Warstone, to Anna, only child of D. W. Harvey, esq.—At Inverness, John Robert *Mackenzie*, esq. Lieut. 2d Madras Eur. Light Inf. to Amelia-Robertson, second dau. of James Wilson, esq. Inverness.—At Loft-house, Yorkshire, the Rev. John Francis Hawker *English*, LL.B. of Warley house, Essex, eldest son of the late Sir J. H. English, K.G.V. to Ann-Georgiana, only dau. of G. W. Tireman, esq. of Lofthouse hall, Yorkshire.—At Huddersfield, the Rev. Frederick *Day*, B.A. Curate of All Saints', Northampton, to Ann-Amelia, eldest dau. of the late R. Fryer, esq. of Rastrick.—At St. Peter's, Bedford, Henry Edward *Earle*, esq. son of the Rev. H. J. Earle, Rector of High Ongar, Essex, to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of Henry Sharpin, esq. late of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Alexander *Black*, esq. of Russell sq. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Stevenson Salt, esq. of Russell sq.

29. At Edinburgh, Major Henry H. *Arnaud*, H.E.I.C.S. to Agnes-Williamson-Thompson, only dau. of the late Andrew Kedsie, esq. surgeon, H.E.I.C.S.

30. At Tottenham, Walter, second son of John Walter *Upward*, esq. of Hamilton place, New road, to Emily-Anne, third dau. of Wm. Bowles, esq. late of Fitzharris house, Berks.—At Leytonstone, Essex, Charles R. *Vines*, esq. of St. Helen's pl. to Emma, youngest dau. of John Greenhill, esq. of Forest place, Leytonstone.

Lately. At Hatton, near Warwick, Thos. *Slyan*, jun. esq. of Brunswick sq. to Frances-Sarah, dau. of the late Benjamin Lake, esq. of Stockport, Cheshire, and niece of the Rev. T. Hope, Vicar of Hatton.—At Prestbury, Chesh. W. S. *Harvey*, esq. R.N., F.R.G.S. to Anna Lambert Edwards, dau. of the late Rev. A. A. Edwards, formerly Dean of Cashel.

Sept. 2. At Clapham, Frederick J. *Wood*,

esq. LL.D. of Lincoln's inn, to Jane, dau. of Thomas M. Coombs, esq. of Clapham common.—At Bath, Lawrence Blount *Williams*, esq. of Springfield lodge, to Elizabeth-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Philipps, esq. of Llwyncrwn, Caermarthenshire.—At Norwood, the Rev. Edward Henry *Lovelock*, late of St. James's, Clapham, eldest son of Edward Lovelock, esq. of Islington, to Catherine, seventh dau. of Mr. Richard Simpson, Elm grove, Norwood.—At Sedburgh, Yorkshire, Frederick Brock *Hollinshead*, esq. late 12th Lancers, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Hedley, esq. of Sheerness.—At Thorpe, Essex, John Lawrence *Kirby*, esq. second son of the late Rev. J. L. Kirby, Vicar of Little Clacton, to Margaret, second dau. of D. L. Manthorp, esq. of Thorpe Abbey.—At All Souls' Langham pl. John, youngest son of Robert *Mathers*, esq. of the Bank of England, and Nelson sq. to Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Cubison, R.N.

3. At Portsea, Edward *Graham*, esq. Lieut. 9th Regt. son of Henry Graham, esq. of Scawby, Linc. to Fanny-Jona-Averne, relict of J. F. Woodhouse, esq. Lieut. H. M. 61st Regt. and eldest dau. of Edward Taylor Janverin, esq. of the Great Salterns. At the same time and place, John Francis *Tottenham*, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Keonbrook, co. Leitrim, son of the late Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, to Laura-Ellen-Dodd, second dau. of Edward Janverin.—At Salcombe Regis, the Rev. T. *Keble*, Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, to Cornelia-Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Rev. G. J. Cornish, Preb. of Exeter, and Vicar of Kenwyn.—At Thurning, Norfolk, Purefoy *Huddleston*, esq. of Norton, Suffolk, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of James Gay, esq. of Thurning hall.—At Chiswick, the Rev. John *Sanders*, Vicar of Spaldwick, Hunts, to Caroline, second dau. of the late William Churton, esq. of Sutton court lodge, Middx.—At Hartford, in Cheshire, Henry A. *Grey*, esq. of Liverpool, fourth surviving son of William Grey, esq. of Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, to Elizabeth-Frances, second dau. of James Royds, esq. of Woodlands.—At Chelsea, Samuel *Power*, esq. C.E. to Frances, third dau. of Capt. Edward Sutherland, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.—At Maltby, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. W. *Berryman*, Curate of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, son of the late W. Berryman, esq. of Hampton, to Annie, second dau. of the Rev. G. Rolleston, Vicar of Maltby.

4. At Darenty, Geo. Augustus *Brigstocke*, esq. Portobello, near Edinburgh, sixth son of the late Rev. Thomas Brigstocke, Vicar of Llawhaden, Pembrokehire, to Eliza, third surviving dau. of the late John Barber Tuck, esq. of Wellingborough.—At Stockwell, James William *Ilott*, esq. of Bromley, Kent, to Caroline-Barry, second dau. of the late Rev. Charles Samuel Woodd, Rector of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks.—At Carmarthen, Jeremiah *Hancocke*, esq. 1st Dragoon Guards, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. David Archard Williams, Incumbent of St. David's, Rector of Merthyr, &c.—At Esher, the Rev. George *Richards*, M.A. eldest son of Capt. George Richards, R.M. to Emily-Louisa, younger dau. of John Walford Izod, esq. of Esher.—At Exminster, Ralph Ludlow *Lopes*, esq. of the Inner Temple, second son of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart. M.P. of Maristow, to Elizabeth, third dau. of S. T. Kekewich, esq. of Peamore, Devon.—At Hampstead, Middlesex, Edward *Hardcastle*, esq. younger son of the late Alfred Hardcastle, esq. of Hatcham house, Surrey, to Priscilla-Buxton, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Hoare, jun. esq. of Hampstead heath, and stepdau. of Capt. Sir W. E. Parry, R.N. to Stoke-next-Guildford, Au-

gustus *Bradbury*, esq. of Weavers' hall, London, solicitor, second son of John *Bradbury*, esq. of Streatham and Aldermanbury, to Ellen, fourth dau. of George *Drew*, esq.; also, Chas. *Dingwall*, esq. of Idol lane and Hanover sq. to Julia-Blanche, youngest dau. of George *Drew*, esq. of Streatham and Guildford.—At Fawley, Hants, Henry Cadman *Jones*, esq. barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Trin. coll. Camb. son of the Rev. Joseph *Jones*, Incumbent of Rep-ton, Derb. to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the late Robert *Steevens* *Harrisson*, esq. of Bourn abbey, Linc.—At Whitsbury, Hants, Richd. *Purvis*, esq. Comm. R.N. youngest son of Rear-Adm. *Purvis*, to Georgiana-Rachel, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. James *Cock*, of the H.E.I.C.S. of Hopton hall, Suffolk.—At St. James's, Westbourne terrace, John Archibald *Casey*, esq. of Guildford st. eldest son of the late John *Casey*, esq. to Julia, dau. of Edward *Levien*, esq. of Gloucester sq. Hyde park.—At Ainderby Steeple, Linc. the Rev. S. B. *Brasher*, A.B. Incumbent of St. Stephen's, South Shields, to Emily-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Rev. William *Dent*, of Crosby Cote.—At Old Swinford, Major Thomas *Ditmas*, Madras Art. son of the late Col. *Ditmas*, to Ella-Martha, second dau. of Richard *Hickman*, esq. of Old Swinford.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, John *Henderson*, esq. eldest son of J. P. *Henderson*, esq. of Manchester sq. to Anne-Mary-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Dr. William *Cookson*, M.D. of Lincoln.

6. At Southover, Inigo *Gell*, esq. of Lewes, to Jannette-Marian, dau. of the late John *Barr*, esq. Surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces.—At Warnbrook, Dorset, Thomas-Yuille, second son of the late Andrew *Wardrop*, esq. of Madeira, to Ellen, dau. of Lieut. H. *Crocker*, R.N.—At Upper Chelsea, S. B. *Edenborough*, esq. of Thrift hall, Essex, eldest son of the late Samuel *Edenborough*, esq. of Leyton, to Margaret, dau. of the late George *Guild*, esq. and niece of the late Dr. W. P. *Lauder*, M.D. of Sloane street.

7. At Greenwich, John *Conry*, esq. of Dublin, and of Strokestown, Roscommon, to Alice-Gertrude-Arabella, eldest dau. of the late Capt. *Conry*, of the 49th Regiment.

8. At Castle Church, the Rev. Edward *Allen*, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Tunbridge, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late George *Keen*, esq. of Rowley.—At Wroughton, Wiltshire, Arthur P. *Latley*, esq. to Fanny-Jane, eldest dau. of William P. *Palmer*, esq. Bengal Civil Service.—At Alverstoke, Charles James *Gale*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Rosa, youngest dau. of James *Hoskins*, esq. of Alverstoke road, Gosport.

9. At Ashtead, N. *Waller*, esq. of Mason-gill house, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, West Riding, Yorkshire, to Julia, youngest daughter of Thos. *Parker*, esq. of Ashtead, Surrey.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Arthur Owen *Lord*, late Capt. 72d Highlanders, to Lucy-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Henry *Taylor*, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.—At Exeter, J. M. *Nixon*, esq. B.A. of Clare hall, Camb. to Amelia-Jones, youngest dau. of Mr. Thos. *Branch*.—At Walcot church, the Rev. J. *Cockayne*, to Margaretta-Hampden, dau. of Archdeacon England, and relict of the Rev. John *Hampden*.—At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, the Rev. P. S. *Aldrick*, esq. of Pulborough, Sussex, to Maria, widow of P. T. *Lewis*, esq. of Brompton, Kent.—At Carlton in Lindrick, Notts, the Rev. Stephen R. *Spicer*, A.M. to Ruth, third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas *Sutton*, D.D. Vicar of Sheffield, and Canon of York.

10. At Plymouth, the Rev. Thos. Cave *Childs*, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Devonport, to Char-

lotte-Champion, fourth dau. of the late Rev. T. Grylls, Rector of Cardyngham.—At Bromfield, near Ludlow, William Everard *Creasy*, esq. of Westbourne place, Hyde park gardens, surgeon, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Timothy *Bluck*, esq. of Lower Hayton, Salop.—At Paris, the Viscount *Van Leempoel de Nieuwmunster*, Member of the Belgian Senate, to Arabella, third dau. of John *Dyke*, esq.—At Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, the Edward Henry *Lee*, of Cliffe, Kent, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. W. *Holme*, Rector of Meysey Hampton.

11. At Leigh, Essex, Lieut. Arthur a'Court *Fisher*, Royal Eng. second son of the Rev. William *Fisher*, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, to Caroline-Eden, second dau. of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moray and Ross.—At Ancaster, Arthur David, eldest son of David *Veasey*, esq. of Castle hill house, Huntingdon, to Emily-Persis, youngest dau. of Charles *Allix*, esq. of Willoughby hall, Linc.—At Ashbourne, Anthony, son of the late Anthony *Crosbie Martin*, esq. to Margaret, relict of Capt. *Macquarie*, 55th Regt. and dau. of the late R. D. *Goodwin*, esq. of Ashbourn, Derby.—At Dublin, E. W. O'Mahony, esq. barrister-at-law, to Grace, dau. of the late Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown in the King's County, and niece to the late Gen. L'Estrange.

13. At St. Alban's, Arthur Alexander *Debenham*, esq. of Redgrave, Suffolk, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late John Willmott, esq. of Lewisham.—At Bassingham, Linc. Edw. *Solly*, esq. F.R.S. of Tavistock sq. London, to Alice, third dau. of the Rev. D. S. *Wayland*, Vicar of Kirton-in-Lindsey.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, William S. *Hitchman*, esq. of Kitebrook house, Oxf. to Harriet-Catherine, third dau. of Nathaniel *Bent*, esq. late of the H.E.I.C. Service.

15. At Seend, Wilts, the Rev. Edward *Everett*, son of Joseph Hogue *Everett*, esq. of Biddesden, to Ellen-Seymour, youngest dau. of the late Peter *Awdry*, esq. of Seend.

16. At Crieff, North Britain, James W. Middleton *Berry*, esq. of Ballynegall, co. of Westmeath, to Caroline-Augusta, fourth dau. of the Right Hon. T. B. C. *Smith*, Master of the Rolls.—At Richmond, Surrey, Arthur J. *Otway*, esq. second son of the late Adm. Sir Robert *Otway*, Bart. G.C.B. to Henrietta, dau. of the late Sir James *Langham*, Bart.—At Fulham, the Rev. Joseph *Mould*, M.A. of London, to Harriet-Louisa, only dau. of Peter *Fearnhead*, esq. of Colehill lodge.—At Plush, Dorset, Henry J. J. *Cockerham*, eldest son of T. *Cockerham*, esq. of Cerne Abbas, to Anna, youngest dau. of Michael *Miller*, esq. of Plush house.—At Norwood, Middx. Rbt. Edw. *Reginald Watts*, esq. of Trinity coll. Camb. eldest son of the late Rev. Robert *Watts*, Rector of St. Benet's, Gracechurch, to Louisa-Ord, eldest dau. of Capt. *Agnew*, of the Bengal Service.—At St. George's Hanover square, John *Wraith*, esq. to Anne-Frances, youngest dau. of John *Dymoke*, esq. of Tetford, Linc.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Roger *Kynaston*, esq. of St. James's place, to Juliana, youngest dau. of the late Henry *Browne*, esq. of Portland pl. and North Mimms Place.—At Clapham, Yanko *Antonides*, esq. of Constantinople, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of James *Balaam*, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

17. At Manchester, John *James*, esq. Vicarage, Wrexham, to Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John *Farrer*, esq. Higher Broughton.—At Milbrook, Henry B. *Thornhill*, esq. Bengal Civil Service, son of the late John *Thornhill*, esq. Director E.I.C. to Emily-Heathfield, dau. of Frederick *Lock*, esq. and grand-dau. of Vice-Adm. *Lock*, of Haylands, Isle of Wight.

O B I T U A R Y.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

Sept. 28. At the Royal Palace, Berlin, aged 68, Prince Frederick William Charles of Prussia, and uncle of the present King.

This prince was the youngest legitimate son of Frederick-William the Second, and was born at Potsdam on the 3rd of July, 1783. He served actively during the war with France, which terminated so disastrously at the battle of Jena. In the action at Auerstadt, which preceded that battle, the prince led an attack of cavalry, and had his horse killed under him. In 1808 he undertook a mission to Paris, to endeavour to procure from Napoleon some diminution of the heavy burdens he had imposed on Prussia by the terms of the treaty of Tilsit. What he saw of the French government of this period led him to look forward with hope for the time when the Prussian people themselves would rise against the imperial yoke. The fatal Russian campaign of 1812 gave the signal; Austria, Russia, and Prussia formed an alliance. The Prussian population, at the appeal of Frederick-William the Third, rose enthusiastically. The struggle lasted through 1813 and 1814, and closed with the destruction of the French empire by the battle of Waterloo. In these campaigns Prince William was present at the battles of Katzbach and Leipsic. In the action of Gross-Gorschen, which checked the advance of a French corps on Berlin itself, while Napoleon commanded at Dresden, the Prince, at the head of the Brandenburg Cuirassiers, repulsed a French detachment, and again had a horse shot under him. He afterwards commanded a brigade; then a division under Marshal Yorck; and was present at the battle of Laon during the advance of the Allies on Paris, and the last conflict before the French capital. At Waterloo he commanded the reserve cavalry of the 4th corps of the Prussians. During the long period of peace that followed 1815, Prince William was three times commandant of the fortress of Mayence. In 1830 he was Governor-General of the Rhine provinces.

He married, Jan. 12, 1804, Amelia, daughter of Frederick-Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg (and sister to the Landgrave who married the Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain). In 1846 he became a widower; and he leaves one son and two daughters: Prince Adalbert, born in 1811; Mary, Queen of Bavaria; and Elizabeth, married to Prince Charles of Hesse. His younger son, Prince Waldemar, who had

distinguished himself by his travels in India, and by his presence in the Sikh campaign under Sir Henry Hardinge, died in 1849.

The funeral of the deceased prince took place on the 2d of October, according to his will, without pageant. The body was privately removed to the cathedral, where the royal family, ministers, and high military officers assembled to hear the funeral service.

MARSHAL SEBASTIANI.

July 20. At Paris, in his 80th year, Marshal Sebastiani.

Horace Sebastiani was born Nov. 11, 1771, at Porta, in Corsica, of an ancient family, connected with that of the Bonapartes. He entered very young into the army, and won his first grades in the campaigns of Italy. He was made Colonel in 1799, after which he was employed by the First Consul in several diplomatic missions, in which he displayed great talent, particularly at Constantinople and in Egypt. He was made a General of Division after the battle of Austerlitz, where he was severely wounded. In 1805, when the Emperor formed the design of excluding the British fleet from the Dardanelles, he selected General Sebastiani as his ambassador to animate and sustain the courage of the Sultan Selim. The general afterwards took part in the campaigns of Spain. He fought at Talavera in 1809, and in 1810 subjugated Granada and Malaga. In Spain he was notorious for having ransacked the convents with merciless avarice, and for mutilating or destroying the airy tracery in the time-honoured halls of the Alhambra. The glorious building was converted by Sebastiani into stables for his horses, and barracks for his debauched dragoons.

He subsequently made the campaign in Russia under Murat, and distinguished himself at the battles of Borodino, Bautzen, Lutzen, Leipsig, and Hanau. On the invasion of France he had a command in Champagne, and defended Chalons. On the 10th April, 1814, he sent to M. Talleyrand his adhesion to the provisional government, and on the 1st June received from the King the cross of St. Louis. On the vacancy caused by the death of General Foy, he was elected by the department of the Aisne to the Chamber of Deputies, where he sat on the benches of the constitutional opposition. After the second abdication of Napoleon, he was named as one of the commissaries

to treat of peace with the allies. He afterwards visited England, and on returning to France retired upon half pay. In 1819 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the island of Corsica, and in that character was a staunch supporter of constitutional liberty. After the revolution of July he was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Louis Philippe, and was subsequently ambassador successively at Naples and London. On the 21st Oct. 1840, he was created a Marshal of France. A dangerous illness, from the consequences of which he never recovered, compelled him to retire prematurely from the responsible conduct of public affairs.

The terrible catastrophe of his daughter's the Duchess de Praslin's death, cast a dark shade over the latter years of the marshal's life. He died suddenly whilst sitting at his breakfast table.

The funeral of the Marshal was solemnized at the church of the Invalids; and was attended by the President of the Republic, the Marshals of France, all the principal Generals, the Corps Diplomatique, and a great number of the principal inhabitants of Paris.*

GENERAL LOPEZ.

In our last Magazine, p. 419, we have related the history of the late invasion of Cuba by a private expedition from New Orleans. We now append a brief biography of its leader.

Narciso Lopez was born of wealthy parents in Venezuela, in 1799. He was the only son of his parents that grew to manhood, though he had a number of sisters. His father had a commercial house in Caraccas, a branch of which at Valencia, in the interior, was placed under the charge of Narciso at an early age. During the troubles of 1814 young Lopez sided with the popular party, but afterwards enlisted in the Spanish army, when fortune turned in its favour, and at the end of the civil war he was made a Colonel when only 23 years of age.

After the Spanish army evacuated Venezuela, Lopez went to Cuba, where he remained and established himself in life, soon making himself conspicuous by his advocacy of liberal principles. During the first Carlist troubles he chanced to be

in Madrid on private business. Having joined the Royalist party, he was made aide-de-camp to the Commander in chief, General Valdez, and received several military decorations. He was honoured with several important offices by the Queen, and finally was made governor of Madrid. Afterwards, as senator from Seville, he is said to have made the condition of Cuba his especial study, and the expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes induced him to resign his office and return to the island. There he held several posts under the Captain General Valdez. Finally, he undertook the re-working of an abandoned copper mine in the central department, where he is said to have employed his time in instilling liberal principles into the minds of the populace.

In 1849, when he thought everything was ripe for a revolution, Lopez came to the United States and got up the immature and worse than useless attempt at an invasion, known as the Round Island Expedition. In May, 1850, he suddenly occupied the town of Cardenas and as suddenly evacuated it. In August, 1851, he again landed in Cuba at Bahia Honda. After occasioning a loss to the Spanish forces greater in amount than that of his whole company, he justly received that severity of punishment for himself and his followers which he had repeatedly provoked, and of which he had previously received a deliberate warning. On the 1st of September, 1851, he suffered the ignominious death of the garotte, at Havannah.

Lopez was a wealthy man, but profuse in his expenditure. He has left a widow now in Paris, and a son eighteen years of age, who is studying in Switzerland. His brother-in-law, the Count of Pozosduques, and his sister-in-law Madame Frias, the widow of a nobleman of wealth, with other near relatives, were in Cuba at the time of his last fatal expedition.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, G.C.B.

Oct. 3. At Buxted Park, Sussex, aged 67, the Right Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, third Earl of Liverpool (1796), and Baron Hawkesbury of Hawkesbury, co. Glouc. (1786), and the seventh Baronet (1661), G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, a Governor of the Charter House, Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and D.C.L.

He was born on the 29th May, 1784, the younger son of Charles first Earl of Liverpool, and the only son by his second wife Catharine, widow of Sir Charles Cope, Bart. and fifth daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart.

At the general election of 1807 he was returned to Parliament for Sandwich, be-

* While the ceremony was proceeding, one of the wax tapers placed round the catafalque fell against the drapery, and in a moment the whole of the decorations were in a blaze. Great fears were entertained for the building, and more immediately for the military trophies suspended in it; but eventually only a few of the latter were destroyed.

ing nominated through the influence of his brother, then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. At the election of 1812 he was chosen for Bridgnorth. In 1818 he was returned for East Grinstead, and again in 1820 and 1826, and he continued to sit for that borough until his accession to the peerage. At the opening of the session of 1828 he moved the address, and took the opportunity to state that his Majesty's existing ministry—that of the Duke of Wellington, possessed "the entire approval" of his half-brother the late premier.

His brother died on the 4th December in the same year, when he succeeded to the honours of the family.

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford on the 15th June, 1841.

On the 3d Sept. 1841, the Earl of Liverpool was appointed Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, and on that occasion was sworn of the Privy Council. He retained that office until July 1846. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Civil division of the Order of the Bath, Dec. 11, 1845.

The Earl of Liverpool married, on the 19th July, 1810, Julia-Evelyn-Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir George Augustus William Shuckburgh-Evelyn, Bart.; and by that lady, who died April 8, 1814, he had issue three daughters: 1. Lady Catharine-Julia, married in 1837 to Lieut.-Col. Francis Vernon-Harcourt, Esquerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, ninth son of the late Lord Archbishop of York; 2. the Right Hon. Selina-Charlotte, Viscountess dowager Milton, married in 1833 to William-Charles Viscount Milton, eldest son of the present Earl FitzWilliam, who died in 1835, leaving an only child (a posthumous daughter); and, secondly, in 1845, to George Savile Foljambe, esq. of Osberton hall, Notts; and 3. Lady Louisa-Harriet, married in 1839 to John Cotes, esq. of Woodcote, Salop, a grandson of George-Henry fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

From the failure of male issue of the first peer, the peerage has become extinct. The baronetcy has devolved on Charles Jenkinson, esq. formerly M.P. for Dover, elder brother of the late Lord Bishop of St. David's. Sir Charles married in 1803 Katharine, sixth daughter of Walter Campbell, esq. of Shawfield; and, like his cousin the late Earl, has three daughters, but no son. The next male heir of the family is George Samuel Jenkinson, esq. elder son of the Bishop.

The Earl, though in his 68th year, had in his erect figure and robust appearance the air of a much younger man. He had

recently suffered from pleurisy; but his death occurred very unexpectedly in the night, when he was quite alone, it is supposed from disease of the heart.

The funeral of the Earl took place at Buxton on the 10th October, attended by Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Cotes, his sons-in-law and executors, the Earl of Verulam, Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. and other relatives.

EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, K.P.

Sept. 14. At Palmerston House, Dublin, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, third Earl of Donoughmore and Viscount Suirdale (1800), Viscount Donoughmore (1797), and Baron Donoughmore of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary (1783), dignities in the peerage of Ireland; Viscount Hutchinson of Knocklofty, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1821); K.P.; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and Senior Grand Warden of the Freemasons of Ireland.

He was the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, M.P. for the University of Dublin, and collector of customs in that city, by Frances-Wilhelmina, only daughter and heiress of Henry Nixon, esq. of Belmont, co. Wexford.

He entered the army Sept. 28, 1807, and served in the Peninsula with the Grenadier guards. He received the war medal with one clasp for the battle of Corunna. He attained the rank of Captain Nov. 9, 1812; and was placed on half-pay May 27, 1819.

In the year 1816, shortly after the restoration of the Bourbons, he attained considerable notoriety in consequence of assisting, together with the late Sir Robert T. Wilson and Mr. Bruce, in the escape of Count Lavalette, who had left his prison disguised in the clothes of his wife, when under sentence of death as an accomplice in the second usurpation of Bonaparte. The count was secreted in the apartments of Captain Hutchinson from half-past nine at night on the 7th of January, until seven the next morning; when he left in the uniform of a British officer, accompanied by Sir Robert Wilson, and passed the barriers without detection.

On the 29th June, 1832, Captain Hutchinson succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle John the second Earl, who had been created a peer of the United Kingdom, with a special remainder in his favour.

He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1834; and appointed one of the commissioners of charitable donations and bequests in Ireland in 1844.

The Earl of Donoughmore was twice

married; first, on the 15th June, 1822, to the Hon. Margaret Gardiner, seventh daughter of Luke first Viscount Mountjoy, and sister to the late Earl of Blesington; she died on the 13th Oct. 1825; and secondly, Sept. 5, 1827, to Barbara, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Reynell, of Castle Reynell, co. Westmeath. By this lady, who survives him, he has left issue one son, the Hon. John William Hely-Hutchinson, cornet in the 13th Light Dragoons, and three daughters. By his former wife he has left an only surviving child, Richard John, now Earl of Donoughmore, born in 1823, and married, in 1847, to Thomasina-Jocelyn, eldest daughter and heir of the late Walter Steele, esq. His lordship is Lieut.-Colonel of the Tipperary Militia.

VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE AND ST. JOHN.

Oct. 1. At the residence of his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Shawe, near Elgin, N.B. aged 65, the Right Hon. Henry St. John, fourth Viscount Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, and Baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregose, co. Wilts (1712), fifth Viscount St. John and Baron St. John of Battersea, co. Surrey (1716), and the seventh Baronet, of Lydiard Tregose (1611).

His Lordship was born in March, 1786, the second but eldest surviving son of George-Richard the third Viscount Bolingbroke, by his first wife Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Collins.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Dec. 18, 1824. He voted in favour of the Reform Bill, Oct. 8, 1831; and again on the decisive division of the 14th April, 1832.

He had for many years spent a portion of almost every season in the North. This year he took his accustomed trip, when he was seized with illness in Sutherlandshire, and, having been removed to his daughter's residence, a few days after breathed his last.

His Lordship married, on the 3d June, 1812, Maria, second daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. and by that lady, who died on the 21st Dec. 1836, he had issue four daughters and two sons: 1. the Hon. Maria-Louisa, married in 1839 to John Lauriston Kneller, esq.; 2. the Hon. Anne-Jane-Charlotte, married in 1838 to Laurence Robert Shawe, esq.; 3. the Hon. Isabella, unmarried; 4. the Hon. Emily-Arabella-Jane, married first in 1840 to William Corbet Smith, esq. of Bitteswell Hall, co. Leic. who died in 1847, and secondly in 1848 to Francis Smith, esq. 5. Henry, now Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John; and 6. the Hon. Spencer Mildmay St. John, late of the Bengal army, who

died at Cawnpore in 1849, leaving issue, by Dora, only daughter of Capt. J. Clutterbuck, an only surviving child, a daughter.

The present Viscount was born in 1820, and is unmarried.

LORD STAFFORD.

Oct. 4. At the residence of the Marchioness Wellesley, in Hampton Court Palace, aged 80, the Right Hon. Sir George William Stafford Jerningham, Baron Stafford (1640), and a Baronet (1621), F.S.A.

He was born on the 27th of April 1771, the eldest son of Sir William Jerningham the sixth Baronet, by the Hon. Frances Dillon, eldest daughter of Henry eleventh Viscount Dillon.

He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his father, Aug. 14, 1809.

The attainder of William Howard, Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1678, having been reversed by act of parliament in 1824, Sir George Jerningham, as the son of Mary, daughter and sole heir of Francis Plowden, esq. by Mary Stafford, sister and eventually sole heir of John-Paul fourth and last Earl Stafford, became entitled as heir-general to the barony which in 1640 was conferred jointly on Sir William Howard, K.B. (afterwards the Viscount above-named) and Mary his wife, sister and sole heir of Henry Lord Stafford, and representative of the ancient Barons and Earls Stafford, some time Dukes of Buckingham. This dignity had been merged in the superior title of Viscount, and in that of Earl of Stafford, which was conferred on the Viscount's son and heir immediately after the Revolution, and which became extinct on the death of the fourth Earl in 1762.

Sir G. W. Jerningham having presented his claim to the House of Peers, was declared on the 6th July, 1825, to have established his right to the barony created by letters patent bearing date 12 Sept. 16 Car. I. His Lordship, though also heir-general to the more ancient barony of Stafford, created by writ in 27 Edw. I. did not pursue his claim thereto, inasmuch as its descent was still impeded by the attainder passed on the last Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1826 he assumed the additional name of Stafford before his own.

His Lordship supported the Whig party, and voted in favour of the Reform Bill on the decisive division of the 14th April 1832. He is characterised in the Norfolk Chronicle as having been "a most amiable and kind-hearted man, an excellent landlord, and full of beneficence and charity to the poor and needy."

Lord Stafford was twice married: first, on the 26th Dec. 1799, to Frances-Henrietta, youngest daughter and coheir of Edward Sulyarde, esq. of Haughley park, Suffolk, and Wetherden, Essex. This lady died on the 14th Nov. 1832; and a memoir of her ladyship was given in our Magazine at that time, vol. cxi. ii. 645. It was under her ladyship's directions that a new mansion at Costessey near Norwich was rebuilt by Mr. J. C. Buckler in the Elizabethan style, but in consequence of her decease it has been left incomplete—the old house being fortunately still standing.

His Lordship married secondly, May 26, 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Caton, esq. of Maryland, in the United States of America, and sister to the Duchess of Leeds and the Marchioness Wellesley. This lady survives him.

By his former marriage he had issue six sons and six daughters; of whom five sons and two daughters are living. Their names were as follow: 1. the Right Hon. Charlotte Georgiana Lady Lovat, married in 1823 to Lord Lovat, and has a numerous family; 2. Henry-Valentine, now Lord Stafford; 3. and 4. Frances-Sophia and Georgiana, born twins in 1803, and died, the former in 1838, and the latter in 1841; 5. the Hon. Edward Jerningham, who married in 1828 Marianne, daughter of the late John Smythe, esq. and cousin of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, of Eske, co. Durham, Bart. and died in 1849, leaving issue two sons and two daughters; 6. the Hon. George Sulyarde Jerningham, K.C.H. Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople; 7. the Hon. Charles-William; 8. Mary-Alathea, who died in 1813; 9. the Hon. Laura-Maria, married in 1829 to the Hon. Edward Robert Petre, and left his widow in 1848; 10. the Hon. William, Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro; 11. the Hon. Francis-Hugh-Joseph; and 12. the Hon. Isabella-Maria, who died on the 1st Jan. 1847, in her 32d year.

The present Lord Stafford was born in 1802; and married in 1829 Julia, second daughter of the late Edward Charles Howard, esq. and cousin to the Duke of Norfolk; but has no issue.

The body of the deceased was deposited in the family vault at Costessey on the 11th of October.

LORD CALTHORPE.

Sept. . At Lyons, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. George Gough Calthorpe, third Baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk (1796), and the fourth Baronet (1728).

He was born on the 22d June, 1787,

the third son of Henry first Lord Calthorpe, by Frances, second daughter of General Benjamin Carpenter. When in his eleventh year he succeeded to the peerage on the decease of his elder brother Charles the second Lord Calthorpe, who died unmarried March 16, 1798. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1808.

Lord Calthorpe voted by proxy against the Reform Bill, Oct. 8, 1831.

His lordship was a bachelor; and is succeeded by his only surviving brother the Hon. Frederick Gough, who was born in 1790, and married in 1823 Lady Charlotte Sophia Somerset, eldest sister of the present Duke of Beaufort; by whom he has a numerous family.

HON. EDWARD R. STEWART.

Aug. 27. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, in his 70th year, the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, formerly Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs; uncle to the Earl of Galloway.

He was born at Galloway House, co. Wigton, on the 29th Oct. 1785; and was the seventh son of John seventh Earl of Galloway, K.T. by his second wife, Anne second daughter of Sir James Dashwood, of Northbrooke and Kirtlington Park, M.P. for Oxfordshire. Having entered the army, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the third regiment of foot guards, May 16, 1800; and Captain of a troop in the 7th dragoon guards, May 5, 1804; which he exchanged for a company in the 97th Foot, Aug. 22, 1807. He was some time Major of brigade on the North British staff.

In 1806 he was returned to parliament for the Wigton district of burghs; for which he was re-elected in 1807; and resigned his seat in Feb. 1809, on being appointed one of the Commissioners for victualling the navy. He subsequently became Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs, which office he resigned in 1846.

He married, at Edinburgh, Nov. 19, 1805, the Hon. Katharine Charteris, third daughter of Francis Lord Elcho, and sister to the present Earl of Wemyss and March; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Edward Stewart, esq. who married in 1838 Louisa-Anne, daughter of the late Charles John Herbert, esq. of Muckcross, co. Kerry, and has issue; 2. Susan-Katharine; 3. Algernon, who married in 1833 Charlotte, daughter of the late Colonel John Allcock Clement, R. Art. and has issue; 4. Katharine; 5. Arthur, who married in 1840 Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. and has issue; and 6. Jane-Frances-Clinton.

SIR THOMAS PELHAM HAYES, BART.

Sept. 5. At Dieppe, in his 57th year, Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes, the second Baronet (1797).

He was the eldest son of Sir John Macnamara Hayes, M.D. the first Baronet, who was physician to the forces during the American war, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry White, one of his Majesty's Council of New York; and he succeeded to the title on the death of his father July 19, 1809.

He became a writer on the Bengal establishment in April 1813; was appointed assistant to the collector of Behar, July 1816; officiating collector of Behar May 1818; of Shahabad 1819; of Sahun 1820; assistant to the salt agent and collector at Hidgellee Dec. 1821; and returned home from India in 1823.

He married, June 27, 1840, Caroline-Emma, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Hill Dickson, and daughter of Thomas Stoughton, esq. This lady survives him, but without issue.

Sir Thomas is succeeded in his title by his brother, the Rev. John Warren Hayes, Rector of Arborfield, Berkshire; who married in 1844 the second daughter of G. E. Beauchamp, esq. of the Priory, Berks.

GENERAL SIR A. HALKET, K.C.H.

Aug. 24. At Edinburgh, aged 75, General Sir Alexander Halket, Knt. and K.C.H.

He was the fifth son of Sir John Wedderburn Halket, the fourth Baronet, of Pitfirrane, co. Fife, by his second wife Mary daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton; and was uncle of the present Sir John Halket, Bart. Commander R. N. His elder brother Sir Peter was an Admiral of the Red, and a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Sir Alexander served at the capture of the French West India islands in 1794, and at St. Domingo until 1796. He became Lieut.-Colonel of the 93d Foot Aug. 25, 1800. In 1804 he was Aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. On the 3d May, 1810, he was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 104th Foot. He attained the rank of Colonel in July of the same year; that of Major-General 1813, of Lieut.-General 1825, and General 1841. He received the honour of knighthood in 1837, and was in the receipt of a reward for distinguished services.

He married a lady named Sprowel.

CAPT. W. B. GREENE, R.N.

Aug. 20. At Wickham, Hants, Captain William Burnaby Greene, R.N. an active magistrate for that county.

He was one of the sons of Capt. Pitt Burnaby Greene, R.N. who died in 1837, and of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. VIII. p. 89. He entered the Royal Naval College Jan. 27, 1810; and embarked May 3, 1812, as midshipman on board the *Ganymede* 26, Capt. John B. Purvis, under whom he was employed until Sept. 1814 on the coast of Spain, where he frequently came into action with the enemy, particularly in boat service. He afterwards joined in succession, the *Bonne Citoyenne* 20, *Astræa* 36, *Farieuse* 36, *Challenger* 16, *Falmouth* 20, *Phaeton* 46, and *Royal Sovereign* and *Royal George* yachts, all employed on the home station, except the *Falmouth* and *Phaeton*, in which he visited St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope. He was made Lieutenant Nov. 9, 1818; and appointed May 22, 1821, to the *Rose* 18, in which he had the misfortune to be severely wounded. On the 8th July, 1822, he was appointed to the *William* and *Mary* yacht, lying at Dublin; and Nov. 25, 1823, to the *Revenge* 76, bearing the flag on the Mediterranean station of Sir H. B. Neale. He was promoted Dec. 30, 1826, to the command of the *Medina* 20, which he paid off in 1827, and from July 1831 to Dec. 1831 he served as second Captain of the *Kent* 78, again in the Mediterranean. He was advanced to post rank June 6, 1834; and had not since been afloat.

Captain Greene married April 21, 1829, Catharine eldest daughter of the late Samuel Powell, esq. of Hammerton hall, co. York, and Brandlesome hall, co. Lanc. by whom he has left issue.

DAVID R. ROSS, Esq.

July 27. At Tobago, in his 55th year, his Excellency David Robert Ross, esq. Lieutenant-Governor of that island.

Mr. Ross was formerly of Rosstrevor in the county of Down, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county, for which he served Sheriff in 1837; but, as with so many Irish landlords, his property was latterly encumbered beyond ordinary relief.

He was born on the 22d March, 1797; and was the elder son of the Rev. Thomas Ross, of Rosstrevor, by Maria O'Brien, daughter of Sir Edward O'Brien, of Drumoland, co. Clare, Bart. In politics he was a liberal. He was a candidate for the town of Belfast at the general election of 1841, when the numbers at the close of the poll were, for Mr. James Emerson Tennent (formerly member from 1832 to 1837) 927; for William G. Johnson, esq. 913; for the Earl of Belfast (one of the late members) 821; for David R. Ross, esq. 792. A petition was presented against

the return of Mr. Tennent and Mr. Johnson, and their election was declared void; whereupon a second election took place in August 1842, and Mr. Ross was elected by 886, and Mr. Tennent by 859,—Lord Hamilton Chichester, the third candidate, polling 500. At the last election in 1847 Mr. Ross was not a candidate.

He was gazetted to the government of Tobago on the 14th Feb. 1851.

His death was occasioned by his being precipitated, with his horse and gig, from the side of the road into a ravine about thirty feet deep, whilst returning with his servant from a public ball, given at the Court-house on Friday the 27th July in honour of the Queen's coronation. His Excellency was precipitated to the bottom, without any intervening obstacle to break his fall, and fell on one of the large stones at the bottom of the precipice, where he received such an injury in his head as to cause instantaneous death. The horse, gig, and servant escaped uninjured.

Mr. Ross married, Oct. 21; 1819, Harriet-Anne, second daughter of the Right Rev. Edmund Knox, Lord Bishop of Limerick; and had issue five sons and two daughters. His eldest son Thomas is in the navy.

EDWARD GEORGE BARNARD, ESQ. M.P.

June 14. At Gosfield hall, Essex, aged 73, Edward George Barnard, esq. M.P. for Greenwich.

Mr. Barnard was a shipbuilder at Deptford. On his first election for the borough of Greenwich in 1832, he declared himself in favour of the immediate abolition of slavery, of triennial parliaments, of a repeal of the assessed taxes and the "taxes on knowledge," and, if it should be necessary, of the vote by ballot. He was returned after a poll which terminated as follows:—

Capt. James Whitley Deans Dundas	1,631
Edward George Barnard, esq.	1,444
John Angerstein, esq.	1,024

In 1835 he was successful in a second contest:

John Angerstein, esq.	1,820
E. G. Barnard, esq.	1,102
M. W. Attwood, esq.	1,063

In 1841 he was re-elected without a contest; but in 1847 he encountered successfully the opposition of Mr. Alderman Salomons (who has since been elected his successor), the poll terminating, for—

Adm. J. W. Deans Dundas	2,409
E. G. Barnard, esq.	1,511
David Salomons, esq.	1,236

Gosfield hall was purchased by Mr. Barnard from the Marquess of Bucking-

ham. It is now again advertised for sale.

DAVID ELISHA DAVY, ESQ.

Aug. 15. At Ufford, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 82, David Elisha Davy, esq. a gentleman well known for his large topographical and genealogical collections for the history of the county.

Mr. Davy's father, who was a farmer at Rumburgh in Suffolk, died in 1799, aged 90. His father's younger brother, Eleazar Davy, esq. of Yoxford, was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1770; and acquired considerable local importance in consequence of the marriage in Jan. 1788 of his step-daughter Frances Juliana Warter Wilson, the only daughter and heir of Edward Warter Wilson, esq. of Bilboa, co. Limerick, to Sir John Rous, afterwards Earl of Stradbroke. This lady's mother was the Hon. Frances-Anne Evans, daughter of George second Lord Carbery: who became the second wife of Mr. Eleazar Davy, then of Ubbeston, and died in July 1802. Mr. Davy himself deceased in the following January, leaving The Grove at Yoxford and other considerable estates to the subject of this memoir.

Mr. D. E. Davy was educated at Yoxford under Dr. Forster, who afterwards succeeded Dr. Samuel Parr in the grammar school of Norfolk. He became a member of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.A. as sixth Senior Optime in the year 1790. After succeeding to his uncle's property he resided at the Grove, Yoxford, where he officiated for many years as an active and useful magistrate, and also as a Receiver General for the county, which appointment he had obtained before the death of his uncle, chiefly through the interest of Lord Rous. From that position he was obliged to retire in consequence of unforeseen difficulties arising from the purchase of land during the war, and its depreciation after the peace. His estates were taken into possession by Messrs. Gurney the bankers, in security for advances made by them; which having been satisfied, possession was restored to Mr. Davy two or three years since. After quitting Yoxford he resided constantly at Ufford, where he devoted himself almost exclusively to his genealogical and antiquarian studies.

It is now little less than fifty years ago that he commenced his collections for the history of Suffolk, which he pursued in conjunction with his intimate friend and neighbour Mr. Henry Jermyn of Sibton, barrister-at-law, with whom he had been a school-fellow, if not a fellow-collegian. Each party retained a duplicate of the other's work, down to the year 1820,

when Mr. Henry Jermyn died; and ten years after his Suffolk MSS. were, by the generosity and patriotism of Mr. Hudson Gurney, placed in the British Museum. Mr. Davy continued to add to his own collections up to the period of his death; but he had for many years relinquished all idea of publication.

Mr. Davy was one of the most constant correspondents of Mr. Urban on matters of genealogy and family history; and his usual signature of D. A. Y. the closing letters of his name, will be familiar to the early recollections of some of our oldest as well as our more recent readers.

To the Topographer and Genealogist, commenced in 1843, Mr. Davy communicated a series of notices of sepulchral monuments, existing in the parish churches of Suffolk. In this series he proceeded through the hundreds of Babergh, Blackbourn, Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Carlford, Colnies, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, the town of Ipswich, and the hundreds of Lackford and Loes.

Though he had not distinctly appeared as an author, his extensive collections will perpetuate his name to future generations; and, moreover, from the extreme neatness of his manuscripts, and the completeness of their arrangement, they will offer no such obstacles as in some cases alarm and repel the inquirer.

Those who knew Mr. Davy himself either personally or by correspondence will ever regard his memory with respect. No one could take more pains or receive greater pleasure in imparting his knowledge to others: and we shall ourselves, in this Obituary, with regard to the families of Suffolk, have much reason to regret his loss. Nor were his acquirements wholly confined to the dry stems of genealogy. He was a scholar and a gentleman, well acquainted with books and subjects of general literature, and always a favourite with those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

He had never married; nor has he left a will. His estates have devolved on his only sister, the widow of the late Rev. William Barlee, Rector of Wrentham in Suffolk, and after her death the greater portion of them will pass, in accordance with the provisions of the will of Eleazar Davy, esq. to Francis, eldest son of the late Rev. Francis Leggett, Rector of Bedford and Vicar of Sibton.

JOHN KIDD, M.D. F.R.S.

Sept. 17. At his residence, St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 76, John Kidd, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, Regius Professor of Medicine in the university of Oxford, Master of Ewelme Hospital, Li-

brarian of the Radcliffe Library, and Honorary Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, F.R.S. and F.G.S.

He was born in the parish of St. James in the city of Westminster, where his father resided, educated at St. Peter's college, Westminster, from whence at the age of 17 he was elected Student of Christ Church in May 1793. He graduated B.A. May 4, 1797, and M.A. Jan. 14, 1800. On the 23d April, 1801, he took the degree of bachelor of medicine; in 1803 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry; and on the 20th Jan. 1804, he proceeded to the degree of doctor of medicine. In 1808 he was unanimously elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, in the room of Sir Christopher Pegge, who had resigned; and in 1822 he succeeded that gentleman in the office of Regius Professor of Medicine, to which is annexed Tomline's prælectorship of anatomy and the Aldrichian professorship of anatomy. In 1826 he resigned the office of physician to the infirmary, and was appointed honorary physician to that institution; and in 1834 he succeeded Dr. Williams as librarian to the Radcliffe Library.

His publications were,—

The Outlines of Mineralogy. 1809. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Geological Essay on the imperfect evidence in support of a theory of the Earth deducible either from its general structure, or from the changes produced on its surface by the operation of existing causes. 1815. 8vo.

An introductory Lecture to a course on Comparative Anatomy, illustrative of Paley's Natural Theology. 1824. 8vo.

On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man. 1833. 8vo. Being one of the Bridgewater Treatises, and perhaps one of the most popular of the series.

Observations on Medical Reform. 1841.

Further Observations on Medical Reform. 1842.

Besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Geological Society, Nicholson's Journal, the Philosophical Magazine, &c.

By the death of Dr. Kidd the university of Oxford has lost one of the most active of its men of science. Dr. Kidd did good service in his time, as his writings in various departments of mineralogical, chemical, and geological research, abundantly testify. He was most highly esteemed as a Christian and a gentleman.

Although for several years Dr. Kidd had declined to enter into general society, he will be much regretted by those with whom he still kept up a social intercourse,

for, although hasty in his temper and consequently sometimes apparently fickle in his partialities and dislikes, he was warm-hearted and benevolent, highly honourable in his principles, a zealous friend, and an agreeable and instructive companion. He was moreover at all times sincere and straightforward.

PROFESSOR OKEN.

Aug. ... At Zurich, aged 73, Dr. Lorenz Oken, Professor of Natural History in the university of that city.

Oken was originally intended for the medical profession; and commenced his studies at the time when the philosophical views which were first broached by Schelling were attracting universal attention in Germany. As early as 1802 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Outlines of a Natural Philosophy," in which he proposed a new classification of the Animal Kingdom—the leading feature of which was, that each class is virtually a representative of an organ of the senses. Although the details of this system are not adopted at the present day by naturalists, yet in the critical arrangement of the classes of vertebrate animals its distinguishing characters are found more useful than those of any other system. The date of this work shows how early the mind of Oken had seized on the ideas of repetition and resemblance which lie at the foundation of all modern systems of morphology. He subsequently published a systematic arrangement of the Vegetable Kingdom; which, although too speculative to be generally adopted, contains views that are now widely admitted in the natural system.

In 1805 Oken published a work on generation; in which, though mixed up with a good deal that was hypothetical, he first propounded the doctrine which now lies at the foundation of all modern physiology—that all parts of an animal or plant must originate in cells or vesicles. Of course, the mode of propagation and varieties of these cells were yet to be discovered. Subsequently, he published several valuable observations on the developement of the embryo in the higher animals, in which we discover the germs of those truths which have since been established by further experiments and investigation.

But the work which has most largely contributed to the reputation of Oken, and which has been most fruitful in practical results, is his "Essay on the Signification (*Bedeutung*) or Nature of the Bones of the Skull." In this work he showed that the complicated bones of the

skull are only so many modified vertebræ. This view—subsequently taken up by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, and condemned by Cuvier—has at last, through the labours of Prof. Owen, become the key to the explanation of a thousand facts in the structure of the skeletons of animals, and has opened the path in which for the future all discoverers in natural history must tread. The laws which regulate the form of plants and animals are the highest which natural history as a science contemplates, and science is indebted to Oken for first pointing out the way in which these laws must be studied.

In 1810 Oken published his "Physio-Philosophy," his greatest work, which has been translated by Mr. Tulk for the Ray Society. It is a book which if a man's reputation rested on the report of diletante philosophers Oken would have done better not to write; but as the outpouring of a gigantic mind on every possible question that could be put before it in a scientific form, it will ever be recognised as one of the most remarkable works that a particular school of philosophy has produced. Theories which look so strange and wild to some in the Physio-Philosophy of Oken, become keystones to the interpretation of the phenomena of animal and vegetable growth in the works of such practical physiologists as Owen and Schleiden.

Oken has published numerous other works: on Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany; besides a large series of papers in the "*Isis*," a natural history journal, which he edited with great ability for many years.

His life, like that of most philosophers, presented few incidents. Early in it he obtained the appointment of Professor of Natural History at Jena, and subsequently occupied the same position at Munich. Here he rendered himself obnoxious to the government by his liberal political opinions; and during the latter years of his life he was Professor of Natural History in the University of Zurich. Later he did little more than edit the "*Isis*." He, however, took a warm interest in the progress of natural history; and while he was regarded as a mystic and a dreamer by the collectors of facts in natural science, he allowed none of their labours to escape his vigilant eye, or to be disregarded in presence of his favourite system of philosophy. He was the first to propose, in 1822, those yearly meetings of naturalists which were the parents of our British Association for the Advancement of Science, and our Archæological and Agricultural Associations.—*Athenæum*.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, ESQ.

Sept. 14. At Cooperstown, New York, aged 62, James Fenimore Cooper, esq. the American novelist.

Mr. Cooper was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 15th Sept. 1789. His father was the late Judge William Cooper, a descendant of an English ancestor of the same name, who settled at Burlington in 1679. The branch of the family to which the novelist belongs removed more than a century since into Pennsylvania; in that State his father was born, but in early life established himself at the home of his ancestors. In 1785 he removed to a settlement then commenced on Otsego Lake, in the state of New York, to which the name of Cooperstown, in honour of him, was afterwards given. An interesting description of this early settlement, and the character of his father, the founder of the village, are given in Mr. Cooper's novel of the "*Pioneers*," one of his most popular works. Judge Cooper passed his time alternately at Cooperstown and Burlington from 1785 to 1790, in which latter year he removed his family, including his infant son, to the new settlement, where he had erected the mansion in which both father and son successively resided, and where both passed their last hours on earth.

Judge Cooper took an active part in politics, and was twice elected a member of Congress, in 1795 and 1799. His son was early placed at school in Burlington, and was partially fitted for college at Albany, by the Rev. Mr. Ellison, an Episcopal clergyman. He completed his studies at Newhaven, where he entered Yale college in 1802. At this early age, scarcely turned of thirteen, he was ill-qualified for the attainment of academic distinction; still he held a respectable place in his class, and in the department of ancient languages is said to have outstripped every competitor. It is certain, however, that he had not yet manifested a vocation for a literary life. A love of adventure led him, among other causes, to solicit admission into the American navy, at that time in its infancy, and in 1805 he entered the service as a midshipman. He remained in the navy for six years. The influence of this period of his life is indelibly stamped upon his subsequent productions. It enabled him to describe the minutæ of nautical affairs with that breadth and boldness of touch which could be commanded by no writer who had not himself been rocked on the giddy mast, and to whom the taste of salt water was not more familiar than the fountains of Helicon. With the vivid impressions of experience, obtained in the

fresh and wondering age of boyhood, with a creative imagination singularly alive to the impulses of external nature, and with a freedom and energy of delineation which is imparted only by the possession of actual knowledge, he had a store of materials for the production of "*tales of the sea*," which, had he written in no other department of fiction, would have decided his reputation as a consummate master.

In Jan. 1811, he married Miss De Lancey, a sister of Bishop De Lancey, of the Western Diocese of New York, and of one of the oldest and most conspicuous families of that State. After his marriage Mr. Cooper resided for some time near White Plains, Westchester county, but at a subsequent period removed to Cooperstown, the former residence of his parents.

In 1821 Mr. Cooper commenced his career as an author, in his first novel, called "*Precaution*." It was issued anonymously; but Mr. Cooper was soon known as the author, and the discovery assisted the sale of a work which, being simply a tale of domestic life in England, although finely drawn, was not peculiarly calculated to attract attention. In this country it passed for an English novel.

The foundation of Cooper's fame as a novelist was permanently laid in "*The Spy*, a Tale of the Neutral Ground," which soon followed "*Precaution*," and immediately became extremely popular, both in his own country and in Europe, where it was republished in English, French, and other languages. It is, doubtless, one of the most powerful historical tales ever written, and is regarded, by many, as the best work of its author. The charming novel of "*The Pioneers*, or the Sources of the Susquehanna," followed "*The Spy*," and was eminently successful. It is the first of "*The Leatherstocking Tales*," so called, the others being "*The Last of the Mohicans*," "*The Prairie*," "*The Pathfinder*," and "*The Deerslayer*," which followed; but not in regular succession—some of his other works intervening.

The novel of "*The Pilot*," was the first of Mr. Cooper's tales of the ocean, which added much to his popularity. To this class belong also "*The Red-Rover*," "*The Water-Witch*," "*The Sea-Lions*," "*The Two Admirals*," and some others.

The following is, we believe, a complete list of the various romances and novels of which Mr. Cooper was the acknowledged author:—*Precaution*, *The Spy*, *The Pioneers*, *The Pilot*, *Lionel Lincoln*, *Last of the Mohicans*, *The Prairie*, *The Red-Rover*, *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish*, *The Water-Witch*, *The Bravo*, *The Heidenmauer*, *The Headsman of Berne*,

The Monikins, Homeward Bound, Home as Found, The Pathfinder, Mercedes of Castile, The Deerslayer, The Two Admirals, Wing-and-Wing, Wyandotté, Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief, Ned Myers (a genuine biography), Ashore and Afloat, Miles Wallingford, Satanstoe, a tale of the Colony, The Chainbearer, The Red Skins, The Crater, or Vulcan's Peak, Oak Openings, or the Bee-Hunter, Jack Tier, or the Florida Reef, the Sea Lions, or the Lost Sealers, The Ways of the Hour (published in 1850). Total—34. Most of these works were issued in two volumes each. Though very unequal in point of talent and interest, they have, with few exceptions, been well received by the public, and have proved a source of great profit to the author.

Mr. Cooper was also the author of a History of the United States Navy, in two volumes; "Notions of the Americans, by a Travelling Bachelor;" "Gleanings in Europe," in six volumes; "Sketches of Switzerland," four vols.; a small political work, called "The American Democrat," and "A Letter to his Countrymen."

About the year 1827, Mr. Cooper visited Europe, where his fame had then been already established. He was welcomed into the most refined literary and aristocratic circles, but always sustained the character of an American by placing before the European public the truth with regard to his native country, in his conversation, and by his contributions to the press, when required to defend the institutions and character of the United States from attacks and misrepresentations. Among others whose friendship he enjoyed was General Lafayette. At Paris he met the Author of Waverley, as is related by Sir Walter Scott in his diary. He was absent about ten years, and on his return his popularity was checked by the attacks of the press on some of his works which were supposed to show an aristocratic tendency. He also had a controversy with the Hon. Tristram Burges, of Rhode Island, and the late Colonel Stone, editor of the *New York Daily Advertiser*, respecting his (Cooper's) narrative of the Battle of Lake Erie. Mr. Cooper then commenced a plan of suing editors of newspapers for damages. Colonel Stone's case was submitted to arbitration, and 250 dollars were awarded to Mr. Cooper. He was successful, likewise, in suits for damages against Colonel Webb, of the *Courier*; Thurlow Weed, of the *Albany Evening Journal*; and Greeley and M'Elrath, of the *Tribune*. In these cases Mr. Cooper was materially aided by the course the court uniformly pursued in his favour,

and against the editors. It doubtless, however, operated against his pecuniary interest.

Mr. Cooper, in his politics, professed democratic notions; but his personal popularity as a politician was not extensive, however he may have been admired or esteemed among his own immediate circle of friends. In religion he was a zealous Episcopalian, and often represented the church of his village in the stated conventions of that denomination. One of his daughters has appeared as an authoress, particularly of a popular work called "Rural Hours."

The following estimate of Mr. Cooper's literary character is from *The New York Literary World*.

"Deficient in humour and grace, the writings of the author of 'The Spy' rarely want for good sense, substance, and adventure. In character he is happiest in the type nearest to his own: a bold, persevering, self-relying man, who strikes out a path for himself, can follow it alone, and will pursue it to the end whether the multitude fall in or not. He relies on a faithful statement of all that relates to his story, delivered in as if under a sworn obligation—to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. There is no play of fancy, no riot of fun in his works. All is downright, earnest description and steady application to the business in hand. Mr. Cooper is the least of a *belles lettres* penman of any of our elder writers: he is a practical author: there is something in his works always to be done, and he sets about it as if he meant to do it. The result is, that, not employing the canvass allowed by the large culture of the scholar and the artist—his romances are of necessity limited in their range and monotonous in tone. Of the thirty-four or thirty-five romances, the spirit, the heart, and motive of all are essentially the same: there are no radically new characters: the only difference of one from the other is, that similar events in the one case occur on land, in the other on water. He has shown excellent instinct and sense in the selection of subjects, adopting an elementary trait or pursuit as the basis of his fictions; for instance, 'The Spy,' 'The Pioneer,' 'The Pilot,' &c. Although no one work of Mr. Cooper's can be put forward as an artistic whole, there are scenes evidently struck off at a heat, in the happy moment of inspiration, perfect of their kind, and which once encountered must remain for ever in the memory 'a heirloom of the happy hour.' Among these we point confidently to the wrecking of the Ariel in 'The

Pilot,' where every word, tone, and look is in its place; the flight of Wharton and the hanging of the Cowboy, in 'The Spy,' &c. &c.

MRS. SHERWOOD.

Sept. 22. At Twickenham, in her 77th year, Mary-Martha, widow of Capt. Henry Sherwood.

This old and valued writer, whose tales have long been favourites with youthful readers, was the daughter of Dr. George Butt, Chaplain to George III., Vicar of Kidderminster, and Rector of Stanford, co. Worcester, the representative of the family of Sir William Butt, Physician to Henry VIII. She was born at Stanford on the 6th of May, 1775. In 1803 she married her cousin Henry Sherwood, of the 53rd Foot, and accompanied her husband to India the same year; where, in consequence of her zealous labours in the cause of religion amongst the soldiers and natives dwelling around her, Henry Martyn and Dr. Corrie, the late Bishop of Madras, became acquainted with her, and the intimacy which then commenced remained unbroken until death.

Her principal works were,—that exceedingly favourite tale of "Henry and his Bearer," "The Lady of the Manor," "The Church Catechism," "The Nun," "The Fairchild Family," and, more recently, "The Golden Garland of Inestimable Delight." The great number of her books prevent an enumeration of even the most popular of them. Mrs. Sherwood's husband, Captain Sherwood, expired, after a trying illness, at Twickenham, on the 6th Dec. 1849. The fatigues she went through in devoted attention to him, and the bereavement she experienced at the severance by fate of a union of nearly half a century, were the ultimate cause of her own demise. Though she was of an advanced age, her mental faculties never failed her, and she preserved a religious cheerfulness of mind to the last. She has left one son, the Rev. Henry Martin Sherwood, Rector of Broughton Hacket, and Vicar of White Ladies Aston, Worcestershire, and two daughters. The elder daughter is the wife of a clergyman, and mother of a numerous family. The younger has always resided with her parents, and has, of late years, assisted in her mother's writings, and bids fair to continue her parent's reputation. She has been, we are informed, intrusted, by her mother's especial desire, with papers containing the records of Mrs. Sherwood's life, which will shortly be published.—*Illustrated London News.*

DR. PATRICK NEILL.

Sept. 5. At his villa of Canonmills, near Edinburgh, in his 75th year, Patrick Neill, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot., a distinguished naturalist.

The merits of Dr. Neill as a man of science were very generally acknowledged. His published labours as a horticulturist, botanist, zoologist, and geologist, bear but a small proportion to his private efforts to advance the interest of natural science—as secretary to the Wernerian Society, as a member of Council of the Society of Antiquaries, as the patron of rising merit, and as one ever ready to offer the warmest sympathy to congenial spirits. He was ever ready with a liberal hand to contribute to any object of Christian benevolence or philanthropy, and few men have left behind them a more universal and well-founded esteem.

As a man of business, Dr. Neill was uniformly open, honourable, and accommodating, willing to yield a great deal for the sake of peace, but possessed of sufficient firmness when an attempt was made to overreach him. As a friend he was candid, judicious, and conciliatory, and in this respect very many will deeply lament his loss. As a citizen, the town of Edinburgh has lost a clear-sighted and determined supporter. Whether to establish an experimental or zoological garden, to decorate the North Loch, or to protect the Flodden Tower, Dr. Neill was ever ready and willing, with his pen and his purse, to promote every useful improvement, or save from ruin time-hallowed relics.

At his residence at Canonmills he had established an interesting and valuable zoological collection, and the results afforded by his observations there are to be found scattered through the works of his scientific friends. Dr. Neill was (like a former distinguished Edinburgh naturalist, William Smillie) a printer, but his enlightened zeal for science was justly acknowledged by his receiving the honorary degree of LL.D.

Although of a somewhat delicate constitution, he was able, until the last year, to attend to business and enjoy his favourite pursuits. To a highly-cultivated and well-regulated mind he added a kindly disposition and a genuine modesty, which greatly enhanced the value of his general deportment. In his moral character he was temperate, friendly, consistent, and truthful. Religion had early taken a strong hold of his mind; for many years he was a steady supporter of the Established Church—an elder in St. Mary's, under Dr. Grant, and a lay member of the

General Assembly, representing the presbytery of North Isles in Orkney.

Dr. Neill's works consisted of a Tour through Orkney and Shetland, 1806, 8vo.; An Account of the Basalts of Saxony, from the French of Dabuisson, with Notes, 1814, 8vo.; The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, 18.., 8vo.; and several valuable contributions to the Wernerian Society's Transactions, and to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. One of the most important of these, On the discovery of the remains of a Beaver (*Castor Europæus*) in Perthshire, has been repeatedly referred to by Owen, Fleming, and others of our most distinguished naturalists.

Having died unmarried, Dr. Neill has liberally provided for his relatives. He has bequeathed considerable sums to various literary and scientific institutions, including the Royal Society, the Horticultural Society, the School of Arts, &c. of Edinburgh.

WILLIAM NICOL, ESQ. F.R.S.E.

Sept. 2. At his residence, Inverleith-terrace, Edinburgh, in his 83d year, William Nicol, esq. F.R.S.E.

Mr. Nicol commenced his career as assistant to the late Dr. Moyes, the eminent though blind lecturer on natural philosophy. Dr. Moyes, at his death, bequeathed his apparatus to Mr. Nicol, who then lectured on the same subjects as his predecessor. Mr. Nicol's contributions to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal were various and valuable; the more important being his description of his successful repetition of Dobereiner's celebrated experiment of igniting spongy platina by a stream of cold hydrogen gas; also his method of preparing fossil woods for microscopic investigation, which led to his discovery of the structural difference between the araucarian and coniferous woods, by far the most important in fossil botany. But the most valuable contribution to physical science, and with which his name will ever be associated, was his invention of the single image prism of calcareous spar, known to the scientific world as Nicol's prism.—*Scotsman*.

REV. ROBERT GUTCH, M.A.

Oct. 8. At Segrave Rectory, Leicestershire, aged 74, the Rev. Robert Gutch, M.A. Rector of Segrave.

He was the second son of the Rev. John Gutch, M.A. Registrar of the University of Oxford, well known as the editor of Anthony Wood's Antiquities of the University, Collectanea Curiosa, &c.*

* See a memoir of the Rev. John Gutch, accompanied by a portrait, in our Magazine for August 1831.

He was born at Oxford, August 25th, 1777; and was educated at Christ's Hospital, under Mr. Boyer, whence, in 1797, he removed as Grecian to Pembroke college, Cambridge. He afterwards migrated to Queen's college and took the degree of B.A., being seventh Wrangler, in 1801 (Henry Martyn being senior, and Lord Glenelg and his brother third and fourth Wranglers). Dr. Isaac Milner was at this time President of Queen's, and for the manner in which Mr. Gutch distinguished himself offered him a travelling bachelorship then vacant, and in the doctor's nomination, which he declined, and which was accepted by Mr. Wilkins, the author of *Magna Græcia*. In 1802 Mr. Gutch was elected Fellow of his college, and in 1804 he took the degree of M.A.

In 1801 Mr. Gutch became curate of Epsom, Surrey, under the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, distinguished for his courageous conduct during the Revolutionary War in America, and as a philological writer.† He also assisted Mr. Boucher in the education of his pupils. After Mr. Boucher's death in 1804, Mr. Gutch remained with his pupils at Epsom till 1809, when he was presented by his college to the rectory of Segrave, where he resided till his death, continuing the preparation of young men for the university.

In 1810 he married Mr. Boucher's step-daughter, Mary-Anne, only child of the Rev. John James, Rector of Arthuret, Cumberland, by whom he had ten children: 1. Elizabeth-Anne, wife of T. H. Hodgson, esq.; 2. Jane; 3. Robert, deceased; 4. John James; 5. Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. J. P. Newby; 6. Eleanor, wife of E. A. Freeman, esq.; 7. George; 8. Charles, fellow of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge; 9. Isabella; 10. Emily, deceased.

Mr. Gutch was throughout his life a diligent student; his attention was mainly directed to divinity, and few persons were probably better versed in the theological writers of the English Church from the Reformation to the present day. He was also a good classical and mathematical scholar, and had devoted much attention to various branches of physical science. It may possibly be matter of regret that a disposition almost too modest and retiring prevented him from ever coming forth before the world, or giving himself any opportunity of obtaining that reputation to which his learning and ability were undoubtedly entitled. Few persons, however, were more respected

† See a memoir of this gentleman, with some of his literary correspondence, in Nichols's Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century, vol. v. pp. 630 *et seq.*

and looked up to by a large circle of neighbours and friends. By them he will be remembered for the soundness and impartiality of his judgment, the Christian moderation, great patience, and sweetness of temper which on all occasions he largely displayed. For some years before his death he had filled the office of Rural Dean, and was an influential member of the clerical societies in his neighbourhood.

Mr. Gutch appeared in print only as the author of a few occasional compositions. While at Epsom he published (by request) two sermons on the War and the Peace; and in 1806 a Spital sermon, preached at Christ Church, Newgate Street, on St. Matthew's day. In 1826 he printed, by request, a sermon preached at Leicester at the district meetings of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the Society for Propagating the Gospel. In 1836 he published (anonymously) a tract entitled, "Special Pleadings in the Court of Reason and Conscience, at the Trial of W. O. Woolfrey, and others, for Conspiracy." This was an exposure, in the form of a grave satire, of a pretended miracle which was laid claim to by a Roman Catholic priest in his neighbourhood. We believe he has left unpublished several valuable papers on Biblical criticism and the Roman controversy.

REV. WILLIAM FIELD.

Aug. 16. In his 25th year, the Rev. William Field, of Leam, near Warwick.

Mr. Field was born in London in 1787, and was descended from an old Puritan family long resident in Hertfordshire. His mother's grandfather was Major Cromwell, the fourth son of the Protector Oliver. His parents were rigid Calvinists, and he was educated for the ministry first at the academy at Daventry, and next at Homerton, near London. From the latter he withdrew on account of alleged heterodoxy. In the year 1789 he became pastor of the ancient Presbyterian congregation of the High-street Chapel, in Warwick, and was ordained in the following year by the eminent Unitarian divines, Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham. The Rev. Dr. Parr, of Hatton, with whom he afterwards formed an intimate friendship, was present at the ordination, and joined his Dissenting brethren at the public dinner which followed. The greater part of Mr. Field's subsequent career was spent in the useful and honourable employment of an instructor of youth, in which he attained a high and well-deserved reputation.

His first literary production was "Letters to the Inhabitants of Warwick," occasioned by a public attack upon the

Sunday Schools established in connection with the High-street Chapel. This publication, which was marked with much of that vigour of thought and elegance of style that characterised his subsequent productions, was followed, at intervals, by "Letters to the Calvinists of Warwick," in reply to a pamphlet by a Baptist minister of that town; "An Historical Account of the Town and Castle of Warwick," published in the year 1815; "Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Parr," 2 vols. in the year 1826; an elementary work on "Scripture Geography;" a great number of occasional Sermons, Controversial Tracts, and Letters; and a series of vigorous and ably written political Pamphlets, chiefly published at the time of the memorable struggle for the Reform Bill.

Mr. Field was actively interested in all efforts for the improvement of the town of Warwick and its inhabitants. Among his many useful labours we may mention that he was one of the founders of the Warwick Advertiser; and in its early career superintended its literary department. The public library also owes its origin to his active exertions; and every movement that tended to promote political freedom, religious liberty, and social well-being, found in him a zealous advocate and efficient supporter. Although frequently engaged in theological controversy, Mr. Field lived on terms of intimacy with many of the more liberal clergy and churchmen of the neighbourhood; and, notwithstanding the asperities of religious and political warfare, he enjoyed the respect of all generous minds of every party for his undaunted devotion to what he believed to be the truth, and his unwavering and consistent profession of an unpopular creed. He was a good scholar, an ardent reformer, and a zealous Christian; and when he retired into private life, after a long and faithful ministry at Warwick of fifty-four years, he carried with him not only the grateful affection of his friends and congregation, but the respect and esteem of all classes of his fellow citizens. His congregation had in 1825 presented him with a silver salver of 50*l.* value. He also held for twenty-two years the office of pastor and afternoon preacher of the Presbyterian chapel at Kenilworth.

Mr. Field married about the year 1805 Miss Wilkins, the daughter of a Baptist minister. His wife died in the latter part of 1848, after having become the mother of fourteen children, of whom eleven are living. His portrait was painted by Mr. Henry Wyatt, a pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838. It was engraved the following year in large quarto by Turner.

GEORGE BAKER, ESQ.

Oct. 12. At his residence, Mare Fair, Northampton, aged 70, George Baker, esq. one of the magistrates of the borough, and the Historian of the County.

Mr. Baker was a native of Northampton. His love of antiquities would appear to have been a strong natural bias; for we are not aware that the course of his early education or of subsequent circumstances, excepting so far as he himself governed it, was in that direction. We have heard him say that the desire to accumulate information upon all points connected with his native county was strong within him at a very early age, and that he could scarcely remember the time when he was not conscious of an ambition to associate his name with its annals. At the early age of thirteen he wrote a history of the town, and from that time he was always engaged in enlarging his collections. His proposals for a county history were issued in 1815. The first part was published in 1822, the second in 1826, and the third, completing the first volume, in 1830. This volume contains the hundreds of Speltho, Newbottle Grove, Fawsley, Wardon, and Sutton. The fourth part, containing the hundreds of Norton and Cleley, appeared in 1836, and about one-third of a fifth part, containing the hundred of Towcester, in 1841. At this point, when the work had not proceeded to more than one-fourth of its intended extent, it was unfortunately destined to terminate abruptly. At that period no progress had been made for two years, in consequence of the failure of the author's health, which had incapacitated him for continuous mental application.

An appeal, which had been previously promoted by the late Marquess of Northampton and a committee of the gentry of the county, at the close of 1837, had not been so successful as it was hoped it might be. The truth was that Mr. Baker's persevering labours had survived the greater number of his original subscribers. At the time of the meeting above mentioned his losses amounted to 180 names, and before the publication in 1841 they exceeded 220. It was not from the lack of diligence on his part, of talent, or of pecuniary means to the extent of his ability, that the work had been delayed. It was rather to be attributed to the reverse of these requisites: to the pursuit of a laborious, and scrupulous, and often expensive minuteness; and to an anxiety to avail himself of all the accessory materials which were continually arising from the various publications of the Record Commission, at that time numerous: an unwillingness to be in any

degree incomplete or inaccurate, mixed perhaps with some blindness to the inevitable shortness of human life, and the shortcomings to which all human strength and all human exertions are continually liable. From these causes, and from occasional illness, he appears to have had a presentiment that the work would not receive its accomplishment from his hands. Nearly twenty years ago (in 1833) we find him writing to the Gentleman's Magazine, in reply to a remonstrance against delay—"Should it be left incomplete, it will be no trifling consolation to me, and may perhaps be satisfactory to my subscribers, to know that my Collections for the whole County are of such a nature, and in such a state, being all arranged and indexed, as will lay a substantial foundation for, and materially lighten, the labours of any one who may undertake the continuation of my design." It must be satisfactory to the subscribers and to the county and country at large to know this fact. But, though knowing this, it is not in Northamptonshire that the MSS. are to be found. Nine years ago Mr. Baker's library was shorn of most of the "closet friends and cherished companions" of the historian, their sale being generally understood to be compelled by the unrewarded and expensive labours of their owner. The "Collections for Northamptonshire" have, since then, been purchased by Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart. of Middlehill, Worcestershire.

Mr. Baker's Northamptonshire is, on the whole, the most complete and systematic of all our County Histories. Without the elegance or playfulness of expression which lend a charm to the works of Whitaker and Surtees, or the copiousness and diffusive information amassed by Nichols, he elaborated a work which for its fullness and exactitude, and symmetry of execution, must be regarded as in most respects a complete model for so important an undertaking.

A stranger, on looking at the result of Mr. Baker's labours, both in print and in manuscript, might naturally suppose that to effect so great a work the author had secluded himself from all social intercourse beyond his own fireside, but would be surprised to learn that there was hardly a benevolent or literary institution in the town of Northampton in the formation of which Mr. Baker was not an active agent, or which was not deeply indebted to his personal services in after years. The British Schools owed their existence entirely to his efforts, in connexion with the Mayor for the time being (Philip Constable, esq.) and another excellent person, the late John Buxton, esq. Mr. Baker

was an early promoter of the Northampton Savings Bank,—of the General Library, of which he was the last original town subscriber,—of the Artisans' Society,—and the Victoria Dispensary. He was also the originator, with the late Dr. Mackness (whose recently published Memoirs we noticed in our last number), of the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was constantly elected on the committee (and that by the largest number of votes), and at the last general meeting Vice-President. In addition, he discharged with great assiduity and impartiality the office of a magistrate of the borough of Northampton from the year 1836.

"Of Mr. Baker's conduct in private life, it would be difficult to use language too strong. We might dwell with melancholy satisfaction on the firmness of his friendships, his readiness to make any personal sacrifices for the benefit of others, and to exercise the truly Christian office of a peace-maker and a reconciler; his sympathy with the afflicted, and his delicate regard for the welfare of the poor and the unfortunate, whom it was the joy of his heart to relieve to the extent of his ability. In short, the maxim by which he regulated his life was the Divine precept, Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.

"Though a Non-conformist and an Unitarian, he knew how to combine the firm avowal of his own principles, both political and religious, with the utmost charity and courtesy of behaviour towards those who differed most widely from him: and when pursuing his archæological researches, he became the welcome guest, as it might happen, of Churchman and Dissenter, Conservative and Liberal, Peer and Commoner." — *Northampton Mercury*.

Mr. Baker was not married; but he was united in bonds of the strictest love with an only sister, who was his constant companion, the partaker of all his opinions, tastes, and pursuits, and the sharer of all his joys and sorrows, for more than sixty years. In the geology and natural history of the county Miss Baker was a valuable coadjutor; she etched several of the plates which are published in the History; and she is now engaged in revising for the press a Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, which will still further familiarise her name to the future generations of her native county.

At a meeting of the committee of the Northampton and Northamptonshire Mechanics' Institute, held on Tuesday, October 14th, it was unanimously resolved — "That this committee have heard with deep regret of the decease of their

Vice-President, George Baker, esq.; that they wish to record on their minutes the respect in which they hold his memory as an upright magistrate, a distinguished antiquarian, and an unwearied philanthropist; and more especially to express their grateful sense of the assiduity with which he discharged his duties as a member of this committee, and of the lively interest he always evinced in the prosperity of the Institute. That the chairman be requested to take the earliest convenient opportunity of communicating the above resolution to Miss Baker, with the assurance of the respectful sympathy of the committee on account of her irreparable loss."

A very good likeness of Mr. Baker was printed a few years ago in lithography.

MR. BENJAMIN GIBSON.

Aug. 13. At the Baths of Lucca, aged 40, Mr. Benjamin Gibson, sculptor, of Rome.

He came to Rome from Liverpool, the place of his birth, fourteen years since, when he was 26 years of age. He resided with his elder brother, John Gibson, the eminent sculptor, assisting him in his professional engagements and contributing to his domestic circle an unvarying amiability of disposition and cheerful and pleasing manners. To the English visitors at Rome he was ever kind and attentive. His health for a long time had been precarious, and for the last four years he had suffered much. Several of Mr. B. Gibson's letters on the antiquities of Italy have been from time to time published in our Magazine. The last was inserted in our September number. His remarks on the Lycian Marbles have been published by Sir Charles Fellows, and his explanation of them have received a high compliment from M. Raoul Rochette, who has published an elaborate dissertation on the subject. Through Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. B. Gibson communicated some papers to the Society of Antiquaries; one of which, on the sculptures of the Ionic monuments at Zanthus, has recently appeared in the "Museum of Classical Antiquities." Another, on some fresco painting discovered at Rome illustrative of the Odyssey, remains we believe unpublished.

Mr. B. Gibson was the youngest of three brothers. The eldest of these, John, is well known as the most distinguished sculptor of the day. Mr. Solomon Gibson, the second brother, residing at Liverpool, has also acquired a good reputation for his sculptures and models.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 4. At the village of Ungurutua, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornon, Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising traveller in Africa.

In *May*, at Melbourne, Australia, aged 26, Julia, wife of Mr. C. Gill, late of Charfield, and youngest dau. of the late Daniel Lloyd, esq. banker, of Wotton-under-Edge.

May 29. At Calcutta, Lieut. Richard Beresford, of the 62d Native Inf. youngest son of the late Rev. Gilbert Beresford, of Aylestone, Leic.

June 2. At Adelaide, South Australia, Shute-Barrington, fourth son of the late Col. Moody, R.E.

June 4. Yar Mahomed, the celebrated Vizier of Herat. He was one of the most intriguing princes in Asia. He always managed to keep on friendly terms with us, and more than one mission was sent to his court from India.

June 25. Drowned off the Mauritius, in the wreck of the ship Randolph, on his passage from Madras, aged 20, Ensign Charles H. Scott, 48th Madras N.I., only son of the late Charles Scott, esq. surgeon in the Bombay service.

July 19. At Belgaum, Lillias-Sarah, dau. of Major C. F. Le Hardy, of the Madras army.

At Meerut, aged 28, Thomas Staples, First Lieut. in the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, third son of the Rev. Dr. Staples, of Gowran.

July 21. In the wreck of the *Pacla*, on his passage from Hong Kong to Calcutta, aged 27, William Briscoe, esq. M.D. Assistant Surgeon 61st Regt. youngest son of the late John Briscoe, esq. of Bathford, near Bath.

At Lahore, aged 63, Major-Gen. William Battine, C.B. commanding the Cis-Jhelum division of the army, who expired from the effects of a severe bilious intermittent fever. This gallant officer belonged to the Artillery, and his roll of active service embraced the transactions in the Doab in 1808; Bundelcund, 1809-10; the siege of Kalingur, 1812; the command of the Foot Artillery at the siege of Kalingur in 1814; taking Nahud and Jeytuck, 1814-15; in Kuaon, 1815-16; Mahratta war, 1817-18; siege and taking of Hattrass, 1819; and siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1826, for which last he received his brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

Aug. 3. At Madras, Anne-Amelia-Stuart, wife of James Shaw, esq.

Aug. 4. At Madras, Surgeon Samuel Crozier Roe, M.D. Inspector-General of Hospitals. He attained the rank of Surgeon of the first class in 1839.

Aug. 10. At Kurrachee, Lieut. W. Hall, H.M. 83d Foot.

Aug. 11. While on his journey from Fort William to Allahabad, to which place he had been directed to be conveyed for safety, a plot for his liberation from the former place having been detected, the ex-Dewan Moolraj of Mooltan. Though rather of a timid nature himself, he managed to baffle our troops for a long time before Mooltan. He never but once appeared at the head of his army against us, and then took to flight long before his men.

Aug. 17. At Simla, aged 27, Robert Harris, fourth son of the late Edward Greathhead, esq. of Uddesden House, Dorset.

At Cuddapah, Lieut. B. W. F. Marriott, 13th Madras N. Inf.

Aug. 25. In Jamaica, Lieut. Halahan, 3d W. I. regt. eldest son of Dr. Halahan, Royal Artillery.

At Bombay, aged 55, Captain John Croft Hawkins, assistant superintendent of the Indian navy, who was thrown out of his curriole and killed on the spot. He had been employed 39 years in the Indian navy, of which he had for several years past been the senior officer in India. He was Commodore of the Persian Gulf Squadron, when the death of the late Sir Robert Oliver made him for a time acting superintendent of the Indian navy—an office he continued to hold until re-

lieved by Commodore Lushington in Feb. 1849. He then became flag captain of the port, and afterwards assistant superintendent, both which appointments he continued to hold up to the time of his decease.

Assassinated at Newtown, near Ballyroan, Mr. Edw. White, of Abbey-leix, Queen's County, where he had been an extensive trader for nearly 40 years, universally esteemed as an employer, and an active and benevolent guardian of the Abbey-leix union. Having retired from trade, he had purchased land, and his life is supposed to have been sacrificed to a dispute respecting rights of turbary. He was a member of the Methodist body, and had never taken part in religious or political controversies. He was unmarried, and resided with two maiden sisters. Government has offered a reward of 100*l.* for the detection of the murderer.

Aug. 26. At Santa Maura, E. R. Richardson, esq. assistant surgeon H. M. 47th regt.

Aug. 27. At Mean Meer, Lahore, Lieut. Stone, 57th Bengal N. Inf.

Aug. 28. At Bangalore, Lieut. G. J. B. Tucker, 1st Madras Cav.

At Strathmore, Canada West, Arnold Robinson Burrowes, esq. of Benarth, N. W. late Capt. in the Coldstream Guards, and A. D. C. to Viscount Beresford during the Peninsular war.

At Exeter, aged 31, Juliana Meehan, wife of Capt. Meehan, 1st W. I. regt.

Aug. 31. At Shikarpore, Lieut. G. Mayor, 25th Bombay N. Inf.

Sept. 1. At Bromley College, Kent, Charlotte-Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. Denzil Ibbetson, Rector of Halsted.

Sept. 2. At Dresden, Edward Reynolds, esq. late Capt. R. Eng.

At Rathmines, Dublin, Elizabeth-Catharine, widow of Michael Roach, esq.

Sept. 3. In Jamaica, Thomas-Reid, only child of the late Benj. Haughton Tharp, esq. whose death occurred on the 24th July (see p. 442).

Sept. 4. At Lintharghlee, Roxb. aged 26, Robert Barwell Carter, esq. only son of the late Dr. William Barwell Carter, and grandson of the late Robert Downie, esq. of Appin, Argylshire.

Sept. 5. At Minehead, aged 64, Jane, relict of Richard Cross, esq. of Pightly, Somerset.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 70, William Medley, esq. one of the oldest magistrates for the counties of Middlesex and Bucks.

Sept. 6. At Leicester, aged 66, Roger Miles, esq.

Sept. 7. At Wakefield, aged 90, Mrs. Dunwell.

Sept. 8. Aged 9, Helen-Louisa-Mary, dau. of Rev. Dr. Croly, Rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook. In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. Capt. Bertie Markland, of the 1st West York Militia.

At Whithy, accidentally drowned whilst bathing, aged 13, James, youngest son of W. S. Marshall, esq. Hyde Park-sq. and of Plashwood-hall, Suffolk.

At Broadway, Worcester, aged 72, John Russell, esq.

Sept. 9. At Hampstead, aged 86, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Davis, esq. of Broom-hall, Teddington.

At Southsea, aged 60, William Richard Harris, esq. late of Oporto.

In Gloucester-terr. Regent's Park, Mabel, infant dau. of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.

At Notting-hill, aged 77, James Ogilvie, esq. At Woolvers Dean, near Andover, aged 60, Georgiana, relict of John Baker Richards, esq. of Bryanston-sq.

At Stockwell-common, Mary, relict of Thomas Streafleld, esq. of St. Mary-axe and Stockwell-common.

At Lewisham-hill, Blackheath, Charles William Walker, esq. late of the Paymaster-Gen.'s Office.

Sept. 10. At Bill-hill-cottage, Berks, aged 47, Samuel de Castro, esq.

At Exeter, aged 65, Lieut. George Cleghorn, 52nd Light Infantry.

At Fairfield, near Liverpool, Samuel Johnson, esq. of the Middle Temple.

In Camberwell New-road, aged 47, Rachel, wife of S. Buller Lemon, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Henry Lakes, esq. of Trevarrick, Cornwall.

At Baldock, Herts, Frederick Marshall, esq. surgeon, son of the late John Marshall, esq. of Hitchin.

Benjamin Walker, esq. Mytholmroyd, Halifax.

Sept. 11. At his brother's, near Merthyr Tydfil, aged 68, John Hill, esq. of Bath.

At Bath, aged 53, William Gillett, esq.

At Shenstone, near Lichfield, aged 20, Minnie, only child of the late Robert Mayne, esq.

At Datchet, aged 69, Richard Sherwin Morison, esq. surgeon.

At Plymouth, Capt. Francis Ormond, R.N. He was midshipman of the Prince of Wales at Copenhagen in 1807; of the Implacable at the capture of the Sewolod, and was in her boats at the capture of a Russian flotilla in the Gulf of Finland, in 1809; was a Lieutenant in gun-boats at the defence of Riga in 1812; commanded a division of boats at the capture of Hamden and Bangor, in America; was at the attack on the American privateer Prince of Neufchatel; lieutenant of the Endymion at the capture of the United States' frigate President; and of the Impregnable 104, the flag-ship of Sir David Milne, at Algiers. He received for his services a medal with five clasps; was made Commander 1825; and a Captain on reserved half-pay shortly before his death. He married in 1822 Frances, daughter of J. Hedges, esq. of Wallingford.

At Southsea, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Charles Otter, R.N.

At Digswell Water, Herts, aged 56, Thomas Pennetfather, esq. His family have resided in the parish of Welwyn for more than three centuries.

Sept. 12. In Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 54, the wife of Christopher Edmonds, esq.

At Fishbourne, Sussex, aged 75, Charles Harris, esq. late of Donnington, having survived his youngest son only two months.

At Twickenham, aged 14, Sarah, dau. of Brian Houghton Hodgson, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Plymouth, aged 61, Gustavus Robert Rochfort, Commander R.N. He was mate of the Calcutta when captured by the Rochfort squadron in 1805. He was made a Lieutenant in 1811, and had recently been placed on the reserved half-pay list of Commanders.

At Berechurch Hall, Essex, aged 72, Eve, wife of Sir George Henry Smythe, M.P. for Colchester. She was daughter of George Elmore, esq. of Renton, Hants, and was married in 1815.

At Brussels, Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late William Tebbs, esq. of Chelsea.

At Ruislip, Middlesex, aged 43, Charles Hardingham Tiplady, esq.

Sept. 13. At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 84, Mary-Ann, widow of James Bird, esq. of Brighton.

At Bath, in her 80th year, Martha, third dau. of Rear-Adm. Jahleel Brenton, and sister of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart.

In Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq. aged 76, John Chandler, esq.

At Poulton-le-Sands, near Lancaster, aged 49, Elizabeth-Maria, relict of Thomas Dicey Cotton, esq. of Curwen Woods, Burton, Westmeria.

At Chester, Mary, relict of Col. Desbrisay, R.A.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, at an advanced age, Stephen England, esq.

At Mark, Som. aged 79, Thomas Gilling, esq.

Aged 77, Isaac Hoy, esq. of Stoke Priory, by Nayland, Suffolk.

At Greenford, Middlesex, at an advanced age, Sarah, wife of W. H. Hugesson, esq. formerly of Stodmarsh Court.

Aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Hutchons, late of Upper Baker-st.

At Leicester, aged 48, George Malin, esq. of Alexandria, in Egypt.

At Sonning, Oxon, aged 79, Daniel May, esq.

In Guernsey, Henrietta-Delacour, wife of the Rev. E. J. Selwyn, of Blackheath, and third dau. of the late Rev. P. Maingay, formerly one of the Ministers of St. James's Church, Guernsey.

At Islington, aged 75, Maria, wife of Thomas Southey, esq.

At Totteridge, Herts, aged 66, W. H. Thompson, esq.

At Islington, aged 75, Susanna, relict of Matthew Whitridge, esq. of Canonbury-sq.

Sept. 14. At Sandhays, Corsley, Wilts, aged 45, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Nathaniel Barton, esq. of Corsley House, Wilts.

At Portsmouth, aged 70, William Chamberlayne, esq.

In Pimlico, aged 69, Edward Crocker, esq.

At Schlangenbad, Nassau, aged 31, Frances, wife of Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, esq.

At Dublin, Catherine, dau. of the late James King, esq. of Knockballymore, co. Fermanagh, and first cousin to the Earl of Erne.

Aged 33, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Littlewood, esq. of Norton House, near Stourbridge.

In Peckham-rye, aged 52, James Mentor, esq.

At Thorpe Basset, near Malton, aged 92, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. William Peacock, of Langton, and mother to Messrs. William and James Peacock, farmers. The deceased was mother of 9 children, grandmother of 70, great-grandmother of 76, and great-great-grandmother of 1.—Total, 156.

At the residence of his brother, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicksh. aged 74, Samuel Steele Perkins, esq. second son of the late Samuel Steele Perkins, esq. of Orton Hall, co. Leicester. (See a pedigree of this respectable family in Nichols's History, vol. iv. p. 854*.)

Aged 17, Emily, second dau. of E. R. Swaine, esq. of Ierne Hill, Surrey.

At Kilkee, Clare, aged 18, Berkeley-Staunton, eldest son of Berkeley Westropp, esq. of Montagu-pl. Russell-sq.

Sept. 15. At Chelsea, Mary-Livingstone, relict of James Gilchrist, esq. of the 43d Regt. and dau. of the late Adam Callander, esq. younger of Craighforth, N.B.

At Pigion, Derbyshire, aged 61, George Goodwin, esq.

At Guernsey, aged 30, Lieut. James Saumarez Mann, R.N. son of Lieut.-Col. Mann, late of R. E. Staff Corps.

At Harting, Sussex, Priscilla, wife of M. John Phillips, esq. and only dau. of the late James Flammank, esq. M.D. of Wallingford.

At Edinburgh, Colonel Michael Ramsay, 24th Bengal N. Inf. He was a cadet of 1807.

At Dover, aged 41, Robert-Milligan, son of the late Colin Robertson, esq.

Sept. 16. At Dublin, James Ball, esq.

At Dunkirk, aged 73, Thomas Barfoot Oliver, esq. late of Quornon hall, Leic.

At Clifton, aged 69, Frances-Maria, relict of the Rev. Warre Squire Bradley, late Vicar of Chard and Timberscombe, Somersetshire, and Preb. of Wells.

At Bytown, Canada East, aged 57, the Hon. Mary-Frederica, wife of Col. Dyneley, C.B. Colonel Commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada. She was the daughter of Edward first Lord Ellenborough, by Anne, dau. of George Philip Towry, esq. and was married in 1827.

At Brighton, aged 65, Samuel George, esq. of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

At Bath, in her 80th year, Susannah, eldest surviving dau. of Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevy, the second Bart.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 52, Henry Otway, esq. of St. George's, Grenada, West Indies.

At the residence of her father, C. Asprey, of Mitcham, aged 33, Jane, wife of V. Pococke, esq. of Lambeth.

At Brighton, aged 28, Edward James Charles Richardson, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, se-

cond son of the late Geo. Richardson, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

At Hardway, Haunts, aged 61, Colonel John Ross, late Commandant of the garrison at St. Helena. This gallant officer entered the army in 1803, served with the 51st Regt. in the Peninsula, under Sir John Moore, and was present in the action at Lugo and the battle of Corunna, in Jan. 1809. Immediately afterwards he proceeded with the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. He returned to the Peninsula in Jan. 1811, and was present in the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Nivelle, and Orthes. Col. Ross also served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, where he was seriously wounded on the field, and lost five brothers. He leaves a large family. He had received the war medal with five clasps.

At Ranelagh, Dublin, Maria, relict of Michael Ryan, surgeon in Her Majesty's Colonial Service.

At Chelsea, Eliza, wife of John Smith, esq. surgeon, and second dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Homer, of Winterbourne St. Martin, Dorset.

Sept. 17. At Brompton, aged 79, Charlotte, relict of Robt. Anderson, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent.

At Eastbourne, aged 70, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Baker.

At King's Lynn, Norfolk, aged 67, Alexander Bowker, esq.

At Highgate, aged 45, Clarissa, wife of the Rev. Sydney Gedge, of King Edward's School, Birmingham.

At Stow, Anthony-Gibbs, son of the late Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, of Heyford.

At Lee, Kent, aged 63, Kennett Kingsford, esq.

At Uphill, aged 21, Henry Kingston, youngest son of Thomas Macie Leir, esq. of Jaggarth house, Corsham, Wilts, and of Weston, near Bath.

Aged 50, John Smith, esq. surgeon, of Coventry.

Sept. 18. At Madeira, Julia, wife of the Rev. P. L. D. Acland, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. B. Barker, of Shipdham, Norfolk.

At Cheltenham, William Briggs, M.D. late of Ambleside, formerly of Liverpool, and also of Kendal.

At Kennington comm. aged 73, Wm. Cox, esq.

At Bathaston, aged 21, Adelaide, eldest dau. of William Hale, esq. of Bath, solicitor.

At Brighton, aged 54, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of Sir Henry Meux, of Theobalds Park, Hertford. Bart. and mother to the present member for that county. She was the dau. of Thomas Smith, esq. of Castlebar-house, Middx. was married in 1814, and left a widow in 1841.

At Blackheath-hill, aged 37, William, only son of George Oliver, esq.

At Broxbourn, Herts, aged 89, Sophia, relict of Philip Egerton Ottey, esq.

At the Parsonage, Hooknorton, the house of his son, aged 78, Mark Rushton, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 72, William Robert Scarmann, esq. late of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Suddenly, aged 45, Madame Soullier, formerly a celebrated equestrian, and mother of Madlle. Clementina Soullier, of Astley's Amphitheatre, and of nine other children.

At York, drowned in the river Ouse, aged 22, Mr. Fred. Stocken, only son of Mr. Stocken, of Halkin-st. and Wilton-pl. London.

At Tunbridge Wells, Frances-Mellish, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Martin White, Bengal Establishment.

Sept. 19. At Alveston, Warw. Charles Harding, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service. He was appointed a writer in 1809.

In Nottingham-terr. Regent's-park, aged 64, Elizabeth-Alice, widow of John Jennings, esq.

At Brighton, aged 71, William Manfield, esq.

At Liverpool, Maria, wife of Mr. Edward Putland, formerly of Willington, Sussex, and sister of the late John Hitchins, esq. of Brighton.

At Ringwood, Jane, eldest dau. of the late George Reade, esq. of Alderholt-park, Dorset.

At Winchester, Major George Pitt Rose, son of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose. He was

made Captain in the 9th Light Dragoons in 1826, and was placed on half-pay in 1837.

At Oxford, aged 20, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Rumsey, M.A. of Pembroke college.

At Tenterden, aged 85, Sarah, widow of Thos. Trevillon, esq. formerly of Hythe.

At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, aged 74, Frederick Van der Meulen, esq.

At Eastry Court, Kent, aged 39, Capt. John Allen Wade, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wade, of the Rifle Brigade.

Sept. 20. At Woking, Surrey, aged 72, Mrs. Sarah Beck.

At Hythe, Kent, Jane Duff, wife of Thomas Denne, esq. and third dau. of the late John Falconar, esq. Consul of Leghorn.

At Waterfoot, Ullswater, Patricia, youngest dau. of Capt. Macdonald, of Sandside.

At Womersli, Surrey, aged 66, Sarah, widow of Richard Sparkes, esq.

At Blundeston, near Lowestoft, aged 36, Charles William Henry Steward, esq. late of the 3rd Light Dragoons. He was the son of Ambrose Harbord Steward, esq. of Stoke Park, Suffolk, by his second wife Sarah-Frances dau. of John Bleaden, esq. of Stoke Hall. He married Anne, dau. of Col. Nuttall Green, of the 18th Hussars, and had issue.

Sept. 21. At Norbiton, near Kingston-on-Thames, Charles Bell, esq. M.D.

At Pisa, Catherine-Emily, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. D'Aguilar, Hon. B.I.C. Service.

Aged 60, Thomas Dykes, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Dykes, LL.B. of Hull.

Aged 88, Mr. W. Hiscock, one of the oldest burgesses of the borough of Christchurch, and for sixty years organist of the priory church.

At Newark, Notts, aged 23, William-Dickinson, eldest son of J. P. Lacy, esq.

While on a visit to her niece, at Middleton, Suffolk, aged 70, Amelia Parratt, of Mornington-pl. London, relict of James Parratt, esq. of Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq.

At Northstead, aged 21, Richard-Cooper, youngest son of John Skeggs, esq. of Lewisham, Kent.

At Yarmouth, I.W. aged 77, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Capt. Sir William Symonds, R.N. Kt., C.B., F.R.S. She was eldest dau. of the late Adm. Philip Carteret, of Trinity Manor House, Jersey, and sister to the late Sir Philip Carteret Silvester, Bart. R.N. She became the second wife of Sir William Symonds in 1818.

At Clonsire, co. Limerick, aged 42, William Dickson Watson, esq. youngest son of the late A. Watson, esq. J.P.

At Cockington, aged 59, Comm. Jacob Ley Young, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1803 as volunteer in the *Blanche* 44, Capt. Mudge, which was captured in July 1805 by *La Topaze*. Having regained his liberty in the following Nov. he accompanied Capt. Mudge into the *Phoenix* 36, and was employed on the French and Spanish coasts until Oct. 1808. He was made Lieut. 1813, and was employed altogether on full pay for 21 years. He was made Commander in 1847.

Sept. 22. At Worthing, aged 21, Jane, youngest daughter of Dr. Addams, D.C.L.

At Guy Harlings, Chelmsford, John Carr Badeley, esq. M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians. To relieve the pain caused by a severe attack of toothache, he partook of some morphia, which produced apoplexy. Verdict, "Accidental Death." Dr. Badeley was brother to the eminent barrister, and leaves a numerous family. His recent work "On the reciprocal Agencies of Mind and Matter," was reviewed in our last number.

At Leamington, Major Thomas Champ, late 43d Light Inf.

At Hammersmith, at a very advanced age, Mary, widow of G. H. Clapp, esq. of Parke, Devon, barrister-at-law, and Bencher of the Middle Temple.

At Clifton, aged 20, William Lambert Cobb, of

Jesus college, Camb. eldest son of the Rev. S. W. Cobb, Rector of Ightham, Kent.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Collett, esq. of Walton, Suffolk.

At Aswarby Park, Linc. Lady Sophia, wife of the Hon. W. C. Evans Freke, brother to Lord Carbery; and sister to the Earl of Harborough. She was the third dau. of Philip fifth Earl of Harborough, by Eleanor, youngest dau. of Colonel the Hon. John Monckton. She was married first in 1812 to Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. who died in 1829, leaving issue the present Sir Thomas, one other son, and one daughter; and secondly, in 1840, to Mr. Freke.

At Maida-hill, aged 82, John George Ginger, esq. late of H.M. Stationery Office.

At Clevedon, aged 35, Maria-Carrington, wife of the Rev. Herbert Gower.

At Heworth Moor, near York, aged 82, Wm. Greive, esq. Deputy Commissary Gen. formerly of Sunsome Seal House, near Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Cambeltown, Argyleshire, N.B. aged 71, Anne, relict of E. H. T. Heard, esq. of the 21st Light Dragoons, and dau. of the late James Carden, esq. of Nenagh, co. of Tipperary, and niece of Major Carden, who fell at Bunker's Hill, and of Capt. Carden, who perished at Enniscorthy in 1798.

At Barcelona, Mr. George Hughes, only son of George Hughes, esq. of Upper Deal, midshipman of H.M.S. Albion. In the discharge of his duty in the foretop he was struck by a heavy sail, which swept him out of the top on to the deck, where he expired shortly from the injuries received.

At Penshurst, aged 18, Cox Mayne, esq. eldest son of Richard Mayne, esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens.

At Gravesend, aged 73, Marion, widow of Adam Park, esq. surgeon.

Nancy, wife of John de Pinero, esq. of South-sq. Gray's-inn.

At Sidbury, aged 79, Sarah, widow of Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, Bart.

At Brighton, aged 83, John Henry Powell Schneider, esq.

At Brighton, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of E. V. Utterson, esq. of Beldorine Tower, Ryde, I.W.

At Bradfield Hall, near Bury St. Edmund's, aged 84, Mary, dau. of the late Arthur Young, esq.

Sept. 23. At Lille, aged 23, Charles, third son of P. Boyer, esq.

At Heavitree, Mary, relict of James Norris Brewer, esq. formerly of Pilaton-house, Warw. and of Jersey; and one of the authors of "The Beauties of England and Wales."

Aged 78, Caesar Bruno, esq. of Euston-villa, Hawley-road, Kentish-town.

Aged 42, Lient.-Col. Henry S. Davis, late 52nd Regt. Light Infantry.

In Upper Seymour-st. Maria, second dau. of the late Stephen Howell Phillips, esq. and widow first of James Drew, of Clifton, esq. and afterwards of Capt. Robert Harvey, of Cadogan-pl.

At Walthamstow, aged 51, Eliza-Anne, widow of Henry Lucas, esq. of Newport Pagnel.

In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Thos. Bligh St. George, C.B., K.C.H. who died Nov. 6, 1836 (see our vol. VII. p. 320).

At Arthurlie House, Barrhead, James Stephen, esq. late of Singapore.

At St. John's Wood, Phoebe-Katharine, wife of S. Tarrant, esq. and sister of Mrs. Harraden, of Cambridge.

At Ringwood, aged 57, Thomas Wills, esq. of Shaston St. James, Dorsetshire.

Sept. 24. Aged 79, Captain Atkins, of Plaitford, Wilts.

At Stockholm, aged 69, Mr. Wilhelm Benedicts, a partner in the banking-house of Mickaelson and Benedicts. He was the largest landed proprietor in Sweden, and it is said he has left a fortune of eighteen millions.

At Chudleigh, aged 72, Colonel Thomas Alston Brandreth, C.B. of the Royal Artillery. He re-

ceived his commission as Second Lieut. July 19, 1797, and had spent fifty years in active service. He served at the blockade of Malta in 1800; at the bombardment of Havre-de-Grace in 1803; the Corunna campaign; on the expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing; and was present at the Peninsular campaigns from Sept. 1812, to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Toulouse. He had received the gold medal and one clasp.

At Kensington, Anna, relict of Lieut.-Col. Robert Campbell, of the Bombay Army.

In Westbourne-pl. aged 15, Agatha-Margaret-Helen, second dau. of Patrick Cruikshank, esq.

At Brighton, aged 67, Hannah-Mary, relict of John Mansfield, esq. of Birstead-house, co. Leic.

At Burn Butts, near Driffield, aged 84, Martha, relict of Wm. Moore, esq. and the last surviving dau. of the late George Blanshard, esq. of Thorpe, near Howden.

Aged 67, Captain Goldwyer Munton, of Hammersmith, a captain on the retired list of 1840.

At Worthing, Wm. Henry Pigott, esq. youngest son of the late Adm. James Pigott.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 74, William Scoones, esq. of Tonbridge, Kent.

In Bracondale, Norwich, Miss Sewell, late of Highbury-pl. Islington.

Aged 64, Pennoek Tiger, esq. Mayor of Beverley. He was buried in St. Mary's Church.

At the residence of her son, John Robert Thomson, esq. Sussex-square, Hyde-park, aged 87, Mrs. Thomson, late of Cheltenham.

Aged 70, Dr. Thomas Wingard, Archbishop of Upsal and Primate of Sweden. He had for nine years occupied the chair of Sacred Philology at the University of Lund, when in 1819 he succeeded his father in the see of Göteborg. In 1839 he was promoted to the archbishopric of Upsala. In 1835 he assisted in the establishment of the Swedish Missionary Society, on which occasion he fraternized with the Methodists at Stockholm. He also addressed a letter to the Evangelical Alliance, at its last meeting, regretting his inability to attend. He has left to the University of Upsal his library, consisting of upwards of 34,000 volumes, and his rich collections of coins and medals, and of Scandinavian antiquities. This is the fourth library bequeathed to the University of Upsal within the space of a year, adding to its bookshelves no fewer than 115,000 volumes. The entire number of volumes possessed by the University is now said to be 288,000, 11,000 of these being in manuscript.

Sept. 25. At Ilfracombe, aged 61, Caroline, third dau. of the late Hugh Atkins, esq.

At Islington, aged 76, Ann, relict of John Frederick Beland, esq.

Aged 63, in the accident ward of St. Thomas's Hospital, from injuries received by being run over by a waggon in Prince's-st. Cornhill, Mr. Francis Field, of the Bank of England, and of Dalston.

At the residence of R. Moore, esq. West Coker, Somerset, aged 80, Mrs. Jekyll, relict of the Rev. G. Jekyll, Rector of that parish for upwards of 40 years.

In Upper Seymour-st. Maria-Anne, wife of Walter James McGregor, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Dover, aged 29, Marianne, second dau. of Thomas Pain, esq. Registrar of the Cinque Ports.

At Bishop's Sutton, near Alresford, Hants, Michael Rivers, esq.

At High Ham, Somerset, at the residence of her son the Rev. James Roe, Catherine-Sarah, widow of the Rev. Thomas Roe, Rector of Kirby-on-Bain, Linc. and dau. of Capt. John Elphinstone, R.N. Admiral in the service of Russia.

At Acomb, aged 67, Edwin Smith, esq. of Acomb, formerly of Roundhay, near Leeds, and for many years a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He took an active part in the management of several of the public institutions of his neighbourhood. In the years 1834-35-36, he,

accompanied by Mrs. Smith, made an extensive tour in the East, passing through Egypt and Syria, and visiting the ruins of Palmyra.

At Port Looe, Cornwall, Capt. Charles Walcott, R.N. He was one of the sons of John Walcott Simpson, esq. of Winkton, Hants, and brother to Capt. John Edw. Walcott, R.N. He entered the navy in 1810, on board the *Menelaus* 38, Capt. Sir Peter Parker; was removed to the *Hebrus* 36, and was present at the bombardment of Algiers. In Feb. 1819 he was appointed Acting-Lieutenant of the *Confiance* 18; in 1825 to the *Warspite* 76; in 1826 to the *Champion* 18; and in 1831 to the *Asia* 84. In 1834 he was promoted to the rank of Commander; and from March 1838 to Jan. 1846 he was employed on the Coast Guard. At the latter date he was made Post Captain.

Sept. 26. In St. George's-pl. Hyde-park-corner, James Hill Albony, esq.

At Southampton, of apoplexy, aged 61, Lieut. John Davies, R.N. who was about to go in charge of the Brazilian mails. He entered the navy in 1804, as volunteer on board the *Thisbe*; was promoted to Lieut. 1815, and to the command of the *Wickham* revenue cutter in 1839. He was for some years on the Coast Guard, and has been employed as Admiralty agent of mails from Nov. 1844.

At Mossfields, Whitchurch, Salop, aged 56, George Harper, esq.

At Menaifron, Anglesey, aged 75, Jane, relict of John Wynn Hughes, esq. of Trefan, co. Carnarvon.

At Keswick, Cumberland, Stephen St. Peter, only son of Thomas Langton, esq. of Teeton House.

At Brighton, aged 34, Robert Deverell Pyper, esq. M.D.

James Yeomans, esq. of Wanstead, Essex, and Goodman's-fields, London.

Sept. 27. At Upper Clapton, aged 86, Thomas Bros, esq. late of the Bank of England.

At Athlone, aged 68, Capt. Robert Bluntish, Paymaster of the 9th Foot from 1809. He served with the regiment at the Mauritius, and afterwards in Bengal; was with it in the campaign in Afghanistan in 1842, and in the Sutlej campaign in 1845-6, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon.

At Pimlico, aged 88, Mary, widow of Richard Bushell, esq.

At Brompton, Ann, wife of William Hanson, esq. of Stamford-st. Blackfriars, and dau. of the late Rev. Robert Colvin, D.D. Minister of John-stone, Dumfriesshire.

At Burley Grove, near Leeds (the residence of her brother), Jane, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Harle, esq. solicitor, formerly of York.

At Pentonville, aged 73, Thomas Julians, esq. Chief of the Surveying General Examiners' Office, Inland Revenue, after a service of upwards of 50 years.

In Tavistock-sq. aged 15, Lucy Mary Lawrence, niece of Mr. Alderman Lawrence.

At Ann-mount, Cork, the residence of Marshall Cummins, esq. Major Henry William Leacock, late of the 74th Bengal Native Inf. and eldest son of the late William Leacock, esq.

At Arthursstone, Perthshire, Susan, wife of Patrick Murray, esq. of Arthursstone.

At the residence of his friend W. F. Hopkins, esq. Surbiton-hill, Surrey, Charles Julius Roberts, esq. M.D. of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

At Sands, near Sedgfield, aged 67, Richard Wright, esq. for many years a magistrate for the county of Durham.

Sept. 28. At Theobalds, Herts, aged 36, John Meek Britten, esq.

At St. Barnabas's Parsonage, Bristol, aged 61, Lavinia, eldest sister of the Rev. J. J. Coles.

In Montague-st. Montague-sq. Samuel Durham, esq. late of the E.I.C.'s service.

At Exeter, aged 62, Mr. William Frost, a self-taught watchmaker, who was originally a stable-boy, employed on the mail-coach establishment. He had recently repaired a complicated clock

made by Jacob Lovelace, at Exeter, and had attended on its exhibition in the Crystal Palace.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 61, Major Alexander Gordon, late of the Madras army, from which he retired in 1832.

At Southampton, aged 82, Charles Hilgrove Hammond, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 71, Arnold Harrison, esq.

At Offham, Sussex, aged 83, Penelope-Ann, widow of Thomas Partington, esq.

At Hillsborough, near Roscrea, the residence of her brother-in-law Henry Buckley, esq. Miss Rachel Pemberton.

At Brighton, aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Piper, esq. of Denmark-hill.

At Brighton, aged 76, Jacob Foster Reynolds, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 70, Thomas Lowrey Skelton, Assistant Commissary General.

At Bothwell, aged 16, Olivia-Catherine, dau. of William Stirling, esq. Kenmure House.

Sept. 29. At Grazeley Lodge, near Reading, Emilie, fourth dau. of the late Michael Barstow, esq. of Fulford, near York.

At Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, aged 68, John Sayers Bell, esq.

At Paris, aged 59, Godfrey Bland, esq.

Aged 25, Fredric Hargraue, esq. of Newgate-st. City, and Queen's-row, Walworth, son of the late William Henry Hargraue, esq. of Millbrook, Cornwall, and grandson of the late William Henry Hargraue, esq. of Upper Holloway, Middlesex.

In Notting-hill-terr. aged 67, Hen. Lazenby, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 71, Margaret, widow of Sir Henry Nelthorpe, of Scawby, Lincolnshire, the 7th Baronet; she was the dau. of James Duthie, esq. of Stirlingshire, was married in 1807, and left a widow without issue in 1830.

Mr. Ingle Rudge, a stockbroker, who committed suicide at the counting-house of Mr. Routh, in Throgmorton-street. The members of the Stock Exchange have subscribed nearly 1000*l.* for his widow and children.

At Leytonstone-villas, Stratford, aged 76, Major Thomas Sherman, late Royal Marines.

Aged 55, Caroline-Sarah, wife of the Rev. Henry Torre, Rector of Thornhill, Yorkshire.

Sept. 30. At Southgate-house, Chichester, aged 65, C. C. Dendy, esq. late of the banking firm of Messrs. Comper, Dendy, Gruggen, and Comper, Chichester.

Of decline, Louisa-Georgina, second dau. of Sir Francis Desanges.

At Addiscombe, Mary-Anne, wife of Frederick Mildred, esq. second dau. of John W. Hicks, esq. of Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

At Dittisham, while on a visit, aged 79, Margaret, relict of The O'Driscoll, late of the Carberries, Ireland.

At Leicester, aged 71, Mary, relict of Adjutant Thorpe, of the Leicestershire Militia.

At Thorp-le-Soken, aged 30, Amelia-Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late John Tills, esq. of Hockley-hall, Frating, Essex.

Lately. Mrs. Findlay, relict of Mr. Robert Findlay, of the Excise, Greenock, one of the very few persons surviving to our own times, who intimately knew Robert Burns, the peasant bard, in the first flush of his genius and manhood, and by whom her name and charms have been wedded to immortal verse. Sixty-five years have elapsed since Burns wrote the lines in which this lady is noticed; and of the six "Mauchline belles" who were then in the pride of opening womanhood, two still survive. The fate in life of the six belles was as follows:—Miss Helen Miller, the first-named, became the wife of Burns's friend, Dr. Mackenzie, a medical gentleman in Mauchline, latterly in Irvine; Miss Markland was the lady now deceased; Miss Jean Smith was married to Mr. Candlish, a successful teacher in Edinburgh, and became the mother of the eminent divine; Miss Betty (Miller) became the wife of Mr. Templeton, in Mauchline; and Miss Morton married Mr. Patterson, cloth-merchant in the same village.

Of the fate and history of "Bonnie Jean" (Armour) we need not speak. The survivors are Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Candlish.—*Scottish Press*.

Aged 77, Mr. Thomas Hale, farmer, of Greet, near Winchcombe, Glouc. The deceased was formerly in poor circumstances; but, a considerable sum having been left to him by some maiden ladies, his prospects underwent a change for the better, and by industrious and careful habits he managed to accumulate a large fortune, dying worth more than 100,000*l*. He was unable to read and write, and such was his love for the shining metal that he was unhappy when in possession of bank notes, until he turned them into gold; at his death between 10,000*l*. and 20,000*l*. in money was in his house.

At Hammersmith, Anna-Robina, eldest dau. of the late Gen. James Kerr, of the Hon. E.I.C.S.

Aged 90, Mr. Harding, of Schomberg House, Pall Mall, where he succeeded Messrs. Dyde and Scribe, who established the business of milliners and haberdashers there, about the year 1750. Mr. Harding was patronized by Queen Charlotte and the daughters of George III. Mr. Howell, of Regent-street, was for a time his partner.

At Fynone, near Swansea, aged 40, Wm. Walters, esq. In conjunction with his father, Mr. T. Walters, he was extensively connected with the collieries of the district and the trade of the port, and displayed great talent and much public spirit in the prosecution of various undertakings. He was a proprietary trustee of the harbour.

Oct. 1. At Shaftesbury, aged 78, Edward Burdidge, esq.

At Walsingham, Norfolk, Jane, wife of the Rev. J. D. Crofts, M.A. Vicar of Houghton.

At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 75, the relict of Major Ebhart, late of H.M. 72d Regt. and dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Francis Knollis, of Burford, Oxon.

At Cheltenham, Emma-Amelia, dau. of Augustus Eves, M.D. and F.R.C.S.

At Balham-hill, Surrey, aged 77, David Some Hewson, esq.

At Wykelam Abbey, Yorkshire, aged 74, the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, uncle to Lord Viscount Downe. He was a younger son of John the 4th Viscount, by Lora, only dau. and heir of Wm. Burton, esq. of Luffenham, Rutland; and brother to the fifth and sixth Viscounts. He assumed the name and arms of Langley by royal sign manual in 1824, on succeeding by bequest to the estates of the Hon. Mrs. Langley. Dying unmarried, he succeeded in his estates by Lord Downe.

Mr. Henry Johnson, for many years the Superintendent of the Royal Pleasure-gardens, Hampton-court.

At Woolwich, aged 41, Jane, wife of James P. Peake, esq. of H.M. Dockyard, and eldest dau. of the late George Eden, esq.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 90, Thomas Edward Sherwood, esq.

Aged 23, Louisa, 2nd dau. of the Rev. C. M. Torlesse, Vicar of Stoke by Nayland.

Oct. 2. At Cheltenham, at an advanced age, John Baron, M.D. F.R.S. Dr. Baron was an intimate friend of the late Dr. Jenner, and was the author of an elaborate biography of that distinguished philanthropist, published in two volumes some years ago.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Laura, youngest dau. of the late S. Barrow, esq. of Honington, Suffolk.

At Brighton, aged 77, Mary-Anne, relict of John Bethune, esq.

At Leytonstone, aged 75, John Chadsey, esq. many years an inhabitant of the ward of Castle Baynard.

At Newcastle, Staffordshire, Cornelia, wife of the Rev. Alexander Cridland.

At Maldon, Harriot, relict of Thomas Dyke, esq. late of Brighton, and formerly of Aldersgate-st.

At Basildon, Berks, Louisa, widow of Lord Douglas Hallyburton, brother to the Marquess of Huntly. She was the only child of the late Sir

Edward Leslie, Bart. was married in 1807, and left a widow in 1841.

Aged 63, Sophia, relict of Henry Kincaid, esq. of Cranbrook, Kent, solicitor.

Aged 25, Thomas George Micklem, eldest son of Nath. Micklem, esq. of Rose-hill, Hurley, Berks.

At Statenborough-house, near Sandwich, Roberta, wife of Capt. George Sayer, R.N.

At North Walsham, aged 73, Harriet, widow of Capt. John Simpson, R.M.

Oct. 3. At Chelsea, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bamber, esq. late of Broadwater, Sussex.

In Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. suddenly, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth De Rippe.

At Ramsgate, aged 68, Samuel Gibbs, esq.

At Stamford-hill, aged 81, Mungo Gilmore, esq. at Aketon-hall, Yorkshire, aged 66, Arthur Heywood, esq.

Aged 21, George-Rogers, third son of Charles Howell, esq. of Eastbourne-terr. Hyde-park.

At Brighton, Sylvia-Sophia Mence, eldest dau. of Hafize Mence, esq. h.p. 32d Regiment.

In Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, aged 26, Ellen-Lintorn, wife of J. L. Arabin Simmons, Capt. R.E.

At Bayswater, aged 64, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. W. Thomas, D.D.

Oct. 4. At the residence of his brother, Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Col. William Fraser, of Balmakewan, Kincardine, N.B.

At Yarm, aged 25, Christiana, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late W. Garbutt, esq.

At Dover, aged 48, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Henry Kingsmill.

At Devizes, aged 88, B. Methringham, esq. formerly of Somerton.

Aged 12, John Beatson Broekman, eldest son of John Pryce, esq. of Delvedice, Frant, Sussex.

At Hawkechurch rectory, aged 29, Adelaide, dau. of the Rev. Dr. James Rudge.

At Brighton, John Tomline, esq.

Oct. 5. Aged 41, Henry Sandler Bruère, esq. late Major 43d regt. Light Inf.

In her 60th year, Jane-Sarah, wife of H. N. Burroughes, esq. M.P. for East Norfolk. She was the dau. of the late Rev. Dixon Hoste, Rector of Tittleshall-cum-Godwick and Wellingham, and sister to Sir Wm. Hoste, Bart.; she was married in 1818, and leaves issue.

At Wilmington-sq. aged 58, Henry Cooper, esq. upwards of 40 years clerk to Lord Campbell.

At the rectory, Ewhurst, Sussex, Anne-Frances-Laura, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hawtrey, Fellow of Eton, and sister of the Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D. Master of Eton School.

At Exeter, aged 64, Mr. James Southwood, for many years foreman of the works at Windsor Castle and the Great Park during the reign of George IV.

At Southport, Lanc. aged 79, John Samuel Turnley, esq. formerly of Lambeth, Surrey.

At Darley Dale, near Matlock, aged 44, Anne, wife of Adam Washington, esq. barrister-at-law, and eldest dau. of the late Marmaduke Prickett, of Burlington, esq. She was married in 1833, and leaves issue.

At Aylesbury, aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Wing, esq. and dau. of the late Mr. Godfrey, of Beck Row, Mildenhall.

Oct. 6. At Peckham, Anne, wife of R. Fletcher, esq. and dau. of the late R. Miles, esq. of the Commissariat, and Surrey-sq.

Aged 64, Sarah, wife of Samuel Jndkins, esq. of St. Olave's, Southwark, and Upper Tooting.

At Clanna, Glouc. aged 62, Anne, wife of the Hon. William M. Noel. She was the only dau. of the late Joseph Yates, esq. of Sneed Park, and was married in 1817.

Oct. 7. In Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, Mary, only dau. of the late William Bird, esq.

The wife of F. E. Blatspiel, esq. of Doughty-st.

At Millards-hill House, Frome Selwood, aged 78, Carolina-Amelia, widow of Adm. the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle. She was sister of the late Wm. Stephen Poyntz, esq. of Midgham House, Berks,

and of Cowdray Park, Sussex; was married in 1799, and left a widow in 1844. She leaves three sons and two daughters.

At Clifton, Bristol, aged 42, Charles Frederick Cliffe, esq. editor and one of the proprietors of the Gloucestershire Chronicle, and author of the Books of North and South Wales.

At Cheatham-hill, near Manchester, aged 60, John Hill, esq. fourth son of the late William Hill, esq. of Acomb Lodge, near York.

At Plympton, aged 33, Mr. Andrew Rutter, son of Thomas Rutter, esq. surgeon, of Devonport.

At Danson, Kent, aged 40, William Matthew Smyth, Major Bengal Engineers.

In Worthing, Capt. Newland Richard Tompkins, formerly of 35th Regt. (1826). He served at Waterloo; and retired in 1830.

Oct. 8. In Park-crescent, Stockwell, Margaret, wife of J. P. Anstice, esq.

At Clayland's-pl. Clapham-road, aged 79, John Butler, esq. late of the Bank of England.

At Winwick, Lanc. Anne, wife of R. Cartwright, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.

Aged 57, at the Manor-house, Nechells, near Birmingham, Henry Honnor Cracklow, esq.

At Shepton Mallet, aged 25, Robert Crucifix, esq. surgeon, leaving a widow, to whom he had been united only a few months.

At Nottingham, aged 74, Mrs. Fellows, relict of Elihu Fellows, esq.

At Brighton, aged 72, Caroline, wife of Richard Fisher, esq. of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood.

At Shepton Mallet, aged 58, James Gilby, esq.

At Pimlico, aged 23, William-Pinckney, third son of J. H. Glover, esq. Librarian to the Queen.

At Camden-town, aged 63, William Heseltine, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At West Drayton, Middx. aged 82, Margaret, wife of Capt. Lowthian, R.N.

At East Heath Lodge, Berks, John Benjamin, only son of Sir Benjamin Smith.

Oct. 9. At Perryvale, near Sydenham, Kent, aged 41, Joseph Clayton Bentley, esq. third son of Greenwood Bentley, esq. solicitor, of Bradford.

At the house of her uncle, Charles Cave, esq. in Lowndes-st. just five months after the death of her sister, aged 21, Rosalie-Geraldine, younger dau. of the late Rev. E. C. Cumberbatch.

At Dover, aged 30, Charles Frith, esq. of Park-village West, Regent's-park, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Alexander Lee, the well-known and popular ballad composer. He was connected, as a musical director, with the leading London theatres, and at one period was the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, in conjunction with Captain Polhill. He never recovered the shock of his wife's death, the late Mrs. Waylett, some months back, and he died in adverse circumstances.

Oct. 10. In Grove-road, St. John's Wood, aged 41, Frederick Hodgson Clarke, esq. barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late Charles Clarke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Oct. 11. At Hythe, Kent, aged 76, Charles Fagge, esq.

At Brighton, aged 57, Wm. James Ward, esq. of the Elms, Maidenhead.

Oct. 12. Aged 71, Slingsby Duncombe, esq. youngest and last surviving son of the late Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe Park, and uncle of Lord Feversham.

At Tunbridge, aged 65, Samuel Beazley, esq. of Soho-sq. and Tunbridge Castle, Kent.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON. (From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Sept. 27 .	460	308	190	—	958	473	485	1484
Oct. 4 .	463	331	210	10	1014	534	480	1429
„ 11 .	433	342	174	4	953	494	459	1415
„ 18 .	425	367	184	5	981	499	482	1443

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
36 0	24 9	17 0	23 6	27 6	27 2

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 27.
Mutton.....2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 4,546 Calves 242
Veal.....2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 24,870 Pigs 570
Pork.....2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Oct. 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 9*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	49	55	47	29, 57	cldy. fr. rain	11	56	67	58	30, 21	rain, fair
27	50	58	50	, 67	fr. cldy. do.	12	59	67	58	, 27	cloudy, do.
28	50	55	47	, 96	do. foggy	13	57	60	57	, 05	fair, cloudy
29	54	59	51	, 74	do. cloudy	14	58	60	55	29, 91	do. do. rain
30	54	60	54	, 41		15	60	57	45	, 58	cloudy, fair
O. 1	55	60	53	, 19	cloudy, rain	16	45	65	41	, 52	heavy rain
2	53	56	55	, 36	do. do.	17	41	55	45	, 83	fair
3	54	60	56	, 46	fr. cldy. hy. rn.	18	55	59	58	, 93	do. cldy. rain
4	59	63	52	, 55	do. do. do.	19	57	63	53	, 99	do. do. do.
5	56	60	50	, 65	do. do. do. do.	20	58	64	58	30, 08	cloudy, fair
6	54	60	49	, 75	do. do.	21	59	62	56	, 03	do. do. cldy.
7	53	59	57	, 75	rain, cldy. fr.	22	56	57	55	, 01	gloomy
8	54	59	46	, 85	cloudy, rain	23	56	58	51	, 21	do.
9	47	56	58	, 83	fair	24	55	58	52	, 30	cloudy, fair
10	59	63	60	30, 09	rain	25	52	53	53	, 32	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27			96½						47 pm.	43 46 pm.
29			96½						50 47 pm.	46 43 pm.
30			97				107½			46 43 pm.
1			96½						47 pm.	43 46 pm.
2			96½				108		50 pm.	43 46 pm.
3			96½					260½	46 43 pm.	
4									49 46 pm.	46 43 pm.
6			97½						50 pm.	43 46 pm.
7			97½						51 pm.	46 43 pm.
8			97					262	51 pm.	46 pm.
9			97						54 pm.	44 47 pm.
10			97						51 pm.	48 45 pm.
11	212	96½	97	97½				260	54 55 pm.	48 pm.
13	212½	96½	97	97½				262	56 pm.	46 50 pm.
14	212½	96½	97	97½	7		108½		54 57 pm.	48 51 pm.
15	212½	96½	97	97½	7	95½	107½	262	54 57 pm.	48 51 pm.
16	212½	96½	97½	97½	7		108½		57 54 pm.	48 52 pm.
17	213	96½	97½	97½	7				56 58 pm.	50 53 pm.
18	212	96½	97½	98	7			262½	56 pm.	51 54 pm.
20	213	96½	97½	98			107½	261	59 pm.	51 54 pm.
21	213	96	97½	98½	7	95½		262½		54 51 pm.
22	213½	96½	97½	98½	7				59 61 pm.	51 54 pm.
23	214	96	97½	98	7	96½			59 pm.	52 55 pm.
24	214½	96½	97½	98½	7			262½	62 60 pm.	52 56 pm.
25		97	97½	98				263	63 60 pm.	56 54 pm.
27	214½	97½	97½	98½	7				60 pm.	54 57 pm.
28	214½	97½	97½	98½	7				60 63 pm.	54 57 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1851.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—Allow me to recall your attention to the quotation of Dryden by a Quarterly Reviewer which is noticed in your number for this month (Nov. p. 523):

"Of sixty years he seem'd, and well might last
To sixty more, but that he liv'd *too fast*."

The remark on the supposed typographical blunder in the *too*, originated with a writer in the Morning Chronicle, who has since retracted it, admitting that "every edition of Dryden to which he has procured access, ranging from the first, in folio, 1700, to the present day (including, of course, Walter Scott's) has the reading "*too fast*," and, consequently, that "every imputation against the Quarterly Review on this score, and its management, must be at once withdrawn."

The writer, indeed, goes on to maintain his own conjecture, "*to fast*," against all the printed copies; but I do not imagine that he will find many partizans among persons capable of understanding Dryden's language.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

Nov. 12.

[To enable our readers to judge what was really the meaning of Dryden, we will give not only the doubtful passage but the context:]

"Of sixty years he seem'd, and well might last
To sixty more, but that he liv'd *too fast*;
Refin'd himself to soul, to curb the sense;
And made almost a sin of abstinence."

ED.]

MR. URBAN,—You are quite right in stating that the elegant lines printed in your last Magazine, p. 450, and commencing,

In vain with riches do you try
My stedfast breast to move,

have been printed before, although with some variations from the copy sent by your Correspondent Q.; as, for example, in the second line above printed, "*heart*" is substituted for "*breast*," with good effect.

I find them in Mr. Park's Additions to Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, iv. 326, where they are stated to have been contributed to Dr. Maty's Review, vol. iii. by Charles Sackville, second Duke of Dorset, who died 6 July 1769. They are entitled "Verses to a friend who pressed the author to marry for the sake of a fortune."
J. B.

MR. URBAN,—The Biographical Dictionary, published by the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, contains an interesting biography of the ferocious

BARON DES ADRETS, a distinguished commander on the side of the Huguenots in the Condé and Guise wars in France during the sixteenth century. That article is stated to be partly derived from the MS. of a Mr. C. A. L. G. placed by him at the disposal of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and it is further stated, that the same gentleman had a work in hand on the subject of the Baron des Adrets, which was intended to be shortly published at Paris. Can any of your Correspondents inform me whether the work alluded to has been published, and if so when, and what is its title?

Yours, &c. S. L.

MR. URBAN,—One of your Correspondents (in p. 450) inquires respecting a curious and valuable LETTER OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, BEHEADED A. D. 1572, written in a copy of Grafton's Chronicle. He will find the letter engraved in the "*Historical and Literary Curiosities*," by my brother. About twenty years ago the book was in the possession of Mr. Jadis, of Bryanstone Square and the Exchequer Bill Office, and he lent it to me. I think he is since dead, but I am not certain. His library was sold at Evans's in Pall Mall some ten years ago, and it could perhaps be ascertained from the Catalogue who was the purchaser of the book in question.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM JAMES SMITH.

MR. URBAN,—As I have not observed any answer to the inquiry of I. A. R. in p. 389 of your Number for Oct. last, permit me to refer him to Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. pt. ii. p. 469, where he will find a notice of the death of CHARLES HENRY WILSON, the AUTHOR of those amusing volumes entitled "*POLYANTHEA*, a Collection of Anecdotes, Sketches, &c. Lond. 1804." 2 vols. 8vo. I may add that the identical work appeared also with the title of "*Anecdotes of Eminent Persons*, comprising also many interesting Literary Fragments, &c. Lond. Lackington. 1804." This may have been the unworthy trick of the booksellers; a practice not yet obsolete. I observe at this very moment on the booksellers' shelves a work under two different dates and titles. My copy is entitled, "*Visions of the Times of Old*; or, the Antiquarian Enthusiast. By Robert Bigsby, Esq. London, C. Wright. 1848." 3 vols. 8vo. Other copies bear the title of "*Old Places Revisited*; or, the Antiquarian Enthusiast, &c. 1851." I had very nearly fallen into the mistake of purchasing two copies. F. R. A.

Oak House, Pendleton.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF APULEIUS.

The Metamorphosis of Apuleius : a Romance of the Second Century. Translated from the Latin by Sir George Head. Longmans. 8vo. 1851.

WE owe Sir George Head some thanks for his very readable and generally accurate version of one of the most curious and entertaining writers of antiquity. The earlier translations of Apuleius* were either so unattractive in their diction or so indiscriminate in their contents as to cause their banishment into the libraries of the learned. The volume now before us may lie beside the "Caxtons" on drawing-room tables, or take its place on the shelves with the British novelists. It has been carefully expurgated without any material damage to the story, and, considering the redundant and often obscure language of the original, this "Romance of the Second Century" trips along pleasantly enough in its English dress.

The Metamorphosis or Golden Ass will probably surprise many persons whose acquaintance with ancient literature has not passed the bounds of school and college lectures, and who perhaps account such studies among the duties rather than the pleasures of knowledge. A Roman gentleman turns out to be nearly as agreeable company as Gil Blas, and to have a wallet as well stored as the Decameron itself. And Apuleius is as suggestive as he is communicative. On the one hand, he reflects an image at least of those Milesian tales which amused the leisure of

Roman proconsuls, and excited the tears or the laughter of the Greeks from Pontus to Marseilles. On the other, he proves himself one of the fathers of fiction; one of those *conteurs* whose narratives, after long circulating in the halls and bowers of chivalry, descended to the market-place and were once again embodied in the drama and romance of Europe. Nor is Apuleius instructive to novel-readers and novel-writers alone. His pictures of social and domestic life illustrate the pages of economists and historians, and partially uplift the curtain from that strange scene of civilisation and corruption which was exhibited in the decline of the Roman empire.

A singular aspect of society indeed is that displayed in the "Golden Ass." It is probably a production of the age of Hadrian, when neither foreign nor civil war distracted or exhausted the empire, and an able and active monarch was at its helm. Yet what a chaos of disorder do we find in this "Romance of the Second Century." Sorcery of the darkest and dreariest kind is commonly practised and credited. The highways are infested by robbers. The towns afford no security against burglars. The villages, where they exist, are scantily peopled; and in general the open country is a lonely waste, where wolves and bears have

* Appuleius is the form in which the name appears in the best authorities. It would have been well if Sir George Head had led the way to a restoration of the better orthography.

resumed their rights of free-warren. Households are populous with slaves, and estates have neither ploughmen nor shepherds. And the scene in which the action of the story is chiefly laid, is in the heart of those very provinces of Thessaly and Macedonia which the elder Cato urged the senate not to annex to the Roman commonwealth, because, however useful they might be as allies, the inhabitants of them were too numerous and warlike for subjects. Again, as respects domestic life, the prospect is equally dreary. The sanctities of home are perpetually disregarded: crimes of the deepest dye scarcely excite comment. Country magnates practise all the enormities which fiction ascribes to Overreach and Front de Bœuf. Squalid poverty and exorbitant wealth stand side by side. The soldier wrongs the peasant; the peasant murders the soldier. The public amusements are enervating or degrading: the popular religions are even less moral than the public amusements. Grave and gowned magistrates assist at celebrations which make law a mockery: and shaven priests exhibit rites in open daylight which would disgrace a kraal of Hotentots. The vitals of the empire were indeed corroded by every species of moral and social poison: and the foundations of Byzantine and Turkish misrule were already laid in the reign of one of the most vigilant and sagacious of the Roman emperors.

These however are the darker features of the story—the elements which an analysis of it presents. Its superficial texture is more cheerful: and were the language of Apuleius less inflated and redundant, he might, for some qualities he possesses, be justly styled the Roman Boccaccio. Humour, indeed, like the humour of the great Florentine, was not among his gifts. But he displays a shrewd and easy irony that reminds us of La Fontaine, and in his descriptions of scenery he rises occasionally to the level of Lucretius. A few words upon the Apuleian diction itself will not be misplaced, since his style is the physiognomy of his mind—a mind wildly luxuriant, richly stored with knowledge, ingenious, apprehensive, but unsystematic and undisciplined.

The Roman critics of the purer

ages gave to the florid kind of eloquence the name of the Asiatic. Such was the eloquence of M. Antonius, and probably in some measure also of Cicero's great rival Hortensius. It was distinguished from the manlier severity of the Athenian and Rhodian schools by the pomp and glitter of its periods, by frequent antithesis, and by a too elaborate display of rhetorical finesse. But these critics did not survive to witness and condemn a third variety of Roman eloquence, standing in a similar relation to the Asiatic style, which that had borne to the chaster Attic and Rhodian. African Latinity is a genus by itself; and its great masters—for there was a kind of greatness even in its turgid pomp—whether Christian or Heathen, exhibit a strong family-resemblance to one another. It is the style of Augustin and Tertullian as well as of Apuleius, and its nearest modern parallel is to be found in the pages of the Spanish historians. Its characteristics may be summed up in the single word excess. The rhetorical professors of Carthage and Utica seemed to have been inspired by the glowing and tropical profusion of their climate. They applied to oratory the maxim—"Nil actum reputans, dum quid superesset agendum." They tax and torture language for cadences and expletives. They have the roll of Johnson without his logical precision. They are as gaudy as Marino and Gongora: they wrote almost as inexplicably as Turner now paints. Their meaning is obscured by a haze of words: they tell everything: they suggest everything: they leave nothing to the reader: they abhor repose. Such is the diction of Apuleius; and not in his Romance alone. In his oration *De Magia*, where the importance of the issue at stake to himself—no less than house, land, and good name—might, one would have thought, have curtailed his exuberance, his fancy is little less riotous than in the *Golden Ass*. A grave discussion on the guiding spirit of Socrates is as ornate as his *Florida* or rhetorical exercises. His *Neo-Platonic* treatise is equally inflated. Neither a legal argument nor abstract science avail to moderate the impetuous fullness of his rhetoric. He sows ever with the sack and not with the hand.

And yet to taboo such writers as Apuleius would be to lop off a living limb from Roman literature. The vigour and compass of that literature are indeed, in general, very imperfectly understood. It is too often regarded as beginning with Plautus and closing with Tacitus. In the chart of authors usually appended to Latin lexicons two ages are recommended and two interdicted to the student. "Shun," advises Robert Ainsworth, "as you would shun poison or evil company, all the writers who follow the younger Pliny, but dedicate your days and nights to those who precede him." If to win medals and books stamped with college arms be the sole object in studying Latinity, such counsel is good. But it is naught, if we would attain just conceptions of the variety and compass of the Roman mind. So far indeed are all vigour or even all grace from being confined to its gold and silver ages, that from the eras of baser metal we will undertake to produce passages which for diction "would make Quintilian stare and gasp," but which in pith, pregnancy, and subtile or lofty thought, rival all that great critic commended or Mæcenas patronised. *Passages* we say: for the sustained majesty of Cicero and Virgil passed away with the strict discipline and the liberal refinement which produced it. The brazen and iron ages are seldom "*felices opere in toto*."

Much ink has been shed in attempts to prove that the Metamorphosis of Apuleius is an allegory veiling profound mysteries: that it is a masked battery against Christianity: that it is a puff indirect of the Isiac priests: that it is a satire upon them: that its author strove to recommend purer morals and even asceticism to his contemporaries: or finally that he merely intended to amuse them. One fact, among all these conjectures, is both true and strange. Apuleius was by profession a barrister, and by inclination a transcendental philosopher. The gravity of his pursuits was however no impediment to his becoming a popular novelist. Nor indeed did his combination of the lively and severe excite any surprise at the time: nor was the combination without precedent. For did not Heliodorus, Bishop of

Tricca, write a novel—his *Æthiopica*, which was at once so popular in its day, and so scandalous in the eyes of his episcopal brethren that in full synod they gave the reverend author his choice either to lay down his mitre or to call in his book. The mitre he retained: the book he burned: yet he must have distributed a few copies among his friends, or his publisher must have thought it a good speculation to keep in hand a proscribed work, since, at this hour, we may, if we choose, read this episcopal romance. If the *Æthiopica* merited the flames, it deserved them for being dull, and not, as the bench alleged, for being indecorous. The "*Golden Ass*" could make out on the latter account a much better title to the *peine forte et dure*. But being the work of a lawyer and a philosopher its improprieties were overlooked or considered matters of course, and the only castigation which Apuleius of Madaura has for sixteen centuries received, is *Bowdlerization* by the Delphin editor in his care for the morals of the heir-apparent of the Capets.

We shall not attempt to sift any of the above-mentioned theories, nor hazard one ourselves respecting the drift of Apuleius in composing the "*Golden Ass*." Such explanations too generally resemble Lord Burghley's shake of the head, and the curious reader may amply satisfy himself on all these points by turning over the *Divine Legation* or the dreamy volumes of Thomas Taylor. In the space allotted to us we shall confine ourselves to the merits of Apuleius as a painter of life and manners. In this respect his Milesian tale is invaluable. It helps to clothe with flesh the dry bones and sinews of contemporary history. And it aids us in a department in which ancient literature is especially deficient. Accustomed as we are to the three-volume novel, we can hardly estimate the poverty of the ancients in fiction. Aristophanes indeed is the best commentator on Thucydides, and Lucian on the historians of the Antonines. But the Roman drama, as it has come down to us, does not portray Roman manners: the Augustan writers rarely afford even a glimpse of the people: and Cicero's and Pliny's letters exhibit

rather the sentiments of coteries than of the mass which undulated beneath the political surface of the commonwealth. Had Petronius been less mutilated or his date better ascertained, his *Satyricon* would have been for contemporary Roman history what Tom Jones is for the reigns of the first two Georges. In this dearth of information the "Golden Ass" is a "liber aureus," and second to Lucian's *Dialogues* alone as a picture of life, and a collection of curious, thrilling, and pathetic adventures.

Its plot is extremely inartificial. Its hero Lucius, who appears from Lucian's story of similar name to have been a stock character of ancient romance, is rather acted upon by the vicissitudes of the story, than himself an agent in them, either principal or secondary. From being much more than a passive spectator he is indeed precluded by his transformation into the animal from which the romance derives its name. For not merely is he written down an ass, as Dogberry desired himself to be, but is actually converted into that animal, retaining however his human faculties of observation. He pays in fact the penalty of his inquisitiveness. He travels in Thessaly, partly on business, but more from a restless curiosity respecting the potency of Thessalian witches. His doubts receive a very painful yet practical solution. Through nearly every species of tribulation, poor living, hard working, "the season's rage," and cudgellings manifold, he bears his asinine dishonours, until he attains a high and palmy state of asinine prosperity, by his feats in eating and drinking like a gentleman. But we must not forestall Sir George Head's agreeable version.

The most prominent and perhaps the most interesting feature in this romance is the universal acquiescence in the powers of sorcery. Apuleius himself had been put upon his trial on a charge of magical practices, and Lucius, who is in some respects the author's "double" as well as his hero, fully shares in the common belief of his age, and in the terrors inseparable from it. Not merely in the wild and gloomy creed of the time were there superhuman agencies able to inflict upon mankind disease, calamity, and even death; but, the guest at table,

the stranger in the streets and highways, the mistress of the house, the wife and the mother, might be the possessor of powers before which the host of heaven trembled, and against which neither virtue nor valour nor wisdom afforded any protection. Thessaly was especially the land of wizards; it was Erictho's native soil; its herbs were the proper ingredients of witches' cauldrons; its sepulchres afforded no repose; its tarns and fells were the nightly scenes of incantations; its rocks and forests whirled round in mystic dances; its rivers descended to Hades "down caverns measureless to man." To Thessaly Lucius repairs. His eyes and ears are presently satiated with rumours and spectacles of "grammarie." He sups full with horrors. One aged crone drives back the rivers to their heads and brings down the moon; another flies to her lover in the form of an owl; a third evokes the dead to work her vengeance on the living; another yet more hideously informs a ghastly corpse with a fiendish soul. Whatsoever things are unlovely, whatsoever things are malignant, terrible, or deformed, permeate and afflict with their abominations the Thessaline "inferno." Nor was belief in such agencies confined to the vulgar. It was the creed of the rich and the instructed also. It was the talk of the market; but it crept equally into the "minor chamber."

We cannot imagine a state of society more withering to the heart and intellect of man than this. The superstitions of Africa are as debasing, but they are practised by races wholly uncivilised. The credulity of the middle ages was equally profound, but it was in some degree neutralised as to its worst effects by unimpaired faith in the power of the Church to rebuke the powers of evil. But, in the society which Apuleius represents, the magistrate and the philosopher who argued against the theory of providence believed in the reality of witchcraft. He would not walk abroad without an amulet; he would turn pale at an omen; a word overheard by accident or uttered in jest would cause him to return from a journey, or to put off pressing business; an old woman at the street corner or a black-amoor at the city gate would fill his

soul with dismay. The state-religion afforded him no support: he disbelieved it. His very proficiency in the learning of the time was an aggravation of pain, since it rendered him more apprehensive of the mystery of evil, without supplying him with any efficient antidote in religious faith; and if the rich and the learned and the disputers of this world lay thus open to the terrors of sorcery, how ill must it have fared with the ignorant and the poor—disease, insanity, reverses, were all ascribed to this cause. There was terror in midnight silence, in lonely places, in dreams, in the flight of birds, in the gestures of beasts, in the air and the fire and the stream, in the baying of the watch-dog, in the moaning of forest and billow, and in whatever surrounded or ministered to the life of man.

We extract the following scene as a proof that our representation is not exaggerated. A respectable yeoman is entertaining at his table a poor market gardener, the master of the transformed Lucius.

“And now I have a wonderful occurrence to relate. My master, having been invited to partake of the entertainment, having taken his place at the table accordingly, and several cups of wine having been expended in drinking healths among the company, there came suddenly running into the apartment one of the hens from the poultry-yard, cackling as if she wanted to lay an egg, upon which said the master of the house, looking at the hen and observing her behaviour, ‘Well done, my maiden! Verily thou art a good prolific servant, for thou hast feasted us for many a day with thy offspring, and now, methinks, art in the mind to present us with another dainty morsel. Ho! boy,’ continued he, addressing himself to the male servant, ‘bestir thyself. Go, as thou art wont to do, and place a basket for the hen in yon corner.’ At these words of the master the boy did as he was desired, and immediately brought in the basket; but, on the contrary, the hen, refusing to go near her usual bed, immediately squatted herself at her master’s feet, and there produced—not such an egg as we know hens lay every day, but a premature live chicken!

“No sooner had the precocious prodigy begun to run chirruping about the room after its mother, perfect in all its parts, in its eyesight, feathers, claws, &c. than

the hearts of all spectators were struck with terror at the appearance of another miracle of more dire portentous character. The earth underneath the dinner-table burst open in a yawning chasm, whence gushed forth a copious fountain of blood that sprinkled the table with large heavy drops; and at the same moment, while every one was looking at these divine presages with tremulous dismay and wonderment, one of the servants rushed into the room from the wine-cellar, announcing that the wine in all the casks was boiling hot, and bubbling like water in a cauldron. Finally, simultaneous with the above ominous appearances, several weasels, having fast hold with their teeth of a dead serpent, dragged it into the house; the sheep-dog opened its mouth, and out jumped a little green frog; and a ram that stood close to the sheep-dog, seizing him immediately by the throat with his teeth, strangled him with a single bite.”

The next feature of interest in the *Metamorphosis* is the various aspects it presents of social life—cheese-factors, usurers, banditti, millers, gardeners, woodcutters, magistrates, noble matrons, country gentlemen, priests, sailors, and soldiers, who fifty generations ago strutted their brief hours on the stage of life, pass over the scene in clear, busy, picturesque groups. Apuleius, indeed, possesses in no common measure the barber’s talent of story-telling—“much learning” had not made him unobservant of the lesser lights and shadows of animate or inanimate life. Were the “*Metamorphosis*” his only extant work we might suspect that he was indebted for this gift to his Milesian predecessors, who living by their narratives were also bound to please by them; and the pleasure of mixed audiences must always depend upon what they can see and feel at the moment of presentation. But his defence of himself against the charge of “magic,” and his rhetorical exercises (Florida) shew equally with his romance, that, however vicious and efflorescent his language, his eye and ear were active and apprehensive. His pictures of society in the age of Hadrian do not imply a very prosperous state of things. The dining-room of Byrrhaena would indeed do honour to May Fair; but the gardener’s cottage savours strongly of Tipperary; and the bandits’ cavern was the model of Le Sage, and might

have been painted by Salvator. We doubt whether a Turkish pashalic would present a more complete picture of desolation than is exhibited in the following extract :—

“On leaving the house the road we travelled was exceedingly rough, leading by a steep acclivity to the summit of a mountain covered with trees, and when we had arrived there, with toilsome labour, we descended into the plain below among open fields. We then proceeded along the valley till the evening, and, as the shades of night were beginning to darken our path, we arrived at a certain castle. This castle belonged to a rich inhabitant, who had a numerous household, all of whom unanimously pressed us to remain there for the night, in consequence of the number of ferocious wolves of enormous size that infested the neighbourhood. ‘They ravaged the country to such a degree,’ they said, ‘that all locomotive communication was put a stop to. They fell upon travellers on the roads in packs, like a troop of banditti, destroyed the defenceless cattle in the fields, and occasionally, when instigated by hunger, even attacked people within the precincts of the villages and farm-houses. Nowhere in the vicinity,’ they added, ‘was human life secure from danger from the terrible animals. Especially along the road we were about to travel the ground was white with human bones that lay blanching in the sun, and half-eaten disembowelled carcases were scattered about everywhere. Not only, therefore, must we pursue our journey at all events with extreme caution, avoiding by all means the dusk, and waiting for broad daylight, with a clear hot sun, but, placing no confidence on the debilitating effect of the noontide heat on the creatures, move in a compact body like the figure of a wedge, and, above all things, prevent our party from straggling.’”

These agreeable precautions are so far successful as to keep the wolves at bay; but the travellers, who are mistaken for robbers, encounter a worse danger from the miserable and desperate peasantry, who let slip upon them their sheep-dogs, “as savage as the wolves.”

“Large in size, exceedingly ferocious, well trained to guard the flocks, obedient to the voice of their masters, and equal in strength to cope with the fiercest bear or wolf, they came rushing upon us exasperated by cheers and hallooing, and spreading themselves in all directions, leaped upon and lacerated both men and

animals alike most grievously. In addition to our calamity we were exposed all the time to another peril from the rustics and country people hurling down large stones upon us from the top of the farm-houses and the summit of the adjoining height; nay, the stones fell around us with such rapidity that it was difficult to say whether the injuries so inflicted or from the dogs were the greater. At last, all of a sudden, a woman was hit on the head with a stone, and she, crying and screaming from the pain of the blow, began to call out to her husband to help her. With that the husband came up to her, and, as he was wiping the blood off his wife’s head, he shouted in a loud voice to the assailants, and calling all the gods to witness, thus addressed them: ‘Hard-hearted wretches that you are,’ said he, ‘for what reason do you attack in this fashion a number of poor labouring men? What harm have we done to you? What think you we want to rob you of?’ ‘Tis not because you dwell in rocks and caves like wild beasts and barbarians that you need thus thirst after our blood!’ No sooner had the shepherd made the above exclamation than the shower of stones immediately ceased, and the dogs also having been simultaneously called off by their masters, the canine tempest subsided. At the same time one of the hostile countrymen, who had climbed to the top of a lofty cypress tree, replied to the shepherd as follows: ‘Neither are we desirous of depriving you of aught that you have. ’Twas only because we expected harm from you that we have defended ourselves. Henceforth consider yourselves secure, and depart in peace.’”

The third feature of interest to which we shall call the reader’s attention is the religious aspect of the *Metamorphosis*. The orthodox state religion is scarcely mentioned in it; but, in its place, there appears to have been a very active feud between the orgiastic worship of Cybele and the graver rites of Isis. Wherever the priests of the great goddess of Asia are introduced, they are represented as impure, profligate, and vulgar swindlers. Wherever the worshippers of Isis appear they are described as the possessors of a pure faith and a decorous ritual, exemplary in their lives and ascetic in their doctrines and observances.

The very adventures through which Lucius passes will appear, if compared with the earnest and almost sublime close of this romance, to be a process of purification from sin and sensuous

error, with a view of rendering man worthy of the holy and happy privileges of the Isiac faith. In this aspect the "Golden Ass" stands in a very close relation to the early and nearly contemporaneous Christian romances. No fact in history is better ascertained than the infusion into paganism, during the last century and a half of its decline, of a more earnest moral tone. It is one of the few defects of Gibbon's masterly work that he passes over in silence this remarkable phenomenon. He cites the life of Apollonius of Tyana once or twice, the romance of Apuleius never. Yet in no volumes is the aspect of dying paganism more graphically depicted. A new and mysterious foe had appeared in the field. From a small and despised province of the empire, known principally at the seat of government by the turbulent and obstinate character of its inhabitants, had come forth a creed which surpassed philosophy in the purity of its morals, and the mysteries themselves in the awe with which it inspired its votaries. It was a creed old and yet new. It branched off from a religion which antedated Saturn and the Titans, and yet it displayed all the vigour and enthusiasm of youth. Its kingdom, as its teachers professed, was not of this world, and yet neither the Olympian theology, nor the fanatical rites of Cybele, nor the grave ancestral worship of Egypt, had such power in the world. Its strength, as it seemed to the astonished priests and philosophers of paganism, lay in its visible morals and in its reported miracles; and accordingly it could be combated only by a return to the ethics of purer ages, and by a rehabilitation of signs, wonders, and oracles. From Lucian and Philostratus we learn that very active attempts were made to counterwork Christianity with its own weapons.

Alexander and Proteus were indeed vulgar charlatans; but the philosopher of Tyana is the representative of men who attempted to enforce a virtuous life by the exhibition of supernatural powers. The life of Apollonius is indeed a romance; but it is a romance founded on fact: and, although the *Metamorphosis* of Apuleius is still more fanciful and fictitious, yet it also contains no few germs of authentic history. We refer particularly to the concluding books, in which the pomp, circumstance, and earnestness of Isiac worship are described with the pen of an orator, and with the devout faith of a believer.

In this light the work of Apuleius must be regarded as a vital portion of Roman, or rather of ethnic literature. To the great works of the Augustan age it stands in direct contrast. As a work of art it is immeasurably inferior; in originality of thought and in freshness of feeling it frequently surpasses them. The mimetic taste of court literature had declined; the varnish of Attic and Alexandrian models had peeled away; the rude vigour of Nævius and Pacuvius appears again; and in Gaulish and African Latinity the Roman intellect often resumes the thews and boldness of the age in which Appian the Blind addressed a senate unrefined but uncorrupted by Greek rhetoricians.

We have cited none of the lighter portions of the "Golden Ass." Our object has been to point out its value as an auxiliary to history. As an amusing book it will recommend itself; and Sir George Head has done good service to literature in enabling the English reader to compare with Gibbon, Guizot, and Le Bas, this curious and instructive "Romance of the Second Century."

GLEANINGS FROM THE IRISH COUNCIL-BOOKS OF THE TIMES OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE CROMWELLS.

NOW that the National Records of England are at length to be made more accessible to the literary public, it seems but reasonable that attention and sympathy should be directed to the present position of a portion of

their Irish brethren whose captivity still continues, and on whom the light of day has not yet been allowed to shine.

In the Report of the Record Commission for Ireland, of the years 1816-

20, will be found (pp. 227-8) a catalogue of state documents contained in the Council Office Room of the Record Tower, Dublin Castle. Some sixty volumes, forming a series, broken and imperfect in many parts, include the Irish Council Books of the Commonwealth and the Protector Cromwell, as well as fragments of similar entries down to the period of the Revolution of 1689. It is not a little strange that attention should not have been drawn to documents possessing titles so alluring as the following: — "General Orders of the Lord Deputy and Council on Public Affairs;" "Commissions and Instructions for conducting Public Affairs, 1654-7, 1650-7, 1654-8, 1659;" "Domestick Government Correspondence, 1651, 1651-4, 1654-9," "Orders in regard to the Distribution of Lands, 1652-9," &c. &c. Besides these we have, "Public Money Orders," "Civil Lists," "Military Accounts," "References on Petitions and Claims," "Proceedings before the Land Commissioners at Mallow," "Transplanters' Certificates," &c. &c.

The volumes containing these records of Puritan rule in Ireland are stored away in obscurity, damp, and dust, on the shelves of a dark and remote circular room, the flooring of which is confined to a narrow gallery, while through the downward chasm one catches a distant glimpse of what was formerly a state dungeon. The prisoners below are gone, but the prisoners above still remain, awaiting the day when public attention shall be drawn to this practical "Irish grievance." The slight arrangement in the disposition of the volumes, and their being at all presentable, when at long intervals some student finds his way to this *oubliette*, are attributable to the industry and sagacity of their humble custodian, who seems to be nearly the only person in Dublin Castle or Dublin cognisant of their existence. On our first inquiries, indeed, we were assured that they were non-existent, having perished in a fire which in 1711 consumed a large mass of interesting historical documents. Nothing but the positive testimony of the Re-

cord Report to their existence at a much later period prevented our abandoning the investigation in despair. There they are, however, and to a few of the extracts from them which we were then permitted to make, we purpose now inviting the attention of our readers.

In the beginning of September 1654, in the middle of that disagreement between Oliver and the first Parliament summoned under the instrument of government, which led to the "Engagement Test," the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, appointed to replace the Commonwealth Commissioners, arrived in Dublin. The Lord Deputy, as is well known, was Charles Fleetwood, son-in-law of the Protector; the names of his councillors were Colonel Robert Hammond, the celebrated governor of Carisbrooke Castle, who died in the next month, and was succeeded by Richard Pepys, Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, Robert Goodwin, Miles Corbet, and Colonel Matthew Thomlinson, who commanded the guard in attendance on Charles I. in the last days of his life, and whose humane conduct towards his royal prisoner saved his own life at the Restoration. At the same time the Protector's second son, Henry Cromwell, received a commission as Major-General of the army in Ireland, in which country he arrived in the course of the following year. One of the first acts of the new council was to issue a proclamation for a "Humiliation-Day or Fast," which ran as follows:—

"By the Lord Deputy and Council.

"The Lord by his providence having disposed us to the present management of affairs here in Ireland, and considering the weight of the work we are called unto, the many difficulties, trials, and temptations we may meet with, and our own unfitness for the carrying on so great a business without His presence in owning and directing us:—We do hereby desire all those that truly fear the Lord in this nation to seek Him in our behalfs, that His gracious spirit may direct and strengthen us in the faithful discharge of the great end of magistracy, for the terror of evil-doers and praise of them that do well, as also that we might in all things do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with our

* General Orders, &c. vol. A. 5, p. 1.

God. Moreover, we desire that in a special manner all such whose hearts God shall make willing would solemnly meet us at His throne of grace by fervent supplication upon the 21st of this instant September, to seek His face for a blessing upon the beginning of our work, wherein we desire continually to wait and depend upon Him, and that all might cease from us and all other poor instruments, and ascribe the glory of any mercy alone unto Him.

"Dublin, the 14th Sept. 1654.

"THOMAS HERBERT,

"Clerk of the Council."

Another of the earlier orders in this volume refers to the "Proposals" of a well-known individual, the celebrated Sir William Petty, the ancestor of the present Marquess of Lansdowne, then simple "Dr. Petty."

In "Petty's Tracts, chiefly relating to Ireland," published in 1769, is extracted the will of this singular person, which contains an autobiographical outline, tracing the origin of his fortunes from the time when, as a member of the King's navy, "at the age of twenty years, he had gotten up about three-score pounds, with as much mathematics as any of his age was known to have had." Having entered the medical profession, obtained the degree of M.D., "being admitted into the College of Physicians, London, and into several clubs of the virtuous," and in the next two years being made fellow of Brazen-Nose, Anatomy-Professor in Oxford, and also Reader at Gresham College, he "advanced his stock to about 400*l.*, and with 100*l.* more advanced and given him to go for Ireland, unto full 500*l.* Upon the 10th of September, 1652," Sir William continues, "I landed at Waterford, in Ireland, physician to the army, who had suppressed the rebellion begun in 1641, and to the general of the same, and the head-quarters, at the rate of 20*s.* per diem, at which I continued till June 1659, gaining by my practice 400*l.* a-year above the said salary. About September 1654, I, perceiving that the admeasurement of the lands forfeited by the afore-mentioned rebellion, and intended to regulate the satisfaction of the soldiers who had suppressed the same, was most in-

sufficiently and absurdly managed, I obtained a contract, dated 11th December, 1654, for making the same admeasurement, and, by God's blessing, so performed the same as that I gained about 9000*l.* thereby; which, with the 500*l.* above mentioned, my salary of 20*s.* per diem, the benefit of my practice, together with 60*l.* given me for directing an after-survey of the Adventurers' Land, and 800*l.* more for two years' salary as clerk of the Council, raised me an estate of about 13,000*l.* in ready and real money." (Tracts, &c. pp. iii.-v.)

The reader will now understand the following Orders of Council:—

"Ordered, That the proposals of Dr. Petty touching surveys, and the report already made by the committee of officers thereupon, be further referred to a committee, who are forthwith to consider of the rate to be allowed for the work, and to proceed to some conclusion both as to the said rate and the rules and just instructions by which the said Dr. Petty is to undertake the performance thereof, and may be most for the advantage of the commonwealth, and to certify the same with all convenient speed.

"Dublin, the 27th Oct. 1654." *

"By the Lord Deputy and Council.

"Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Attorney-general, the Commissioners-general of the Revenue, and the Surveyors-general of Lands, to consider of the articles prepared betwixt the Commonwealth and Dr. Petty for the survey of forfeited and other lands belonging to the Commonwealth, or to be surveyed, in Ireland, and of the former reports, papers, and proceedings in order thereunto, and of what is further fit to be added to those articles for the speedy and effectual carrying out of this service, of so great public concernment, and also of the necessity of two thousand pounds advance, the Dr. giving four thousand pounds security to perform and return the survey of those lands proportionable to the sum received; as also of the furnishing him from time to time with one thousand pounds, or some other meet sum answerable to the proportion of work he brings in; and to take care that the articles be penned in a due legal form; and to consider of the security tendered by the Dr. for his due performance of articles; and to make report of this whole business with all possible speed.

"Dublin, the 24th of November, 1654." †

* General Orders, A. 5, p. 26.

† Ib. p. 40.

Turning from land to learning—from the material to the spiritual interests of Ireland—we read as follows:—

“The Lord Deputy and Council being desirous to give all due encouragement for the advancement of learning, and to promote godliness; and, on the contrary, to discountenance vice, and what hath a tendency to looseness and profaneness: It is therefore thought fit and ordered, That Dr. Wynter, Master of Trinity College, Dublin, do call the respective fellows, students, and other members of the college together, exhort them to a careful walking becoming the Gospel, and to build up one another in the knowledge and fear of the Lord, and diligently to attend public prayer, preaching the Word, expositions, and other religious duties; and also by encouraging and countenancing private Christian meetings together in the college or elsewhere, for the edifying and encouraging one another, in conference and repeating what they have heard preached concerning the ways of the Lord, and by seeking God by prayer, instructing and admonishing one another, to edify each other, that they may increase in the saving knowledge of Christ. And the Lord Deputy and Council do further order, that when it shall at any time hereafter appear unto the said master, that any members of the said college be scandalous or walk disorderly, by being either swearer, or gamester, haunting of taverns and alehouses, sabbath-breaker, obscene in his conversation, or scoffer at the profession of godliness, or any other way profane,—the said master and fellows, or any two of them, are to cause the said person or persons so offending, to be publicly convented before them, and upon due proof thereof before the said master or any two or more of the fellows of that college, to expel such corrupt persons out of their society and service, and to inflict such punishment upon such offender as is and shall be agreeable to justice, law, and the laws and statutes of the said college.

“Dublin, the 24th of March, 1654-5.”*

It appears that “Tories” were extremely troublesome to the government of Ireland at this time, and it was thought necessary to issue the following Order of Council for their extirpation. The character of these “evil-disposed” persons appears amply from the document itself:—

“Whereas many murders, robberies,

spoils, and other mischiefs, are daily done and committed by Tories and other loose and idle persons in several parts of this land, by reason such Tories and other evil-disposed persons are sheltered and protected by the Irish that live scatteringly up and down the several counties, whereby no notice can be taken of such evil practices: Upon consideration had thereof, and to the end that such mischiefs may be prevented for the future, It is hereby ordered and declared that the governors within the respective precincts of Ireland do take especial care that all such Irish as are not comprehended in the Rule of Transplantation into the province of Connaught and county of Clare, and that live scatteringly in the several counties of Ireland (and thereby can make no resistance against Tories, but rather are a relief to them, and hold correspondence with such bloody persons and others), do at or before the 20th day of August next draw themselves into villages and townships, and cohabit together in families, and that every such village or township shall consist of at least thirty families, and shall not stand or be placed within half-a-mile of any fastness, whether it be wood, bogs, or mountain, that may be adjudged a shelter for Tories or any enemies of the Commonwealth’s. And it is further ordered and declared, That in each of the said villages or townships there must be appointed a headman, constable, or tything-man, who is from time to time to take care that the cattle belonging to that village be brought together every night, and that he see a watch set at convenient places, and cause at least thirty men to be at every watch, to the end that such mischiefs as is above-mentioned for the future may be prevented, and the thieves, Tories, and other loose persons the better discovered and apprehended.

“Dated at Dublin Castle, the 16th of August, 1655.”†

Another effort of the government was directed towards the revival of the commerce of Ireland, which had suffered sadly during the recent civil convulsions. Let the following Order of Council speak to this point:—

“The Council, taking into their serious consideration how that through the late rebellion, war, and devastations in Ireland the trade of this nation hath been so destroyed that for several years past the income into the public treasury hath been very inconsiderable, and that commerce is exceedingly decayed, to the great disad-

* General Orders, p. 105.

† *Ib.* pp. 224-5.

vantage of the Commonwealth and impoverishment of this realm : It is thought fit and ordered, That Sir Charles Coote, knight and baronet, Lord President of Connaught, Sir Gerard Lowther, knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Major-General Sir Hardress Waller, Sir John Temple, and Sir Robert King, knights, Colonel Hewson, Colonel Sankey, Vincent Gaskin, esqr. Major Anthony Morgan, Alderman Daniel Hutchinson, Benjamin Worsley, esqr. Dr. Petty, Alderman Hunt, Mr. Robert Moulsworth and Mr. Thomas Boyd, merchants, or any five or more of them, be and are hereby appointed a committee forthwith to consider how the trade of this country may be advanced. To which end they are desired to meet together twice every week, at the Custom-house, Dublin, or where else they shall think best, there to confer and advise of this affair, and to inform themselves touching the present condition of the trade of this nation, and what the present obstructions or discouragements therein are. And more particularly they are desired to consider how the commodities that are of the growth of this land may be exported with most freedom and

encouragement to merchants or others, and to the advantage of the Commonwealth and good of the people ; as also how the fishing-trade in this nation may be encouraged, advanced, and put into a regular way of management. And, upon the whole matter, to propose unto the board (from time to time) such expedients as they shall find necessary for removing any obstructions in any the premises, or what may be held advisable and practicable for the increase of the trade of this nation, and may conduce to the public good thereof, as to the revival of commerce and traffic, the increase of his highness' revenue, and the common benefit of this country, with what else they shall find requisite and fit to be offered (herein) to the consideration of this board. And the care of this affair is especially recommended to Sir Robert King, knight, who is hereby desired to attend the same until some effectual resolution be had and made therein.

" Dublin Castle, the 11th of February, 1655 [1656].

" THOMAS HERBERT,
" Clerk of the Council." *

S.

MARIE THERESE CHARLOTTE DE FRANCE, DUCHESS OF ANGOULEME AND COUNTESS OF MARNE.

IN the year 1770 one of the little islands which lie in the Rhine adjacent to Strasburg was made the temporary theatre for a spectacle of much signification and superabundant grandeur. The authorities of the old city had erected there a building, half temple and half tent, and upon it art as well as taste, both good and bad, had lavished every resource to make the scene worthy of the great actress. That heroine was the youthful Marie Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria, married by the evil diplomacy of the Duc de Choiseul to Louis the Dauphin of France. The island was the first French ground reached by her on her joyous but fatal journey, and within the tented temple raised there for her reception she, also for the first time, assumed that greatness the possession of which needed not to have been envied by the most destitute of the homeless beggars who

slept at night beneath the friendly shadow of the neighbouring cathedral.

Marie Antoinette came as a bride ; but the decorations that graced the nuptial drama were in startling contradiction with the requirements of the piece. The whole of the royal tent was hung with superb tapestry, on which was worked a representation of the most unhappy marriage that has ever been recorded in history or legend. As the radiant young Archduchess looked inquiringly around, her eyes were greeted with a sight of the youthful Creusa writhing on the ground in front of the nuptial altar, and struggling in vain to release herself from the poisoned garment which was surely slaying her. Jason hung over her in speechless and helpless horror ; while Medea herself, the contributor of the deadly robe to the young girl who was usurping a greatness from which the divorced wife of Jason had been unce-

* General Orders, pp. 364-5.

remoniously flung down, rolled through a fiery world of clouds in a sable car, and showered down her forked lightning exactly over the spot where the living bride had taken her royal state! The incongruity forcibly impressed a youthful German student who had procured admission to the ceremony. It was as little his custom then as subsequently to hesitate in giving forcible speech to strong thoughts, and he gave utterance to what he felt on this occasion in terms of such scorching ridicule and hot disgust that his friends were glad to hurry with him out of earshot of the bride, lest the boy's eloquent indignation should mar the ceremony. His name was Goethe.

After a few brief days the great square in Paris, known as the "Place Louis XV." was thronged with countless spectators, assembled to witness a display of fireworks—fit emblems of a marriage whose opening was so brilliant, and whose end was so dark. When the show had terminated, the multitude attempted to retire from a square which had on two of its sides deep, rampart-like ditches, on another an unbridged river, and opposite to this, its single outlet, the Rue Royale. A struggle ensued, wherein three hundred persons lost their lives; and at many a hearth, deprived of some one whom it was least able or willing to spare, woe sat hand-in-hand with indignation, and the voice of sorrowing love broke into hoarse curses against the innocent pair whose nuptials had been thus bloodily celebrated. "When I am King," said the Dauphin, "I will have other doings on that spot, and I will build a bridge there to unite the square with the Faubourg St. Germain." The people, however, took the matter into their own hands. They reared on the spot that hideous guillotine which destroyed king and consort, and they built the still-existing bridge out of the stones of the Bastille, —and such stones, it is hardly necessary to say, are of that quality which are truly described as having sermons in them.

During eight years the union afforded no promise of furnishing an heir to the thorny grandeur of the French throne. Madame Campan, like the loquacious lady that she was, affords, if we mistake not, in her "Memoirs," an abund-

ance of detail on this matter, with some very sufficient reasons why the marriage, repugnant to Louis, so long continued fruitless. Speculation and comment alike died away when, on the 19th December, 1778, the guns of Versailles told the acute listeners in Paris of the birth of MARIE THERESE CHARLOTTE, "MADAME ROYALE."

It was not many months before, that Keppel and Palliser had met the French fleet upon the seas, and fought the action of which England thought so little and France so much. On board one of the French vessels was no less a personage than Philippe of Orleans, the "Egalité" of the revolution. Report spoke ill of that prince's bearing in the battle; and a rumour current at Versailles, to the effect that the discreet Philippe had not once during the engagement ventured out of his cabin, was ascribed by the smarting object of it to Marie Antoinette. He cursed her and the child she bore; and under this malediction, not so vain and impotent as it might appear, was born the unconscious little "Madame Royale," who has so lately died in exile and in stricken age at sombre Frohsdorf.

Nothing could possibly have been more brilliant than the opening dawn of the life of the young princess. With her younger brother, the Dauphin, she enjoyed for a brief season of childhood the expiring, but ever-gorgeous, glories of Versailles. The yet happy children knew nothing of the clouds that were gathering on the distant horizon, nor heard the murmur of their distant thunder. The names of Turgot and Necker were to them without meaning. All around them breathed an air of careless joy, and the gilded galleries of Versailles re-echoed the light laugh of powdered ladies and red-heeled gallants, who were singularly deaf to the cry that was already beginning to ascend from the capital. Amid it all the little Madame Royale and the younger Dauphin lived on their little day of love and gladness. The girl was fair, and grave even with excess of joyous thought; but the boy seemed a part of the sunshine in which he revelled, and was especially attached to his sister, who was as light-hearted as he, but who bore her joyousness with more decorum. There still lingers among an old Chevalier de St. Louis

who will tell you, with tears in his eyes, of the quick spirit and the happy sayings of the little Dauphin.

The last day of public glory that lit up their childhood was that festival of St. Louis, in 1787, which closed the course of years during which delegates from the people were wont to mingle with the nobility, and lay their homage and felicitations at the foot of the throne. It was remarked that in splendour, numbers, and hilarity, this was the crowning fete of all. It was as the Carnival of the Monarchy before the Lent of the Revolution, and the court plunged into its dear delights while the people looked on in wondering indignation. But one who was present has left us a sketch of the scene. Madame Schopenhauer has done so in her amusing autobiography. Her sketch is crowded with figures like one of Callot's etchings; and amid the crossing, glittering, and panting throngs we discern a group wherein we recognise once more the princess of whom we are especially treating. "A smiling little boy," says Madame Schopenhauer, "was sitting in a child's carriage on the great terrace, close to the palace, and a slim pale little girl of about eight years of age walked by his side, holding his hand and looking with merry eyes on the gay world around her. That boy," adds the lady, "was the most innocent sacrifice of the time—it was the Dauphin. The delicate little nymph was his sister, afterwards Duchess of Angoulême, one of the most unfortunate of her family. The haughty but beautiful Diana de Polignac accompanied the royal children; perhaps it was the sight of her, so hateful to the people, who suspected her of being the dangerous adviser of the Queen, that kept the many promenaders in the garden from saluting the little Dauphin in their usual hearty style." The mere prestige of monarchy had already perished in the eyes of the multitude, and Franklin's grey locks were more honoured by them than the gilded sceptre of the sons of St. Louis.

This was well nigh the last of the happy days for both children and parents. It was the last court at which Philippe of Orleans condescended to be present. When he and the King next met, the monarch was presiding

at the States General, while the Duke took his seat among the "commons." "I invite you to take a place near me, cousin," said the sovereign. "I can do that by right, any day," was the rude reply; "I am well where I am." A rougher answer still was flung at the unfortunate monarch not long after. His daughter, "Madame Royale," was at his side when he asked David, the celebrated painter, how soon his portrait would be completed. The poor child burst into tears as she heard the artist coarsely exclaim, "I will never paint a tyrant's head 'till I see it roll at my feet on the scaffold."

Children as were "Madame Royale" and the Dauphin they fully understood their position on the eventful night when they found themselves fugitives with their parents, and hastening with them towards the frontier. It was the last day even of apparent sovereignty; but if the two "children of France" ceased to recognise the King and Queen, around whom no longer shone that hedging of divinity which the poet speaks of, their young hearts were full of a tender affection as ardently returned. But then ensued that terrible scene of discovery at the resting-place on the road, where not only the King, with his consort, was degraded in presence of his subjects, but the parents were dishonoured before the eyes of their children. The royal mother appealed to every maternal heart in the crowd, which was as the rock dashing them back into the tossed sea wherein they were to perish, and appealed in vain. As the Queen sank back in a passion of tears, the young girl, her daughter, began her part of comforter. Heartbroken herself she would fain be the herald of hope to those who were surrendered to despair, and when the little Dauphin fell sobbing on her neck she made him smile with the assurance that he would soon be a happy boy again in dear Versailles.

What the fair girl, who silently kept her terrors to herself, beheld on their progress homeward as captives, is too well known to need repetition. She bore the trial with a dignity that imparted courage even to the affrighted Dauphin, and these together endured without complaint the wants and privations of that terrible journey, the heat, the hunger, and the thirst; the

imprecations of the frantic multitude ; and the menaces flung at their own young heads. Thenceforth the cruel anguish of their lives became more embittered on each succeeding day ; but, even when at length the victims were driven into the gloomy captivity of the Temple, Madame Royale never repined. Those she loved were with her, and for the moment they were at rest.

Brief was the rest and hot the persecution that followed it. The old friends and servants of the sovereign, the young friends and companions of the children, were alike ordered to depart from the precincts of the Temple ; and Madame Royale never again beheld Pauline de Tourzel, the sister of her heart. Time brought but aggravated misery. The prison attendants covered the walls with menacing inscriptions ; they especially delighted in puffing the smoke from their pipes into the face of the pale daughter of the King ; and grew refined in cruelty, that they might extort complaint from her who received every insult with a patient, saddening smile. Nothing could move her but the misfortunes of others. She tended with calm but active cheerfulness the sick and harsh wife of their brutal jailor ; and gave example of submission to the dread visitation which had fallen upon her family, by fulfilling the meanest offices with a gracefulness that occasionally softened, for a happy hour or two, even the hearts of those who had the mission of persecuting the royal captives generally. She shared with her aunt, the Princess Elizabeth, a sleeping apartment, miserably furnished, through which the lowest ruffians of the prison had passage for one particular purpose. But this and much worse was borne with enduring heroism ; nature first gave way in her when, one day, a commission waited on the King to examine him on matters in which the nation was interested. At the voice of one of the members she seemed suddenly turned to stone, she looked up at his face, uttered a shriek of heart-rending woe, and swooned in the arms of her terror-stricken mother. She had recognised Drouet, who, by arresting the royal family in their flight, was the cause of all the misery into which they were now thrown.

The second time that feeling triumphed over her strong will was when the last interview took place between the unfortunate Louis and his weeping family. They had listened to the injunctions of the fallen monarch with loving reverence, they had clung to him convulsively in one long combined embrace ; kiss for kiss and tear for tear had been exchanged ;—as he uttered the word *Adieu*, the vaults of the gloomy prison re-echoed with the shrieks of the wife and sister of the King. There were two who were silent, the Dauphin, who gazed as one spell-stricken upon the face of his father, and Madame Royale, who had fainted at his feet. It was for some time thought that she was dead, but she had other martyrdoms to suffer ere she might follow the smiling summons of the Inevitable Angel.

The vengeance of the people struck three terrible blows at the peace of this poor, innocent girl, under which the old gaiety of her heart perished for ever. Her father was guillotined on the 21st January, 1793. Her mother was murdered on the 16th of the following October. During the seven following months she and her sole permitted companion, the Princess Elizabeth, sighed through a dreary winter and a spring void of promise. On the 9th of May, 1794, under circumstances of great cruelty, the saintly aunt and niece were divided. The Princess Elizabeth was executed, and Madame Royale, left alone in want, rags, and hopelessness, buried her face in her hands, and almost believed in the estrangement of the Providence of God.

In a little room near her own, but from which she was debarred access, lay a poor boy. The little captive was but eight years old, and with this unoffending child the majesty of the nation, concentrated in the person of its agent Simon, condescended to hold a contest unexampled for atrocity. The poor Dauphin, after he was torn from his mother, was flung into a darkened room ; he was beaten into servility, and systematically terrified into idiotcy. He was compelled to utter obscene songs in the hearing of his sister, who comprehended them not, and finally, when a semi-starvation had robbed his voice of power, he was permanently locked up in gloom,

and there for a whole year of hideous suffering he was kept in dirt, want, and disease. During that time the bed, from which he never rose, was not once made nor the linen changed. The scanty food of the little sufferer was flung to him as to a dog; and, amid persecution like this, died day by day he who in the faithful vision of legitimacy was now the Grand Monarque. Poor Grand Monarque! His reign of sorrow expired on the 8th of June, 1795. Never was murder more dastardly than that slowly committed upon this hapless prince; by it Madame Royale remained the sole survivor of the five royal captives of the Temple. Her presence embarrassed those who detained her; but it probably would not have embarrassed them long save for an accident by which they profited so as to rid themselves of her with honour. The tired tigers affected for a moment to be weary of slaying, and they gladly accepted the offer of Austria to exchange for her the commissioners whom Dumouriez had delivered to the enemy as hostages for the lives of Louis XVI. and his Queen. In the month of December 1795 the princess was conveyed to the frontier, and the exchange effected. Her friends were unable to recognise in the pale and attenuated girl of seventeen, trembling in every limb, tottering at every step, whispering her words under ancient influences of fear, and without power to look steadfastly in the sunlight from which she had been so long hidden,—in this poor remnant of a princely house they were unable to recognise aught of the bright spirit and airy being that once gave gladness to the last court ever held by monarch in proud Versailles. She had been rescued from death, but it was only to assume a weary pilgrimage of some twenty years. For about two years and a half she found an asylum at the hearth of her mother's childhood; but this, in May 1798, she exchanged for the graver and colder refuge to which she was summoned at Mittau. It was in this dull town of dull and ducal Courland that her uncle Louis XVIII. kept his banished state; and it was here, and within a

month of her arrival, that she gave her hand to her cousin the Duc d'Angoulême, the eldest son of the Count d'Artois, subsequently Charles X. It was a marriage of policy, and her heart was not concerned therein. *That* was fixed above worldly transactions; but an affectionate friendship and a mutual respect gave dignity to a union, at the making of which love had not presided.

After sixteen years more spent in wandering from court to court upon the continent, or in the quiet retirement of Hartwell,* the course of events carried Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, and the Duchess of Angoulême once more slept beneath the roof from whence her parents had been driven to prison and to death. On the 4th of May, 1814, the capital witnessed the return of the long-exiled Bourbons. On the 5th, while the Tuilleries was receiving its countless throngs hastening to do homage to the "desired" King, a curious and touching scene was passing in the little orchard which had been planted on the site of the cemetery wherein Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and so many other of the victims by whose death liberty was to find life, were unceremoniously interred. An old man was seen walking in the inclosure with a lady of middle age and of grave aspect. The old man was M. Descloseaux, who had purchased the cemetery and converted it into an orchard, religiously marking the spot where the royal martyrs lay, and preserving it with a care so dexterously contrived that no one suspected the supposed Jacobin to be the purchaser of the consecrated ground of royalism. His enduring fidelity procured for the Duchess the first pure and pious joy of the restoration. Her emotion scarcely left her power to acknowledge a service so grateful to her heart. She knelt and prayed there for the souls of those who slept at her feet. On the 21st of the succeeding January she bore the chief part in the solemn pageant when the ashes of her parents were conveyed to the royal tombs at St. Denis. On the original ground she erected an expiatory chapel; and thither she was

* The Duchess of Angoulême, when at Hartwell, was depicted in our last Magazine, p. 492.

wont frequently to retire from the brilliant court, kneeling in prayer, or seated in long and sad meditation before the cippi marked with the inscription, "Has ultra metas quiescunt."

The "hundred days" compelled her to seek an asylum once more in England; but she did not retire from France without personally attempting to arouse the people to make a stand against the invader. Her heroic conduct at Bordeaux excited the admiration even of Napoleon. But all efforts to inspire the soldiery with attachment to the Bourbons were in vain. "You fear," she exclaimed; "I pity you, and release you from your oaths." When the last expiring glare of the empire was trodden out, and the Bourbons returned to play out *their* last act, the Duchess of Angoulême entered the Tuilleries on the 28th of July, 1815.—"The 28th July, 1815:—the 28th July, 1830!" Therein lies the whole history of the restoration.

With the politics of that comedy of fifteen years she never meddled, although she was often accused, as was her unfortunate mother, of exercising an evil influence in affairs of state. Her now fixed austerity of look, born of the cruel torture of her youth, was sometimes taken to interpret a corresponding hardness of heart, but never was heart more compassionate, and whenever a mother for a son, or relative for a kinsman, had to ask for the life which the law pronounced forfeited, the mercy of the King was invariably sought through the medium of the Duchess. She had endured the great woe which made her heart bleed for all who were threatened with a similar affliction. Characteristic of her never-dying memory of past grief is the fact that during the whole time of her residence in Paris she never crossed the spot whereon her parents had perished. Her carriage invariably made a wide detour to avoid this locality, and on the day of 1824 when an altar was erected where the guillotine of the Place Louis XV. had stood, and the religious office of purification was performed in the presence of the court and a vast multitude of people, the only member of the royal family who had not courage to attend was the daughter of the pair who had there so cruelly perished.

On the night of the 31st July, 1830, Charles X. with the Duke of Angoulême, the Duchess of Berry and her children, were taking trembling refuge at Rambouillet, the stage where so often the monarchical tragedy in France has enacted its last scene. The Duchess of Angoulême arrived there alone, after much peril, skilfully avoided. The old King, on beholding her, thought only of the misery which was again brought down upon her head by his fatal ordinances levelled against the popular freedom. He asked her forgiveness with such humility that she, who had not wept before, wept now, bade him take courage, and cheered him, first with the assurance that she had come to share in the common woe, and secondly with the hope that during life they would be permitted to remain united and resigned.

On the third of August, while the white flag was lazily throwing out its folds to the wind, six carriages bore from Rambouillet all that was left of the shipwrecked monarchy. In the fifth carriage the Duchess sat alone with one lady of honour, escorted on horseback by the Duke her husband, whose heavy and unconcerned face left no man to guess whether he was sad or rejoiced that he was riding away from a lost inheritance. As the sixth carriage, with the ex-king and his attendants rolled into the high road from beneath the archway, the white flag of the old monarchy was struck, and the tricolor of the new regime run up in its stead.

England afforded a temporary resting place to the wanderers; but ultimately the Duchess found a home once more, and for the last time, in the native country of the mother that she loved. The last years of her life were passed at Frohsdorf, a castle (as the huge white mansion is courteously called) which she purchased of a banished queen, like unto herself—Caroline Murat, ex-queen of Naples. In this sombre "ward," overlooking the Hungarian frontier, she resided, under the title of the Countess of Marne, and kept up a little court, of which her nephew, the Henry V. of the Legitimists, was the real head. Sad, yet serene, and with a strange but strong affection for that France which had so cruelly wounded her,

she here brought her eventful life to a close. During her residence there she granted an audience the year before last to a republican visitor named Didier, who has published a record of his visit. The dynasty which had flung down her own was then itself in the dust. "Madame," said M. Didier, "it is impossible that you have not seen the finger of God in the fall of Louis Philippe." "It is in everything," was the cautious and pious reply. And when the importunate republican pressed the matter, saying, "Still, madame, confess that, in spite of your Christian magnanimity, the day on which this intelligence reached you was far from being the most painful of your life," she remained silent, "but looked at me," says M. Didier, "with an air which seemed to say 'You are asking too much.'"

Her last illness manifested itself only on the 13th of October. On the 16th she was incapable of attending the religious service from which she had never before been absent—the service for the repose of the soul of her mother, the anniversary of whose death fell on that day. On the 19th she calmly expired, amid the prayers

and tears of the loved relatives and faithful friends who formed her little court. Her last looks were directed to the portraits of her parents, the sacred relics of whom were at her right hand, namely the vest which her father wore when he ascended the scaffold, and the lace cap which her mother made with her own hands to appear in before the revolutionary tribunal. The memory of the wrongs with which these relics might have inspired her, did not cause her to forget her father's injunctions to forgive all. Her last will affords noble testimony that this injunction was well observed, and Marie Therese Charlotte of France has gone to the rest for which she longed, bequeathing to the world a legacy of love for every wound inflicted. Of the seventy-three years of her life, she passed eight (the best of her youth) in restraint or in a dungeon, and thirty-eight in exile; and yet she died acknowledging the mercies and the glory of God. Let us who have not known affliction, or who have been but lightly visited, derive wisdom from the instruction offered us by the pious daughter of Louis Seize and Marie Antoinette.

D.

ON MEDIÆVAL ART, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE History of Art sets forth certain peculiar forms of treatment as having prevailed amongst certain races of men, or in certain localities, or at certain periods. There is between such aspects of art and their several eras and countries, and the people among whom they have flourished, an association the closest and most absolute: they bear the same distinctive appellations; together they flourish, and together they yield to the innovating influences of time. For, be it remembered, art shares to the full in all the chances and changes of things terrestrial—that is, so far as to be itself liable to chance and change in the forms of its expression and in the conditions of its practical application. Thus it comes to pass that there are in the development of art the peculiarities of which we have spoken, and that these peculiarities have their own definite position in a continually advancing system.

There is another point which demands especial notice in the history of the progress of art: it is, the influence exercised by the past in art upon its future. Those great individualities which have from time to time appeared, and which in the course of time have ceased to exist as living forms of art—have ever been felt to possess powerful claims not only upon the attentive regard of succeeding generations, but also upon their careful study as either models or warnings. Men look back upon what art has been, and feel instinctively that the deep workings of their fellow-men come down to them with a kindling appeal to their own warm sympathies, and moreover with the strong guarantee of successful realities: or else, if the retrospect serve but to exhibit the results of degraded sentiments and vitiated taste, in this case the spon-

taneous regret which is excited because the record of such things should exist, will serve in nobler minds to strengthen the desire to avoid their repetition.

Now it is apparent that the practical study of former developments of art may either assume the character of direct and absolute reproduction, or it may lead to such a general mastery of former principles as may re-animate those principles in a manner at once consistent with the original authority and appropriate to the requirements of present circumstances: and again, in order to render the research really beneficial, it is essential that the student possess the faculty of discriminating between what really merits his respect and admiration, and what we have just designated as "warnings." In other words, and to apply the subject at once to ourselves,—we may either copy the works of the masters of past times, or we may learn to work in their spirit: and in like manner, if we have true taste and right feeling, we shall rightly and truly discriminate between the worthy and the beautiful in past art, and what is worthless and degrading. And all these things are to us, at this present time, matters of the utmost interest and importance; inasmuch as we now are, in almost every department of human industry, labouring after that particular species of improvement which has produced the term "*art-manufactures*," and of which ornamentation is a primary element: and moreover, we are carrying on this pursuit without any determined style of art which we recognise as our own, and, what is even more perilous to the cause of true art amongst us, without any prevalent notion upon the subject of ornamentation at all, except a determination to have it, and a desire to derive it from existing artistic sources. The event of the year now hurrying to its close, the Great Industrial Exhibition, was a striking, nay, a startling illustration of this thirst for ornamentation, and unqualified adoption of past modes of producing it. It may be added, that the Exhibition is no less illustrative of the fact that our present general aim has scarcely risen above a desire to copy, than that it tends to show that for the most part we sit down to

our copying task in schools of most questionable worth. In the wonderful and altogether unprecedented collection which so long riveted the public gaze, and which may be said to have almost absorbed the faculties of the public mind, the vast majority of works, the production of our own country, which can in any respect be considered as coming under the cognizance of art, were found, when thoroughly searched out, to be but copies from the Renaissance and the styles of the 14th and 15th Louis of France. The same remark will extend to the productions of most of the other countries of Europe. We do not hesitate to declare of these schools of art that they are altogether unworthy of our imitation, even as we hold all mere imitation to be unworthy of us. Apply to any or every one of these imitative examples the noble definition of all true ornamentation, that it is the "*expression of man's delight in God's works*,"—test them by comparison with the principle displayed in the decorative processes of *nature*, and they will stand confessed in their true capacity. In those other works also in the Great Exhibition which were of a character more determinately artistic than art-manufactures can well be considered, the same debased tone of art might be shewn to have been lamentably prevalent. There were indeed in every quarter some few brilliant exceptions: but these, as of old, served but to establish the prevailing rule.

It is not, however, in accordance with our present purpose to do more than touch slightly upon the subject of art in either its own broad comprehensiveness of character or its present general application amongst ourselves with special reference to the Great Industrial Exhibition: in place of any more extended examination of the entire subject, we desire rather to proceed from a mere passing observation of a general nature to a somewhat less indefinite notice of one particular compartment in the Exhibition which professed to carry back the minds of observers to a period of art anterior to the Renaissance, and which might also have been expected by our fellow-countrymen to possess at least some attributes of nationality. For we are

wont to estimate the arts of the middle ages as having flourished on English soil as in a cherished home; and we now refer to the "MEDIÆVAL COURT"—the mirror of Gothic art in the midst of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations and of all Times, and the depository of the evidence of its revived energies.

This mediæval court contained a numerous collection of specimens of various objects produced from every diversity of materials, of which by far the greater part were exclusively adapted to ceremonials and practices connected with the worship of the Church of Rome, the remainder being either examples of sepulchral memorials also exclusively Romanist in character, or details of ecclesiastical architecture, together with some few decorative accessories in the capacity of furniture, and some personal ornaments. The first impression produced by this assemblage as a whole (and with ourselves the *last* impression was precisely the same) was, that its primary and indeed sole design was to illustrate, not the arts of a particular period, but the appurtenances of a particular form of worship. These things may perhaps have been held to be identical by the directing and controlling spirits who presided over the preparation of the several components of this collection, and to whom the mediæval court itself was indebted for its composition and arrangement. Nevertheless, the very contrary is the fact; and, therefore, the mediæval department of the Great Exhibition ought to have set forth the true reality of Gothic art as it was and is in itself; and it ought also to have shewn in the present adoption of this great art the universal applicability of its essential principles. It ought to have exemplified the arts of the middle ages in their progress, and to have exhibited the distinguishing types of their advancing development. It ought to have shewn true and exactly faithful specimens of the working

of mediæval art as it was treated by mediæval artists and artificers; and it ought also to have illustrated the equally consistent applicability of the spirit of mediæval art to the requirements and circumstances now existing in our own days. Above all, it ought not to have been a mere Romanist display: if it were to have contained examples of Romanist monuments and Romanist altars and ornaments, most certainly there ought also to have been present at least an equally comprehensive and equally practical illustration of the application of Gothic art to the purposes of our Protestant ecclesiastical architecture with all its accessories, and to our Protestant monuments. In this latter respect the mediæval court was wanting altogether; and, therefore, it altogether failed to do justice to mediæval art, and at the same time it suffered an unprecedented opportunity for establishing the comprehensive character of that style of art to pass by without even an attempt to use and apply it. And so again in the matter of adapting mediæval principles to modern usages: this was neglected absolutely, in order to reproduce fac-similes of mediæval works with modern dates. Nor was the copying particularly successful; that is, it was not strictly exact as copying, and consequently not strictly truthful as illustrative of the past,—as was strikingly shewn in the absence of chronological consistency between the episcopal effigy and its elaborately carved tomb and monumental canopy.* Again, in another point of view was mediæval art imperfectly, or rather erroneously set forth in the mediæval court; that is, in the almost exclusively ecclesiastical capacity of the objects exhibited; whereas, in reality, the Gothic as an art is as well adapted to every secular purpose as to the peculiar requirements of religious worship. Gothic art is certainly not a Romanist Church art, neither is it exclusively a Church art at all. In its true spirit it is, in

* The mediæval copyists seem very generally in their own productions to have lost sight of chronological propriety: thus, in the matter of vestment and insignia, we found in the Great Exhibition figures of an Archbishop of Canterbury of the 12th century, and of an Archbishop of Paris of the 19th century, both habited after the distinctive fashions of one and the same period of mediæval art.

architecture, in furniture, in ornamentation of every kind and class and order, equally fitted for churches and for other public buildings, for schools and private dwellings and cottages, and so also for every variety of accessory. We should gladly have welcomed in the Crystal Palace such a mediæval court as would have shewn of what mediæval art really is capable : how suitable also it is, or rather how suitable it is capable of being made, to ourselves as a national style. We are persuaded that in that capacity it would readily be recognised, if it could but be thoroughly exemplified, and if the examples were but adduced, examined, and universally known. In making so broad an assertion, we are speaking of the spirit and the principles of Gothic art, not merely of their past working and expression : it must not be supposed that we desire to be surrounded by mere copies of what the men of the middle ages actually did.

The study of Gothic architecture and of the various forms and conditions of mediæval art has of late been singularly prevalent amongst us ; and yet all this study has been productive of but little practical effect in the matter of revival. This is surely the result of a mistaken system of study, which has almost universally substituted a desire to reproduce mediæval works for an endeavour to master mediæval principles of working. It is full time in such a matter to adopt the only true system of successful investigation ; and this made the mediæval court of the Great Exhibition so much the more to be lamented ; inasmuch as it has been a decided impediment to the revival of mediæval art, for the simple reason that it had no power either to engage our sympathies in behalf of the art itself, or to guide and accelerate the progress of the student : and, in the case of such an exhibition, not surely to advance is most assuredly to retrograde. How different would have been the effect produced had this mediæval court (in addition to the several objects with which we have become familiar within its inclosure, supposing their presence to have been deemed essential,) contained careful models of the noblest Gothic edifices and specimens of the

most perfect original mediæval works of various kinds ; and then, besides all these, if it had displayed other models and other specimens of modern works, designed in the same spirit which of old attained to such lofty aspirings, and wrought on those same principles which have gained for the Gothic name such high renown,—yet still each and all essentially new in themselves, while thus equally and essentially mediæval in their character. Let us somewhat further illustrate such an imaginary collection. We would have shown in it models of churches suited to various localities, and to the requirements of congregations differing in the amount of their numbers and of different degrees of wealth : of the details of such churches and of their fittings there should have been suitable specimens executed in their full size. With these there should have been associated models and specimens of monumental memorials, worthy of a place in Christian churches, and fit to bear to coming generations a record of those who went before them. Then should have come other models, and with them examples of school-houses, public and parochial, of parsonage-houses and alms-houses, with their several appropriate details : another department should have exemplified with equal care and minuteness the application of the style to edifices suited for dwelling-houses for every class in society ; nor should furniture and domestic and personal ornaments and objects of use have been wanting, in order to render the series in some respect at least complete. Had this been really well done (and if it had been attempted in true earnest we believe that really well done it would have been,) our skilful artificers might have looked for emancipation from the debased and debasing servilities of the Renaissance, and from the mixed puerility and unmeaning nothingness of the Louis Quatorze, the Louis Quinze, and their descendants. Let the true principles of artistic ornamentation be once fairly set forth before designers in the several branches of constructive and manufacturing art, and they can scarcely fail to be attracted to a style, rich in endless versatility of adaptation, and possessing resources of inexhaustible variety ; a style moreover of which the very conventionalities are expres-

sive and artistic, while it admits and leads to but one authority—NATURE.

We have already expressed our rejection of the idea that the Gothic is, in any respect or degree, as a style in art, essentially Romanist in its principles or its character. It is sufficiently easy to demonstrate this by reference to all that Romanism, *as such*, has done and yet is doing for and with Gothic art. It were no difficult or complicated task, on the one hand, to trace up this noble art to the pure Christian element which before the Reformation was *in* the Roman Church, though truly it never was *of* the Romanist Church;* and, on the other hand, to mark how the contact of Gothic art with the Romanist spirit was ever followed by instant degradation; and so, in like manner, Romanism since the Reformation might be shewn invariably to have either identified itself with the semi-pagan workings of debased classicalism, or sought the literal reproduction of such mediæval works as originally bore the impress of Romanist application. But, how feeble must be any such written demonstration, in comparison with the influence which the Great Exhibition would have secured to a single example of a Protestant church, with parsonage and schools and alms-houses, and all other becoming accessories, complete in every detail, and all true to the Gothic spirit, as they all might be without so much as a single copied crotchet or finial; and all exactly suited to existing habits and exigencies, as all might have been without the minutest violation of mediæval tone of feeling or method of expression. Precisely the same might be said in the case of every other application of Gothic art, though of course the true ecclesiastical character of the Gothic could only be made apparent through the medium of works devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. We should have been glad to have seen, opposite to the high-altar of the mediæval court, one of our own church desks, with open English Bible and Book of Common Prayer, even if it had stood alone amidst that Romanist assemblage:

had it been suitably accompanied with other ecclesiastical works, and had these again been associated with objects of various classes and kinds, our satisfaction would have been proportionably increased. And so, upon the same principle, we should have rejoiced to have seen a place of honour within the mediæval court given to one beautiful and admirable Gothic work—Mr. Waller's Monumental Brass,—which was almost a solitary example in the entire Exhibition of the adaptation of the spirit of mediæval art to the tastes and sympathies of our own times. This brass is the more worthy of high praise, as an expression of the comprehensive character of true Gothic art, and also of its inherent consistency with Protestant feeling, from the circumstance of its having been studied from the remains of an original engraven memorial of the former half of the fourteenth century, the brass to Sir Hugh Hastings at Ely, in the county of Norfolk. Mr. Waller, however, studied in the true mediæval spirit: he did not set about making either a copy or a parody of a mediæval work: the result is a production most true to the style, yet in itself no less original, while it possesses a purity and simple impressiveness of sentiment which are enhanced by the masterly skill displayed throughout in the execution. The design exhibits a female effigy within a richly niched and tabernacled architectural canopy; of this canopy the several compartments are occupied with groups which exemplify the six great works of Christian charity as they are set forth in St. Matthew, xxv. 35, 36; the spandril formed by the rectilinear and the arched lines of the canopy-head displays, within a quatrefoil, the "Good Samaritan" discharging his task of pious duty; and the whole is crowned by three groups, resting on suitable brackets, which symbolise the "Works of Charity," and the meeting of "Mercy and Truth," of "Righteousness and Peace." The brass is inlaid in a marble slab, and is designed to rest upon a raised tomb. It is much to be regretted that it had not been completed

* See Stones of Venice, p. 34.

as a monument, and with its appropriate tomb been placed in the Exhibition.*

With Mr. Waller's brass we may associate, as a work of great excellence, the Gothic baptismal font of serpentine marble, exhibited by Mr. J. Organ, of Penzance. In order to render it complete, this font should have stood upon a large sub-plinth of some stone which contrasts well with the beautiful serpentine; and it should also have had a cover consistent with itself, alike in purity of design and excellence of workmanship.

Two others of the mediæval objects exhibited we must not fail to particularise, though beyond these two our limits will not permit us to range; † these are, the one, the model of Mr. G. G. Scott's noble church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg; the other, the restoration of an end of the tomb-monument of Queen Philippa of Hainault in Westminster Abbey, executed in alabaster by Mr. S. Cundy, from drawings by the same accomplished architect, Mr. Scott. The church of St. Nicholas itself can need from us no expression of general commendation: its high worthiness is admitted with becoming tributes of admiration by all: nevertheless, we may, in pursuance of our present special object, remark upon its peculiar merit as a modern achievement of Gothic art; and we may rightly bespeak for it careful observation in its capacity of exact suitableness to its peculiar purposes, which it fails not to combine with strict adherence to true mediæval principles. And the model is well worthy of its subject: it is just such a one as might serve as a type for the collection of Gothic models which we hope yet to see gathered together, as important components of a national school of mediæval art—

and that, possibly, even yet, within the walls of the Crystal Palace itself.

We would fain hope that Mr. Cundy's partial restoration of the royal monument of Westminster is an earnest of a better state of things in that noblest of our English churches, where now the long array of monuments to royal and illustrious personages are in a condition at once so lamentable and so discreditable. The restoration of Queen Philippa's monument is ably projected, and the execution is on the whole eminently satisfactory.

And now, in bringing these remarks to a close, we pass from the province of the artists who design to that of the actual workmen who produce each particular object; or, where the same individual combines the faculties of manual skill with artistic invention and adaptation and delineation, in this case we now refer to the artist exclusively in his executive capacity. Here the Great Exhibition told powerfully indeed: we had no shortcomings here to lament; there were before us no tokens of the prevalence of imperfect or immature faculties of execution. On every side, in works of every class and for every diversified purpose, the skill and dexterity and effective power of the actual workmen were shown to be of the very highest order. In this respect the mediæval court was inferior to no department in the whole Exhibition: so far from being distinguished by any such inferiority, it would alone have been sufficient to establish the claims of existing artificers to rank with the most successful and the most celebrated of their fellows who flourished in times which are gone by; sufficient also to prove that, if we in our days fail at all in

* The recumbent position intended to be assumed by this slab with its brass, detracts from the merit of the composition of the brass in this one respect, that the commemorative effigy is represented in the attitude of a person standing, and the accessories which accompany the figure are in keeping with this idea. The composition, as it now is, would be well nigh faultless for a window of stained glass in which the figure would appear as standing, but in the case of a recumbent memorial the effigy should invariably be portrayed as recumbent.

† Of the various examples of stained glass which were exhibited in the Crystal Palace, several were worthy of much commendation; but this was exclusively in the capacity of revivals of the original practice of ecclesiastical glass-working. This branch of mediæval art, no less than the others, has to be carried beyond mere reproduction.

our works, the failure is to be coupled with the design and not with the workmanship.

Then let us not rest content until the development and application of these two great faculties be fixed in their due relative positions. There must be between them, for the attainment of true excellence and nobleness, an harmonious equality, a oneness of power as of purpose: and yet it is an attribute of this very unity

and uniformity, that to the artistic element there should appertain a certain quality inseparable from an implied supremacy. So long as the hands which labour are more powerful than the mind which inspires and directs, so long must the work produced fail to attain to the excellence which is by man attainable, so long also must the actual merit of the artificer fail to elicit even its own suitable recognition.

C. B.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LADY SPRINGETT.

CONTRIBUTED BY HEPWORTH DIXON.

IN the temporary absence of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, to whom we are indebted for the following paper, we will remind our readers that this is the second part of the autobiography of Lady Springett, mentioned in our Magazine for October last, p. 365. It will be found to be chiefly concerned, as Mr. Dixon there remarked, with Lady Springett's religious experiences, throwing curious side-lights on the progress of sentiment and feeling in these matters, among the higher classes, in the early part of the civil troubles. We have omitted some unimportant passages not relating to the principal subject-matter of the diary.

"A brief account of some of my exercises from my childhood, left with my daughter Gulielma Maria Penn.

MARY PENNINGTON.

"The first scripture that I remember I took notice of was that, 'Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled.' This I heard taken for a text. I was then about eight years of age, brought up by those who were a kind of loose Protestants, that minded no religion but to go to their worship on first days, which was to hear a canonical priest preach in the morning and read common prayers in the afternoon. They used common prayer in the family, and observed superstitious customs and

times, and days of fasting and feasting, as Christmas (so called) and Good Friday, and Lent, and such like. In that day I was afraid in the night season of such things as would run in my mind of spirits walking, and of thieves, when I was abroad in the fields alone. I would always account prayer my help and succour, and so would often say (as I had been taught) the Lord's Prayer (so called), hoping by that to be delivered from the things I feared. Afterwards I went to live with some that seemed more religious, and would not admit of sports on the first days, calling it their sabbath, and hearing two sermons a day of a priest that was not loose in his conversation, but he used a form of prayer before his sermon, and read common prayer. At this time I was about ten or eleven years of age. A maid-servant that tended on me and the rest of the children was zealous in that way, and would read Smith's* and Preston's† Sermons on first days between the sermon time; I diligently heard her read, and liked not to use the Lord's Prayer alone, but got a Prayer Book and read prayers mornings and nights, according to the days and occasions, and left saying that prayer in my bed mornings and nights (as I had been taught at the afore-mentioned place), and that scripture of 'howling on their beds' was much in my mind, and by it I was checked from saying prayers in my bed.

"About this time my mind was serious

* Henry Smith, "the silver-tongued Smith" lecturer of St. Clement Danes, one of the most eloquent of Puritan divines, and esteemed by the generality, says Anthony Wood, "the prime preacher of the nation." His sermons were popular for many years after his death. Fuller wrote his life; and there is a notice of him in Wood's *Athenæ*, i. 603.

† John Preston, the celebrated Puritan divine, chaplain to Charles I. when Prince of Wales, and preacher at Lincoln's Inn. All his works were extremely popular.

about religion, and one day after we came from the public place of worship this afore-mentioned maid-servant read one of Preston's Sermons, the text was 'Pray continually,' in which sermon much was spoken of prayer, and amongst other things of the excellency of prayer; this was said of it, that it distinguished a saint from the world, for that in many things the world and hypocrites could imitate a saint, but in this they could not. This thing wrought much in my mind all the time she read it, and it was in me that I knew not prayer, for what I used for prayer an ungodly man could do, which was to read one out of a book, and this could not be the prayer he meant that distinguished a saint from a wicked person. My mind was deeply exercised in this, and as soon as she had done reading and all were gone out of the chamber I shut the door, and in great distress of mind I flung myself on the bed, and oppressedly cried out 'Lord, what is prayer?' This so wrought in me, that at night, when I used to read a prayer in a book in a room by myself, I wept, and was in trouble about it, and at this time I never heard any nor of any that prayed any way but by composing a prayer, which they called a form of prayer. The thing so wrought in me, that I remember, the next morning, or very soon after, it came into my mind to write a prayer of my own composing, to use in the morning so soon as I was out of bed, before I had made myself ready; which I wrote, and then could scarce join my letters, I had learnt so little a time to write; I wrote something of this nature, that as the Lord had commanded the Israelites to offer up a morning sacrifice, so I offered up the sacrifice of prayer, and desired to be preserved that day. The use of this for a little while gave me some ease, and I left my books soon, and this arose in me to write prayers according to my several occasions. The next prayer I wrote was for the assurance of the pardon of my sins; I had heard one preach that God pardoned David his sins of his free grace, and I was much affected with it, and as I came from the place of worship it was in me that it was a desirable thing to be assured of the pardon of ones sins, so I wrote a pretty large prayer concerning the thing, and felt that, it coming of grace, though I was unworthy, yet I might receive it, and so used earnest expressions about it. A little time after I received from several persons some acknowledgments of the greatness of my memory, and praise for it. I felt a fear of being puffed up with it, and wrote a prayer of thanks for that gift, and desired to use it to the Lord, and that it

might be sanctified to me. These three prayers I used with some ease of mind, but not long, for then I began again to question whether I prayed right or not, and much trouble was in my mind about it, and I knew not that any did pray extempore; but it sprang up in my mind that to use words according to the state I was in was prayer, which I attempted to do, but could not, sometimes kneeling down a long time, and I had not a word to say, which wrought great trouble in me, and I had none to reveal myself to nor advise with, but bore a great burthen upon my mind for a long time, until one day as I was sitting at work in a parlour, one called a gentleman (who was against the superstitions of the times) came in, and looking sadly, said, it was a sad day; and that Prinn, with Bastwick and Burton, were sentenced to have their ears cut and to be banished (1637). This thing sunk deep into me, and strong cries were in me for them, and for the innocent people in the nation, and it wrought strongly in me that I could not sit at my work, but was strongly inclined to go into a private room, and shutting the door kneeled down, and poured out my soul to the Lord in a very vehement manner, for a pretty long time, and I was wonderfully melted, and eased, and felt peace in the thing and acceptance with the Lord, and that this was prayer, which I was never acquainted with before either in myself or from any one.

"Not long after this, word was brought to the house that a neighbouring minister that had been suspended by the bishops, for not being subject to their canons, was returned to his people again, and that he was to preach at the place where he did three years before; I hearing of it, desired to go, but was reproved by those that had the education of me, as being not fit to leave my parish church; but I could not comply with their mind in it, but I must go, and when I came the minister was one called a Puritan, and he prayed fervently, and in much sense, and then I felt this is that is prayer, and that my mind pressed after but could not come at it in my own will, but only had tasted of it that time I mentioned before. Now I knew this was prayer, but here I mourned sorely, for that I kneeled down morning after morning and night after night and had not a word to say, and the trouble of this was so great, that it was just I perished in the night because I had not prayed: and I was exercised with this a great time; then I could not come to the common prayers that were read in the family at nights; also I could not kneel down when I came to their worship house (as was the custom and I had been taught),

but this scripture was in my mind, 'Be more ready to hear than offer the sacrifice of fools,' and I could but read the Bible or some book while the priest read common prayers at their worship house, and at last, I could neither kneel nor stand up to join with the priest in his prayer before the sermon, neither did I care to hear them preach, but my mind run after hearing the non-conformist called a Puritan afore-mentioned, but by constraint I went in the mornings with those of the family where I was, but could not be kept from the Puritan preacher in the afternoons. I went through much suffering for this thing, being forced to go on foot two or three miles, and none permitted to go with me; but a servant who had compassion would sometimes run after me lest I should be frightened going alone. I was very young, but so zealous in this thing that all the reasonings and threatenings could not keep me back, and in a short time I would not hear the priest where we dwelt at all, but went wet or dry to the other place; and in the family I could go in to hear scripture read, and if I did happen to go in before they had done their prayers I would sit when they kneeled; these things wrought me much trouble in the family, and there was none to take my part, but two of the maid-servants were inclined to mind what I said against their prayers, and so refused to join with them; at which the governors of the family were much disturbed, and made me the subject of their discourse in company, as that I would pray with the spirit and reject godly men's prayers, and I was proud, and a schismatic, and that I went to those places to meet young men, and such like. In this time I suffered not only from these persons to whom I was by my parents committed (who both died when I was not above three years of age), but also suffered much from my companions and kindred. Notwithstanding in this zeal I grew much, and was sequestered from my vain company, and refused carding and such like things, and was a zealous keeper of the Sabbath, not daring to eat or be clothed with such things as occasioned trouble or spend time, on that day, that was given up to hearing and praying.

"I not minded those marriages pounded to me of vain persons, but having desired of the Lord that I might have one that feared him, I had a belief, that, though then I knew none of my outward rank that was such a one, yet that the Lord would provide one for me; and in

this belief went, not regarding their reproaches, that would say to me, that no gentleman, but mean persons, were of this way, and that I would have some mean one or other; but they were disappointed, for the Lord touched the heart of him that was afterwards my husband, and my heart cleaved to him for the Lord's sake. He was of a good understanding, and cast off those dead superstitions that were manifest to him in that day beyond any I then knew of his rank and years, which was but small, for that stature he was of in the things of God, being but about twenty years of age. We pressed after the knowledge of the Lord, and walked in his fear, being both very young; were joined together in the Lord, and refused a ring, and such like things then used, and not denied by any we then knew of. We lived together about two years and * months. We were zealously affected, daily exercised in that we judged to be the service and worship of God; we scrupled many things then in use amongst those who were counted honest people; as, for instance, singing David's Psalms in metre, and when we tore out of our bibles common prayer, and forms of prayer at the end of the book, we tore out the singing psalms, as being the inventions of vain poets, as in metre, not being written for that use, and we found songs of praise must spring from the same thing as prayer did, so could not in that day use any one's song, no more than their prayers; we were also brought off from bread and wine, and baptism with water. We having looked into the independent way saw death there, and that it was not that our souls sought, and looking into baptism with water found it not to answer the cry of our hearts; and in this state my husband died, hoping in the promises afar off, but not seeing or knowing Him that is invisible to be so near him, and that it was He that shewed unto him his thoughts, and made manifest the good and the evil.

"When he was taken from me I was with child of my dear daughter Gulielma Maria Springett;* it was often with me that I could not comply with that thing to be done to my child which I saw no fruit of, but a custom which men were engaged in by tradition, having not the true knowledge of that scripture in the last of the Galatians of circumcision or uncircumcision availing nothing, but a new creature, which was often in my mind, and I could not but resolve that it should not be done, and when I was delivered of that child I refused to have her sprinkled, which

* Afterwards wife of William Penn.

brought great reproach upon me, and I was a by-word and a hissing amongst the people of my own rank in the world, and a strange thing it was thought by my relations and acquaintance, and such as were accounted able ministers, and such as I delighted formerly to hear, who were sent to persuade me, but I could not do it and be clear. "He that doubts is damned," was my answer to them. Through this I waded after some time, but soon after this I went from this simplicity into notions, and I changed my ways often, and ran from one notion to another, not finding satisfaction, nor assurance that I should obtain what my soul desired in the several ways and notions which I sought after satisfaction in. I was weary of prayers, and such like exercises, not finding acceptance in them, nor could I lift up my hands without doubting, nor call God Father; and in this state, and for this cause, I gave over all manner of exercises of religion in my family, and in private, with much grief, for my delight was in being exercised in something of religion, and I left not those things in a loose mind, as some judged that abode in those things, for had I found I did perform what the Lord required of me, and was well pleased with me in it, I could gladly have continued in them, I being zealously affected in the several things that were accounted duties. A zealous sabbath keeper (as before expressed), and in fasting often, and in praying in private, rarely less than three times a day, many times oftener; a daily hearer of sermons upon all occasions, both lectures, fasts, and thanksgivings: most of my time in the day was spent in reading scriptures, or praying, or hearing, or such like. I durst not go into my bed until I had prayed, and I durst not pray until I had read scripture, and felt my heart warmed thereby, or by meditation. I had so great a zeal and delight in the exercise of religion, that when I questioned not but it was my duty, I have sought often times in the day remote places to pray in, as in the fields and gardens, or outhouses, when I could not be private in the house; for I was so vehement in prayer that I chose the most remotest places to pray in, that I might not be heard to pray; I could not but be loud in the earnest pouring out of my soul. Oh! this was not parted with but because I found it polluted. And my rest must not be there. I then had my conversation much among the people of no religion, being ashamed to be counted religious, and to do any thing that was called so, finding my heart not with the appearance held forth. Now I grew to loath whatever profession any one made,

and thought in my mind the professors of every sort are worse than the profane; they boasted so much of what I knew they had not attained, I being zealous in whatever they pretended to, and I could not find purging of heart, nor answer from the Lord of acceptance; but in this restless state I let in every sort of notions that rose in that day, and for a time applied myself to get out of them whatever I could find, but still sorrow and trouble was the end of all; and I began to conclude that the Lord and his truth was, but that it was made known to none upon earth, and determined no more to inquire or look after him, for it was in vain to seek him, for he could not be found in all the things I had met withal; and so for some time took no notice of any religion, but minded recreations (as it is called), and went into many excesses and vanities, as foolish mirth, carding, and dancing, singing, and frequenting music meetings, and made vain visits, and jovial eatings and drinkings, to satisfy the extravagant appetites, and to please the vain mind with curiosities, and that which was to satisfy the lust of the eyes, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life; riding about from place to place in the airy mind, but in the midst of all this my heart was constantly sad, and pained beyond expression; and after such follies I did retire myself from all people for days, and was in much trouble; and to all this excess and folly I was not hurried by being captivated with these things, but in the discontent of my mind went forth into these things, having not found what I did seek for in religion. I would often say, What is all this to me? I could easily leave all this, for it hath not my heart; I do this because I am weary, and know not what to do; it is not my delight, it hath not power over me, I had rather serve the Lord, if I could indeed feel that which performeth acceptably to him.

"In this restless distressed state I would often retire into the country without any company, saving my dear daughter Guli-elma Springett and her maid, and then I would spend many hours in a day in bemoaning myself, that I desired the knowledge of the truth, but was still deceived, and fell in with some deceitful notions or other that wounded me, and left me without any clearness or certainty. One night, in this retired place in the country, I went to bed very disconsolate and sad, through the afflicting exercises of my mind about religion, and I dreamed that night I saw a book of hieroglyphics of religion, of things to come in the church, on religious state, and I dreamed that I took no delight at all in them, and felt no closing

in my mind with them, though magnified by those who shewed me them, but turned from them greatly oppressed; and it being evening I went out from the company into a ground or yard sorrowing, and lifting up my eyes to heaven, and cried out, 'Lord, suffer me no more to fall in with any false way, but shew me the truth!' And immediately I thought the sky opened, and a bright light like fire fell upon my hand, which so frightened me that I awaked, and cried out, so that my daughter's servant, who was in my chamber, came to my bedside to see what was the matter with me, and I trembled a great while after it, and this, not knowing what to turn to, rather believing there was nothing manifest since the Apostles' days that was true religion, and so would often express, that I knew nothing to be so certainly of God as I could shed my blood in the defence of it, insomuch as one day I by accident going through the city from a country house, could not pass through the crowd (it being a day whereon the Lord Mayor was sworn), but was forced to go into a house until it was over. I being burthened with the vanity of this show, said to a professor that stood by me, What benefit have we by all this bloodshed, and Charles's being kept out of the nation, seeing all these follies are again allowed? He answered, None that he knew of, saving the enjoyment of their religion. To which I replied, That is a benefit to you that have a religion to be protected in the exercise of it, but it is none to me.

"But here I must mention a state I then knew, notwithstanding all my darkness and distress about religion, which was, in nothing to be careful, but in all things to let my requests be known in sighings and in groans for that help I frequently had in the most confused, disquieted, doubtful estate I ever knew; a trust in the Lord, even in that day, when I durst own myself to have no religion I could call true; and it is wonderful to take notice of, for if I were to take a servant, or remove to any place, or do any outward thing that concerned my condition in this world, I never contrived, but retired to see what the day would bring forth, and so waited, and as things were offered to me that I should embrace, and so inquired after no accommodation of that kind, but in all things else in a dissatisfied, hurried condition, as being neither night nor day with me. I would in anguish of spirit cry to the Lord, if I might not come to him as a child, because I had not the spirit of sonship, 'yet thou art my Creator, as the beasts that have their food from thee. I cannot breathe or move as thy creature without thee, and help is only in thee,

and if thou art not unacceptable in thy own glory, yet I must have help where it is to be had, thou having power over me to help me.' Oh! the distress I felt in this time, having never durst kneel down at going to prayers, for years, because I could not call God Father in truth, and durst not mock or be formal in the thing. Sometimes I should be melted into tears, and feel an inexpressible tenderness, and then not knowing what it was from, and being ready to judge all religion, I thought it was some influence from the planets that governed this body, and that so I was sometimes hard, and sometimes tender, as under such or such a planet; but durst not to own any thing in me to be of God, or that I felt any influence of his spirit in my heart, but I was like the parched heath for rain, and like the hunted hart for water, so great was my thirst after that which I did not believe was near; and in this state, being almost continually exercised about religion, I dreamed I was sitting in a room alone, retired and sad, and as I was sitting I heard a very loud confused noise, some screeching, and yelling, and roaring in piteous doleful manner, some casting up their caps, and hallooing in a way of triumph and joy. I listening what should be the matter, it was manifested to me that Christ was come, and these were the different states the people were in at his coming, some in joy, and some in extreme sorrow and amazement. I waited in much dread about this thing; at last I found that neither the joy nor the sorrow of this confused multitude was that [they] truly knew of his coming, but it was the effects of some false rumour, so I abode in the room solitary, and found I was not to join with either, but to be still, and not affected with the thing at all, and not to go forth to inquire concerning it. Sitting thus a time all was whist, and it was manifested to me it was not so. I remaining cool and low in mind, abode in the place, and as I sat when all this distracted noise was over, one came in and spoke with a low voice to me, "Christ is come indeed, and is in the next room, and the bride the Lamb's wife." At which my heart secretly leaped in me, and I was ready to be getting up to express my love to him, and joy in his coming, and to go into the next room, but a stop was put to me, and I was not to be hasty, but soberly to wait, and so came coolly and softly into the next room, which I did, and as I came I stood at the end of the room (which I saw to be a spacious hall) trembling, and was joyed at the thing, but durst not go near him, but it was said in me, Stay, and see whether he owns thee, and takes thee to be such an

one as thou lookest upon thyself to be ; so I stood at a great distance at the lower end of that great hall, and Christ at the upper end, whom I saw in the appearance of a fresh lovely youth, clad in grey cloth, (at which time I had not heard of a Quaker, or their habit), very plain and neat, of a most sweet, affable, and courteous carriage, and he embraced several poor old simple people whose appearance was very contemptible and mean, without wisdom or beauty. I beholding this, judged in myself, though his appearance be as young, yet his wisdom and discretion is great, that he can behold the hidden worth in those people, who to me seem so mean, so unlovely, so old and simple. At last he beckoned to me to come to him, of which I was very glad, but came lowly and trembling, not lifted up with it nor joyed, but trembling and solid, and in great weightiness and dread ; after a little while it was said, The Lamb's wife is also come ; at which I beheld a beautiful young virgin, slender, modest, and grave, in plain garments, becoming and graceful, and her image was fully answering his, as a brother and sister. After I had beheld this, and joyed in it as far as I durst, I spoke to Thos. Zachery (who I then knew a seeker after the Lord, though tossed as myself in the many ways yet pressing after life), Seeing Christ is indeed come, and few know it, and that those that in the confusion mourned and rejoiced knew it not, but Christ is hid from them, let us take the King's House at Greenwich,* and let us dwell with Christ and enjoy him. (Several years after I had another dream about Friends in their present state, which shall relate at the close). In this condition that I mentioned of, wearied seeking and not finding, I married my dear husband, Isaac Pennington ; my love was drawn to him because I found he saw the deceits of all notions, and lay as one that refused to be comforted by any appearance of religion, until he came to his temple who is truth and no lie ; and all things that appeared to be religion were very manifest to him, so that he was sick and weary of all that appeared, and in this my heart cleaved to him, and a desire was in me to be serviceable to him in this his desolate condition, for he was alone and miserable in this world, and I gave up much to be a companion to him in this his suffering ; but, Oh ! the groans in secret, and cries that was in me that I might be visited by the Lord, with the knowledge of his way, and that my feet was but set in the way

before I went hence, though I never walked in it to my joy or peace, but that I might but know myself in the way, or turned to it ! Though all my time was spent in sorrow or exercise, I resolved in my heart I would never go back to those things I had left ; having discovered death and darkness to be *there*, but would be without a religion until the Lord manifestly taught me one ; and many times by myself I should reason thus : Why should I not know the way of life, for if the Lord should give me all in the world it would not satisfy me, nay, I would cry out, I care not for a portion in this life ; give it to those that desire it, I am miserable with it all ; it is to be in that I have had a sense is to be had that I desire, and can only be satisfied with.

" In this state I heard of a new people called Quakers. I resolved I would not inquire after them, nor what they held ; and for a year or more after I heard of them in the North I heard nothing of their way, save that they used thee and thou ; and I saw a book of plain language wrote by George Fox (as I remember), which I counted very ridiculous, and so minded them not, but scoffed at them in my mind ; and some that I knew formerly in those things, where I was, they mentioned to me that they heard the Quakers, but they were in the vain apparel and customs, for which I upbraided them, and thought them very deceitful, and slighted the hearing of them, and resolved I would not go to hear them, nor did not, but despised them in my mind. But after I had a desire, if I could go to their meeting unknown, to go, and be there when they prayed, for I was weary of doctrines ; but I believed if I was with them when they prayed, I could feel whether they were of the Lord or not ; but I put this by, not knowing how to go unknown, and if known, I thought I should be reported to go amongst the Quakers, who I had no desire to inquire after, or understand their principles. But one day as my husband and I were walking in a park a man that had been a little time at the Quakers' meetings spied us as he rode by in our gay vain apparel, and he cried out to us of our pride, and such like, at which I scoffed, and said, he was a public preacher indeed who preached in the highways ; but he came back again, having, as he said, a love to my husband, and seeing grace in his looks, so he drew to the pales, and spoke of the light and the grace which had appeared to all men. My husband

* The Quakers had a place of meeting in "the King's House at Greenwich," from about 1658 to the Restoration.

and he engaged in discourse, and afterward he was invited by the man of the house, and he perceived he was but young, and my husband too hard for him in the fleshly wisdom. He said he would bring a man the next day who should answer all his questions or objections, which (as I afterward understood) was George Fox. He came again the next day and left word the friend he intended could not come, but some other would be with us about the second hour, at which time did come up to the house Thomas Curtis and William Simpson.* My mind was somewhat affected with the man who had discoursed the night before; and though I judged him weak in managing what he pretended to, yet many scriptures he mentioned stuck with me, and were weighty, and what I was out of the practice of, and many things disowned by the Scriptures which I was in the vanity of practising, and those things made me very serious and soberly inclined to hear what they did say; and their solid and weighty carriage struck a dread over me, for they came in the authority and power of the Lord to visit us, and the Lord was with them, and we were all sensible at that time of the Lord's power manifest in them; and Thomas Curtis repeated this scripture, that struck me out of all inquiry or objections, 'He that will know my doctrine must do my commands.' Immediately it arose in me, if I would know whether that were truth they had spoken I must do what I knew to be his will, and what was contrary to the Lord in me was set before me as to be removed, and I in the obedience of what was required before I was in a capacity to receive or discover what they laid down for their principles. This wrought mightily in me, and my inclination to things seemed more strong than ever I imagined, and things I thought I slighted much seemed to have a stronger power over me. Terrible was the Lord against the vain and evil inclinations in me; and this made me continually, night and day,

to mourn and cry out; and if it did but cease a little, I then mourned for fear I should be reconciled to the things I felt under judgment such a detestation of. And then I cried out that I might not be left in a state secure or quiet till the evil was wrought out; and many times I have said in myself, 'Ye will not come to me that ye may have life.' It is true I am undone if I come not to thee; but I will not come, for I must leave that which cleaveth close unto me, I cannot part with it; not that I was necessitated to it, but that I chose it, and consented to it; and my state in this thing, and accordingly this saying of Christ, was continually before me, and I justified the truth of that saying, and the justness of the Lord in casting me off and not giving me life. I upon every pain felt still in me thus that it was more than I could bear, but the wrath of God was more, and then I should cry out in great bitterness. A little time after I had heard Friends, one night upon my bed it was said in me, 'Be not hasty to join with this people called Quakers.' I never had peace or quiet, from a sore exercise in my mind, for many months, till I was by the stroke of his judgments brought off all those things which I found the light to manifest deceit in bondage, and vanity too, and with the spirit of the world, and a giving up to be a fool, a scorn, and to take up the cross to my honour and reputation in the world; which things cost me many tears and night watchings and doleful days, not at all from that time ever disputing (nay, not so much as in my mind,) against the doctrine, but exercised against the taking up the cross to the language and fashions, and customs, titles, honour, and esteem in the world, and the place I stood outwardly in; and my relations made it very hard. But as I gave up, out of reasoning, on consulting how to provide for the flesh, I received strength, and so went to the meetings of those people I intended never to meddle with, and found them truly of the Lord; and my

* Thomas Curtis and Anne his wife, and William Simpson, were early proselytes and stedfast friends of George Fox. It is of the latter that Fox records in his journal, under the year 1660, that "he was moved of the Lord to go at several times for three years naked and barefoot before them [the persecutors of the Quakers] as a sign unto them, in markets, courts, towns, cities, to priests' houses, and to great men's houses, telling them, so shall they be all stripped naked as he was stripped naked. And sometimes he was moved to put on hair sack-cloth, and to besmear his face, and to tell them, so would the Lord God besmear all their religion as he was besmeared. Great sufferings did that poor man undergo; sore whippings with horsewhips and coach-whips on his bare body, grievous stonings and imprisonments, in three years time, before the King came in, that they might have taken warning, but they would not, but rewarded his love with cruel usage. Only the Mayor of Cambridge did nobly to him, for he put his gown about him and took him into his house."

heart owned them, and honoured them, and longed to be one of them, and minded not the cost, but judged it worth all my cost and pains, if I came to witness such a change as I saw in them, and such power over their corruptions. I had heard the objection against them that they wrought not miracles; but I said they did great miracles, in that they which were of the world, and in fellowship with it, came to turn from it; and in taking up the cross, I received strength against many things that I thought not possible to deny; but many tears did I shed, and bitterness of soul did I know before this, and have cried out, I shall one day fall by the overpowering of the enemy. But, oh! the joy that filled my soul at the first meeting in our then habitation of Chalfont* (I have a fresh remembrance of it), in the sense the Lord had given me to live to worship him in that which was undoubtedly his own, and that I need put no stop to my spirit in it but swim in the life, and give up my whole strength to that which melted and overcame me that day. Oh! how long had I desired to worship him in full assurance of acceptance, and to lift up my hands without doubting; which thing I witnessed that day, and to the Lord in spirit that day, in that assembly, acknowledged the greatness and wonderfulness of that rich mercy to be able to say, This is it I have longed for and waited, though feared I never should have seen, which the Lord owned, accepted, and blessed in our assembling together.

"Many trials have I been exercised with since; but all which came by the Lord's ordering strengthened my life in them, and hurt me not; but my mind coming out into the prejudice against some Friends, did sorely hurt me; but after a time of deep unknown sorrow (to others) the Lord removed the thing, and gave me clearness in his sight, and love and acceptance with his beloved ones, and he hath many times refreshed my soul in his presence, and given me an assurance that I knew that estate in which he will never leave me, nor suffer me to be drawn from him; though infirmities beset me, yet my heart cleaveth to the Lord in the everlasting bond that can never be broken; and in his strength do I see those infirmities, and bemoan myself unto him, and feel that faith in him which gives the victory, and keeps low in the sense of the

weakness, and quickens in me a lively hope of seeing Satan trod under foot by the grace that is sufficient; and I feel and know where my help lieth; and when I have slipped in word or thought, I know my advocate, and have recourse to him, and feel pardon and healing, and a going on to overcome, and a watching against that which easily besets me; and I do believe the enemy could not prevail, but that he is suffered to prove me that I might have my dependence on the Lord, and be kept on the watch continually, and know the Lord only can make war with this dragon, and so, by discovering my weakness, be tender of the tempted, and watch and pray, lest I also be tempted; and sweet is this state, though low, for in it I receive my daily bread, and have that I have continually given forth from the Lord, and live not but as he breatheth the breath of life upon me every moment.

"P.S. This, after I had written it, lay by me a considerable time. It came into my mind one day to leave it with Elizabeth Walmsly to keep till I was dead, and then for her to show it such as had a love for me. So one day I appointed her to meet me at John Mannock's, at Giles Chalfont, and there I told her this, and read it to her, desiring of her to write it out, if she could read it, and I would leave it with her; this was in the year 1668 that I proposed it to her, but it afterwards went out of my mind. Now it is almost 1672 in which I lighted of it amongst my writings, and reading it found it to be a true account of passages from my childhood till the time that it was written. I am now willing to have it written over fair, for my children, and some peculiar friends, who know and feel me in that which witnesseth a hungering and thirsting, and many times being livingly satisfied in God my life.

"MARY PENNINGTON."

"I here shall mention a dream that I had at Worminghurst (between twenty and thirty years after), which I set here because at the close of this dream I dreamt that I related part of the second dream mentioned before as I shall express hereafter.

"Being at Worminghurst, in Sussex, at my son Penn's, the 30th of seventh month, seventh night in the week, 1676, being in bed and asleep, I dreamed &c.

* Ellwood mentions this house as "the Grange in Peter's Chalfont." One of the most amusing passages in his Diary is that in which he describes the astonishment of his father and himself on their going to Chalfont to visit their old acquaintance Lady Springett, the writer of this autobiography, then the wife of Isaac Pennington, and finding to their amazement that she and her husband had become Quakers.

[It is not thought necessary to insert this dream.]

"After we had received the truth of God's faithful servants to the light and grace in the heart, we became obedient to the heavenly voice, and received the truth in love, and took up the cross to the customs, language, friendships, titles, and honours of the world, and endured despisings, reproaches, cruel mockings, and scornings from relations, acquaintance, neighbours and servants, those of our own rank in the world, and those below us, and became a by-word, and a wagging of the head; accounting of us to be bewitched, mad, and fools, and such like: being stoned and abused in towns where we went, and at meetings, and in several places suffering imprisonments. This being not enough to try us, and work for us a far greater weight of glory, it pleased the Lord to try us by the loss of our estate, injury from relations in withholding our due, and suing us unrighteously for our own; tenants wronging us from what the law gave, putting us into the Chancery, because we could not swear, relations taking that course to defeat me of my land. We were put out of our dwelling-house in an injurious, unrighteous manner. Thus were we stripped of my husband's estate, and wronged of a great part of mine: after this we were tossed up and down from place to place, to our great weariness and charge; we had no place to abide in, in this country, near to the meetings, which were gathered at our house at Chalfont, but we were pressed in our spirits to stay amongst them, if any place could be found with any conveniency, though but ordinary and decent; we sought in many places, within the compass of four or five miles from this meeting, but could find none; but we had such a sense of its being our place, that we had not freedom to settle anywhere else, but boarded at Waltham Abbey for a summer for our children's accommodation of the school there, and thought to leave our friends to provide or inquire for us, and at our return to have been with some friends in the winter to have seen for some place in the summer. We, in all the time of our seeking for a place, did never think of buying anything to settle ourselves in, nay, we rather endeavoured to have no concern in our habitation, but room for our family, and no land. We frequently desired a disentangled state. I seeing no provision like to be made for us in the country near those people, told my husband I should not be willing to move from them into any other place, but our own estate in Kent, which he liked not to do, excepting against the air and dirtiness

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of the place. This put me upon a great strait; I could not bear to leave this people whom we had been instrumental in gathering to the truth, and had known our sufferings in our estate and compassionated us, and we had suffered together and been comforted together. We had also many reasons in regard to our outward estate not to go among strangers; the people of the world in the neighbourhood had a sense of our former condition and fullness, and so were compassionate of us, for our being in their sight so stripped, and expected no great things of us, to answer our rank in the world, but rather wondered we were not sunk, but were able to live decently and pay every one their own; our submitting to mean things which our condition occasioned was honourable before them, which strangers would have despised, which would have been uneasy to us; whereas the other temper among our acquaintance and countrymen helped us the easier to bear our meanness and a great deal of straitness more than we ever knew before, being born to and having lived in great plenty. Thus we were exercised, and one day when we were near going to Waltham Abbey, R. T. coming to see us and bewailing that we were going out of the country, and had no place to return to, said, Why will you not buy some little thing near us? I refused this with great neglect, saying, our condition would not admit of such a thing, for we had not an 100*l.* besides rents, and that we must sell some of mine so to do. He told me that he had an uncle that would sell a thing of about 30*l.* a-year, which stood near the Meetings and was a healthy place, and the house might be trimmed up and made habitable.

[After no little trouble, the house thus suggested, which was that of John Humphrey at Woodside, was fixed upon to be purchased. By the assistance of Thomas Ellwood, who was probably Lady Springett's trustee of some land she had at Westbere in Kent, that land was sold, and the house at Woodside was bought and repaired.]

Within a few years afterwards Lady Springett became a second time a widow, and removed to Edmonton, where she was frequently visited by George Fox. Her removal thither took place "in the sixth month, 1680." The closing passages of the autobiography are dated in "the fourth month, 1681," when she was in extreme ill health. Her mind remained stedfast in religion, but she was sorrowful and burthened with many infirmities.]

"MARY PENNINGTON."

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

PART IV.

BATTLES AND THE BEGINNINGS OF BATTLES.

IT might have been supposed that whatever were the faults and indiscretions of Ulrich Von Hutten's early youth he had now done enough as a writer and as a man to make his family proud of him. But they were inclined to judge him by the vulgar standard of worldly success, the worst standard they could have applied to one gifted with such distinct and daring individuality. On quitting Ems he hastened with yearning feet to the home of his childhood. There however no warm welcome awaited him. He was received as the prodigal son, to whom it was kindness enough to be coldly civil. Returning after long years and bitter sufferings, he found he was expected to be humbly grateful that the door was not shut in his face. Because he had studied the writings of the ancients with exceeding diligence, he was told that if that were all he knew it were better if he knew nothing, and that, instead of being honoured as a true German knight, he was despised as a miserable scribbler. Even if he had been neither a Doctor of Law nor a Doctor of Theology, if he had only worn a monk's cowl, he would not have been quite so useless and contemptible a creature as they professed to regard him. At their urgent request, therefore, though greatly against his own will, he was compelled to resume his law studies, and for that purpose set out a second time for Italy in 1515 in the company of several young noblemen. From Worms he wrote to Erasmus, then residing at Basle, that he would gladly have come to sit at his feet and learn wisdom from his lips, but that he was forced by the pressing desire of his relations to journey into Italy to perfect his acquaintance with law.

At Rome he found no difficulty in resuming his old career of adventure. On one occasion he went on a pleasure excursion to Viterbo. Five Frenchmen, belonging to the suite of the French Ambassador at Rome, were of the party. They began to make merry at the expense of Germany and

the Germans, and even to turn into ridicule a name dear to the German heart, that of the Emperor Maximilian. Hutten rebuked them for their insolence, and told them to curb their lawless tongues. They paid no attention to him, but only grew the more reckless and shameless in their mockery of everything which Hutten as a German esteemed and loved the most. When he reproached them in words still sterner and stronger, they rushed on him with drawn swords. He escaped from this cowardly attack, but they followed in fury after him. None of the Germans present had the courage to take either his part or that of their insulted country. Finding himself hard pressed, Hutten drew his sword, turned on the cravens, struck one of them down, and put the others to flight. He had already acquired much literary reputation, but this encounter greatly added to his fame, by showing that his sword was quite as sharp as his pen.

Law was not made more attractive for Hutten by the way in which it was taught at Rome. He nevertheless struggled strenuously to surmount his disgust at a dry study, rendered still more repulsive by incompetent or pedantic teachers, and, however little he loved law, the discipline may not have been without its use to a mind naturally somewhat prone to insubordination. The monotony of his studies was sufficiently varied by all which he was called on every day to observe of the Romish court and the Romish priesthood, and of that abyss of abominations in which they were both weltering. Here was scope enough for the sharp eye of such a man; the hugest foulness, the most leprous falsity, that ever decked themselves out in the garb of religion. If the spirit of the Reformer had never burned in Hutten before, it would have been kindled by the scenes of iniquity and pollution which he daily witnessed at Rome. Each scene furnished him with a weapon and inspiration for future warfare. Whatever indigna-

tion, however, Hutten conceived for priestly wickedness and priestly charlatanism, it does not seem to have extended to Leo the Tenth,—that Louis Quatorze of a Pope, whose bounteousness of faculty, general breadth of character, love for and patronage of art, and highly cultivated mind, whose grandiose flowingness of nature, whose geniality, generosity, and grace mitigate the harshness of the verdict which otherwise we should be inclined to pronounce on the reckless epicureanism of one who was honoured and obeyed as the spiritual head of the Christian world.

Hutten quitted Rome for Bologna toward the end of 1516. One of his reasons for leaving Rome was a fear lest the French out of revenge should assassinate him. Law was not more to his taste at Bologna than it had been at Rome. He tried in vain to vanquish his repugnance for a study which yet his sense of duty forced him to pursue. He gave vent to his dislike to law and his antipathy to lawyers in a satirical poem with the title of *Nemo*. The first edition of this poem had appeared in 1512; an improved edition in 1516, with a dedicatory epistle to Crotus Rubianus. At that time there was still more monkery perhaps in legal than in ecclesiastical affairs, and Hutten hated the monkery of law still more bitterly than that of the Church, as being brought so unwillingly into contact with it. Among monks of every kind, whether calling themselves jurisconsults or priests, the poem and the epistle fell like poisoned arrows, and they shrieked with pain. The *Nemo* is regarded as the most finished of Hutten's satirical writings. It was translated into different languages; and Münch says that its main ideas and most striking passages were frequently pilfered by French poets without acknowledgment. Ranke, though more inclined to see in Hutten the ardour of the battler than the depth of the thinker, assigns a high place to this poem.

In Bologna a quarrel arose between the German and the Italian students. From words it came to blows, and the blows were not without bloodshed. In one of the fiercest of the conflicts Hutten nearly lost his life. The contending parties at last brought the

subject of their disputes before the civil tribunal. The Germans appointed Ulrich their representative, and the pleader of their cause before the chief magistrate of the city. He spoke boldly, but with a scrupulous regard to truth; and he was so anxious not to overstate, or in any way to embellish his case, that he avoided whatever might wear a retaliatory or vindictive aspect. While Hutten was congratulating himself on his supposed moderation, his impetuosity had given exceeding offence to the magistrate, who, mistaking his warmth for insolence, resolved to punish him in the most signal manner. Even if he escaped from the magistrate's cruel clutch, Ulrich knew that he could not so easily avoid the assassin's dagger. Leaving Bologna, therefore, he went to Ferrara, and thence to Venice. In both these cities he was received with so much kindness and distinction that he could not help expressing his gratification in a letter to Erasmus.

On returning from Venice to Germany, Hutten repaired first of all to Augsburg, where a diet of princes was assembled, and where the Emperor Maximilian was holding his court. He found friends in abundance among the many distinguished men who were gathered round the Emperor. Three especially espoused his interests, and gave him the warmest proofs of affection,—the Emperor's secretary, Jacob Spiegel, Johan Stab, and Conrad Peutinger. Spiegel was equally famous as a scholar, a statesman, a jurist, and a patriot. Entering the service of Charles the Fifth after the death of Maximilian, he subsequently became secretary to the Emperor's brother, Ferdinand the King of the Romans. The Diet of Worms in 1521, at which he was present, seems to have disgusted him with public affairs, from which he thenceforth in a great measure withdrew. He passed the last years of his life at Strasburg, where he died in 1538. Stab was a man of very various talents and acquirements. As a physician, as a poet, as a historian, he would never have achieved much eminence; but as a mathematician he had few more illustrious contemporaries. He prepared numerous astronomical and geographical maps, accompanied by copious descriptions and

elucidations, invented many mathematical instruments, and published many mathematical treatises. His histories and his Latin poetry are never likely to find readers again. He died as historiographer at the university of Vienna; a situation which he had long held, and to which the Emperor Maximilian had appointed him. Peutinger was born at Augsburg in 1465, and died in 1547. During his long life he acquired the esteem of all by the unbending integrity of his character, and by his ready aid to every good cause. As a writer chiefly on antiquarian and historical subjects, and as a lawyer, he added lustre to the important offices which he held under Maximilian and Charles the Fifth. All three were strenuous in recommending Hutten to the attention of the Emperor. Peutinger praised his genius, his learning, the services which, though young, he had already rendered to literature and to his country, and pictured the brilliant career which such noble beginnings infallibly herald. He also spoke with enthusiasm of his chivalrous courage and high sense of honour, and narrated in glowing language the affair at Viterbo, in which Ulrich's valour and resolution in defence of the Emperor's name and nation had so gloriously been shown to the discomfiture of the French. Maximilian's favour was won at once by such lavish and fervent eulogies. He created him a knight on the 15th June, 1517, in the presence of princes and nobles, placing at the same time a wreath of laurel on his brow, to signify that he was no less sensible of his poetical talents than of his bravery. This wreath had been made by the fair hands of Constantia, the daughter of Peutinger, who was greatly celebrated for her beauty.

Hutten's life at Augsburg flowed on with more happiness and tranquillity than the years which had preceded or than those which were to follow. Indeed, considering how stormy and restless his career was as a whole, it was like the calm unruffled current which we sometimes see between two cataracts. The protection and kindness of the Emperor gave a more solid basis to his renown, and enabled men to look at him less in the light of an adventurer. Stab, Peutinger, and Spie-

gel, tried to persuade him to enter into the Emperor's service; a step which the Emperor himself strongly pressed. The Elector of Mentz at the same time made him offers equally tempting. He remained for a season exceedingly undecided in his choice of a master. He alludes to his indecision in a letter to Erasmus from Bamberg, whither he had in the meanwhile gone, dated 21st July, 1517. In this letter he briefly narrates his history, from his departure to Rome till the moment of writing. He thanks Erasmus for sending him a copy of the New Testament which he had published, and for the honourable mention which he had made of him in the preface. At this period he does not appear to have entertained a suspicion of the real character of Erasmus, or of the craven element that ran through and infected his whole nature.

While still irresolute as to the future, Hutten paid a visit to his father at Steckelberg. Pleased that he should have attracted the notice of the Emperor, and that a brighter, smoother path seemed thus to await him, his family gave him a much more cordial reception than they had thought him worthy of a year or two before. He was no longer the prodigal son, and, with a little guiding and prompting, something might really be made of him after all. But his reforming tendencies prevented himself from being reformed after their fashion and phantasy, and brought strange confusion among their nice little domestic dreams of teaching him to walk soberly and steadily, if they could only clip his wings.

It was from Steckelberg, in December, 1517, that he addressed a long Latin epistle to Leo X, as a preface to a work of Laurentius Valla which he republished.

For many centuries a tradition had been received in the Christian world, and zealously propagated by the Church of Rome, that sovereign authority over Rome, Italy, and many other provinces of the western empire, had been bestowed on Pope Sylvester the First by Constantine the Great, out of gratitude for the baptism which he had received, and because he deemed it improper that the ecclesiastical and political heads of Christendom should both dwell in the same place. Pope Adrian the First gave as much pro-

minence as he could to this pretended gift in a letter to Charlemagne, in which he urged him to follow the example of his great and pious predecessor Constantine the Great, by whose zeal and liberality the interests of the Church had been so immensely promoted. It has, however, been shown that for long ages after Constantine there is no trace of the tradition, nor was any Papal act based on it, though, having once taken its place among traditions, it was a convenient instrument of imposture. At the beginning of the twelfth century it was vehemently assailed, but without much success, at a period when credulity was universal. In the fifteenth century it found a powerful opponent in Laurentius Valla, who branded it before the world as a lie, that could not even plead a very remote antiquity in its favour. But while men praised his energy, his talent, and his erudition, they marvelled not a little at his boldness. Others, however, took courage from him to treat with less tenderness than had formerly been common, the hoary falsehood. Guicciardini wrote a long treatise against it; Ariosto made it a subject of mockery, reckoning it among the things which, having disappeared from earth, might perhaps be found, if anywhere, in the moon.

Laurentius Valla, who did such good service in his day, is a man not to be passed over without a word of notice. He was born at Rome in the year 1415. When he grew up his soul was filled with exceeding sorrow at the barbarous condition into which his native land had fallen in reference to every noble science and liberal art, and he resolved, inspired by the spirit of the ancients, to be a reformer of literary taste, a kindler of literary ardour, in Italy. With that object in view, he wrote a work, entitled "Elegances of the Latin Tongue," in which he showed, by examples taken from the ancient classics, the enlightened principles which should guide the study and the use of languages. Quintilian was his favourite author, for whom he entertained a passionate enthusiasm. He translated into Latin Herodotus, Thucydides, and the Iliad. Through the freedom of his criticisms, his scorn for pedantry, and his impatience of stupidity, he became involved in numerous controversies in which he wielded the lash with terrific effect,

and without a throb of mercy. This gained him a bad character among the dunces and the mediocrities. These swelled the howl of hate which the priests raised on the publication of his treatise *Contra effectam et eumentam Constantini donationem*, already mentioned, which was felt to be one of the most crushing blows which their influence and pretensions had ever received. At Naples, whither he had gone, subsequently to the appearance of his treatise, he was only saved from the Inquisition, and from being burned as a heretic, by the active intercession of King Alphonso. He afterwards returned to Rome, and recovered the Pope's favour, and died as a Canon in the Lateran on the 1st of August, 1465. His own numerous works have been found fault with for not always faithfully following the models of elegance and of classical purity which he was so fond of recommending to others.

In the work which drew down upon Laurentius Valla so terrible a burst of priestly vengeance, he showed that Constantine the Great had never given away whole provinces and kingdoms under the name of a patrimony of Saint Peter, nor had Pope Sylvester ever accepted any such gift; that if the first had really made such a gift, and if the other had really accepted it, yet was the gift wholly invalid, since the Emperor had no right to make the gift, and the Pope, as the successor of Christ, whose kingdom is not of this world, had still less right to accept the same; that the so-called gift of Constantine could never have become valid through any prescriptive title; that, finally, if the gift had ever either been or become valid, the Popes had long shown themselves unworthy of it, and had forfeited their claim to it by their excessive and intolerable tyranny over countries and nations. This was bold language to use in Italy four hundred years ago. When shall we have a Plutarch to give us the history, than which none could be more instructive and interesting, of Reformers before the Reformation?

The treatise of Laurentius Valla had been prohibited by the Popes under the severest penalties. It was a brave step therefore in Ulrich von Hutten to drag it both from its odium and its obscurity; a braver to dedicate

it to a Pope; bravest of all to speak without reserve to that Pope, in the dedication, of Papal corruption, iniquity, and despotism. It is true that he contrasts Leo the Tenth with his predecessors, and praises him as warmly as he condemns them. This complimentary tone has been thought to be wholly ironical, but there is no reason for believing it such. Leo had little inclination to play the tyrant, or even very emphatically to assert Papal infallibility. If fairy hands had always kept his treasury full, enabling him in every way to be the munificent patron of art, and to gratify his taste for splendour, his natural disposition to tolerance, and his supineness, would have led him to leave ecclesiastical affairs to take care of themselves, and, as far as he was active at all, to be a reforming Pope rather than the contrary. It is probable therefore that Hutten was perfectly sincere in the eulogies which he lavished on Leo, and may have placed high among his youthful dreams the vision of Europe regenerated by that great but not impossible novelty, a Reforming Pope. We have seen recent similar expectations entertained with less reason, to be followed by still more signal disappointment.

It was only a few weeks before the date of this dedicatory epistle to Leo that Luther had issued his propositions condemning indulgences, which led to results that Luther himself little contemplated. The fearlessness of Hutten's language to Leo was the proclamation of an ally, and Luther immediately felt and welcomed it. It appears from his expressions in conversation, and from various passages in his writings, to have given him new courage for his enterprise, and to have removed his last lingering doubts about the propriety of a proceeding which, though many might secretly approve, few had the manliness openly to applaud. Luther was no revolutionist, though he gave birth to one of the most stupendous of modern revolutions. His character, his whole tendencies, were conservative. Men of this stamp, though often abounding in valour, yet need to be incited by the example of rasher spirits. Ulrich von Hutten could not have done Luther's work, but Luther was the better for having Ulrich von Huttens

around him, to vanquish his hesitation and sluggishness, and to call forth his latent fire.

Soon after the publication of Laurentius Valla's book, Hutten entered into the service of Albert, Elector and Archbishop of Mentz. Even if the Archbishop had not already possessed sufficient opportunities of becoming acquainted with Ulrich's merits, the publication alone would have recommended him to his favour. The spiritual princes of Germany were all desirous to see the Pope's power crushed and his influence diminished. They themselves were the greater the more they kept his supremacy in check. But, though sharing this motive, which was mainly a selfish one, the Archbishop was enlightened and tolerant, and was favourable to a reform in the Church; and, as a patriotic German, he wished his country to be as free from foreign interference as possible. The peculiar position of the Archbishop must have filled him with a strange confusion of aimings and impulses: possessed of all but absolute authority both in spiritual and temporal affairs, yet recognising a spiritual superior in the Pope and a temporal in the Emperor, striving to reconcile the interests of Germany with those of that particular portion of it which he ruled in a double capacity, it was difficult to keep a clear glance, a wise judgment, a strong hand, and an honest course, in the midst of so many complications. It was perilous in the extreme for such a one to assume the character of a Reformer, unless he had had either an imperial genius or the spirit of a martyr.

In February 1518 Hutten made a journey to Paris on business of the Archbishop's. Here he attracted toward him those of genial mood by his frankness, those of social mood by his varied experience of life, and by his ready adaptability to all things and all persons, and scholars by his learning without pedantry in an age of pedants. Guillaume Budé, better known by his Latin name Budaëus, and distinguished for his works on philology and kindred subjects, speaks of him with warm commendation in a letter to Erasmus. Hutten's residence at Paris was very short. On his return he accompanied the Archbishop to Saxony, and was once more at Mentz again in April. Scarcely arrived, he addressed

a Latin epistle of some length to Count Nuenar of Cologne, one of Reuchlin's most strenuous supporters. This epistle is one of the greatest curiosities in history, from shewing how little capable sometimes the shrewdest and most comprehensive minds are of estimating the current and the consequences of contemporary events, and how fallacious therefore is Guizot's axiom, that human fate is always a repetition of itself with some slight differences. Hutten, who had the profoundest contempt for the mendicant friars and for monkery in all its shapes, speaks in this epistle of the excitement which the sale of indulgences had caused as only a paltry squabble between rival orders of an odious race. Perhaps also his aristocratic birth and breeding made him feel disdain for a movement which appealed directly to the people.

The Archbishop went to the Diet at Augsburg, and with him went our Ulrich. It was at this Diet that Luther had his celebrated conferences with Cardinal Cajetan, which ended so little to the satisfaction of the Cardinal, that, when urged to renew the discussion, he replied, "I shall dispute no more with the animal, for it has deep-seeing eyes and wonderful ideas in its head." A matter which was debated with great earnestness at the Diet was a war with the Turks, whose power was daily increasing and menacing the safety of Europe. The Pope wished, or pretended to wish, for there was exceeding doubt as to his sincerity, to organize a league of Christendom in a crusade against the Turks. For this purpose he sent ambassadors to the different Christian princes, and tried above all to gain over to his views the Emperor Maximilian. The Emperor professed as much zeal as the Pope on the subject, and with perhaps as much or as little sincerity. He had however very strong and special reasons for being on good terms with the Pope at the time, for he had no object more at heart than to secure the election of his grandson Charles as his successor in the empire; and to further this it was indispensable that he should be on good terms with the Pope. It is known, to all who are familiar with the history of this period, that the dread of the Turks did considerably contribute to the election

of Charles the Fifth. If Maximilian had been in the fervour of youth, or in the vigour of manhood, nothing probably would have been dearer to his noble and chivalrous soul and his knightly valour than a war with the Turks; but the weight of three score years was on him, he was treading the verge of the grave, which in a few months was to hide him from the face of men. In the breast of the German nation the appetite for the war was keen enough, but the rulers, either from political sagacity or political indifference, did not feel the danger to be quite so pressing. Whatever might be the duplicity of the Pope, the hesitation of the Emperor, or the apathy of the rulers, there was one heart that the prospect of a Turkish war did not leave cold—the heart of our brave Ulrich. He had already published a long Latin address to the German princes, urging them to undertake and carry on the war against the Turks with united and persistent energy. This address he issued again at the Diet in an amended form. It is one of the most remarkable of Hutten's works, and may be read now almost with as much interest as in Hutten's own age, distinguished as it is for Demosthenic force, comprehensive grasp, enthusiastic boldness, patriotic ardour, and prophetic majesty. The chivalrous Emperor fully appreciated this chivalrous production, but on the princes it either fell dead or was regarded by them only with ridicule, pity, or contempt. To the Popish party it was peculiarly offensive, from speaking without reserve of Popish rapacity, trickery, and ambition, though Ulrich extols Leo himself for his zeal in favour of the war. It is strange to see what then so terrified the nations now so fallen. With her hands paralysed, her sinews shrunken, her brow no longer bold, her garniture of glorious deeds trodden in the dust, Turkey, with that fatalism which was once her inspiration, but which is now her leprosy, looks forth mournfully over the Mediterranean sea, or toward the frowning North, awaiting the destroying, the avenging wrath, which in her hour of strength she held on the right hand and on the left, with a mad joy and a fanatical prodigality.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

CARLYLE'S LIFE OF STERLING.

The Life of John Sterling. By Thomas Carlyle. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

THIS beautiful and affecting record of a life-long struggle with physical and moral suffering has already exhausted one edition. It may be therefore deemed superfluous in us to recommend a book which has clearly taken root in the public mind. There are, however, one or two circumstances connected with its immediate reception which seem to call for remark, and we shall perhaps not undertake "an opus operatum" in adding one more to the many notices of "Carlyle's Life of Sterling."

In many quarters Mr. Carlyle is esteemed a prophet—a shrewd seer of the features and phenomena of his time, and an equally earnest and fearless censor of the "time's abuse." In other quarters, where his prophetic gifts are denied, he receives a prophet's reward—obloquy and discredit. His present book has already encountered more than one pelting storm, and the *Æolus* or *Boreas* of the hour has given "the winds" full licence "to visit him roughly." For Mr. Carlyle himself we have no fears. He will only wrap his mantle more tightly around him, and let *Eurus* and *Notus* blow as they list. But we have some apprehensions lest the hubbub may raise dust enough to obscure momentarily the truthful beauty of the volume before us, or even to scare away from its pages many for whose behoof they were especially written. We shall therefore avow at once that we are at present unable to discern the causes of so much sound and fury. In this, as in his former works, Mr. Carlyle denounces formalism, "face-making," and the storing of new wine in old bottles. He implores mankind to see with their own eyes; to discard the "killing letter," to obey the "quickening spirit." If Baal indeed be god, then, he says, continue to serve him with obsolete formularies, and with the holocaust of a senile intellect; but if Baal be but an idol, decked with the shreds and patches of unreason and tradition, and bleared by the smoke of ceremonial "stage-

playing," shall he continue to usurp the shrine, and to bewilder the gaze of men who, if he were removed, might worship in spirit and in truth? And what other than this has been the burden of all the genuine pastors and prophets of the world, whether those who in their day denounced Egypt and Assyria, or those who successively burst the bonds and cast away the cords of Paganism, Romanism, and Laudian Churchism? Many of Mr. Carlyle's propositions are, we admit, startling enough: he rather rends than lifts the veil, behind which the fears, or, it may be, the piety of past ages have concealed the august assessors—philosophy and religion. With some of his propositions we cannot agree; in his iconoclastic zeal he at times breaks down some of the carved work of the sanctuary itself. Yet in his internecine duel with pretension he may fairly allege with Macbeth—

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral, in a moment? No man!
The expedition of my violent love
Outran the pauser reason.—

For our own parts we could wish Mr. Carlyle occasionally more discriminate in his wrath, more prone to admit a soul of goodness even in things, rather by perversion and superannuation than essentially or originally evil. Yet we do not the less esteem his free and uncompromising spirit—his gallant and often single-handed championship of the truth as he discerns and defines it, and we would mete to him even now the reverence with which Wickliff and Luther or Hampden and Eliot are greeted by a distant and tardily wise posterity. His "perfidum ingenium" frequently sends his arrows not merely home, but beyond the mark: his nervous eloquence sometimes displays more of the sinew of the athlete than of the roundness of beauty. Yet we are not inclined to quarrel with a guide, who may lead us beyond our inn, but who never fails, whatever quaking bog or tangled thickets intervene, to guide us at

length to some "specular mount," where the air breathes freshly, and whence are visible the domes and spires of some celestial city, "beautiful exceedingly" in the morning light of imagination or philosophy.

It is no ordinary tribute to the memory of John Sterling, that his genius and virtues have found two such chroniclers as Archdeacon Hare and Mr. Carlyle. His life was uneventful. His actions might be recorded in a column of our Obituary. It is even competent for any who knew him not, to ask why his life should have been written?

Beloved and revered as he justly was by all who were brought within his circle, he was comparatively an obscure man—a leader of his contemporaries neither in religion, politics nor literature, or if, in any degree, a leader, he was so anonymously. He was singularly eloquent: yet no great oration has borne his name "on winged words" to the general ear; he was a ready and impressive writer, yet his few and occasional works can hardly be said to have survived him, even if they lived at all. Neither was he one of those men who, dying on the threshold of manhood, are remembered for their promise of excellence, and upon whose names disappointment and regret strew unavailingly amaranthine flowers. For Sterling had passed his "*mezzo cammino*;" mature manhood, albeit with sickness compassed round, was accorded to him; he had put all his energies into literature without signal success; and the distinctions he might have won in other arenas were nipped in the bud by the weakness of his bodily frame. His biographer has accordingly been enforced to deal with the possibilities of a life only; and as the world is for the most part incredulous of eminence merely potential, Mr. Carlyle's labour of love lies under a consequent preliminary disadvantage.

Yet we are by no means disposed to say with some of our contemporaries that there was no need for such a work as a *Life of Sterling*. It is good to know as intimately as we can the great men who have been among us. It is good also sometimes to be acquainted with the men who do not achieve greatness, but who have striven

honestly, although ineffectually, to hand down their names as possessions for ever. Nor is it uninteresting to mark how such minds enkindle in their contemporaries new or latent sparks of "sacred fire," and feed, if they cannot singly sustain, the authentic beacons of their time. In the work before us it is palpable that, if Mr. Carlyle's more vigorous intellect operated powerfully upon Sterling, the latter, in no common degree, reacted upon Mr. Carlyle. The life of the one is truly part of the intellectual history of the other, and the influence exerted by the less robust upon the stronger mind may serve as a gauge to Sterling's general power over more compliant or less self-centred intellects. This common reaction would alone render the volume now under notice a psychological study of no ordinary worth.

We therefore willingly accept Mr. Carlyle's plea for undertaking a second biography of Sterling. He announces his mission, as he conceives it, to write the present work in the following quaint yet earnest fashion.

"Visible to myself, for some while, was a brilliant human presence, distinguishable, honourable, and lovable amid the dim common populations: among the million little beautiful, once more a beautiful human soul: whom I, among others, recognised and lovingly walked with, while the years and hours were. Sitting now by his tomb in thoughtful mood, the new times bring a new duty for me. 'Why write the *Life of Sterling*?' I imagine I had a commission higher than the world's, the dictate of nature herself, to do what is now done."

There were many causes why Archdeacon Hare could not write a satisfactory memoir of Sterling. But one alone, even as an Aaronic serpent, swallowed up all lesser disqualifications. Liberal and learned churchman as he is, there was much in Sterling's religious opinions which he must either bring to light and condemn, or leave unrecorded and produce an imperfect portraiture. Mr. Carlyle thus describes the short-comings of the Archdeacon's book, "*more suo*," we suppose, through the medium of an imaginary monitor, although not here entitled *Sauerteig* or *Teufelsdröckh*:

"The sin of Hare's Book is easily defined, and not very condemnable, but it

is nevertheless ruinous to his task as a biographer. He takes up Sterling as a clergyman merely. Sterling, I find, was a curate for exactly eight months; during eight months and no more had he any special relation to the Church. But he was a man, and had relations to the universe, for eight and thirty years; and it is in this latter character, to which all the others were but features and transitory hues, that we wish to know him. His battle with hereditary Church-formulas was severe; but it was by no means his one battle with things inherited, nor indeed his chief battle; neither, according to my observation of what it was, is it successfully delineated or summed up in this book. The truth is, nobody that had known Sterling would recognise a feature of him here; you would never dream that this Book treated of *him* at all. A pale sickly shadow in torn surplice is presented to us here; weltering bewildered amid heaps of what you call 'Hebrew Old Clothes;' wrestling with impotent impetuosity, to free itself from the baleful imbroglio, as if that had been its one function in life: who in this miserable figure would recognize the brilliant, beautiful, and cheerful John Sterling, with his ever-flowing wealth of ideas, fancies, imaginations; with his frank affections, inexhaustible hopes, audacities, activities, and general radiant vivacity of heart and intelligence, which made the presence of him an illumination and inspiration wherever he went?"

The Archdeacon's difficulties were indeed insuperable. Mr. Carlyle's impediments—for impediments there still are—were of another kind. He has spoken, in former works, so unreservedly upon themes of highest moment and inevitable diversity, that for *him* there was no need for reticence; yet, in drawing up a plain-spoken record, there was the ever-recurring hazard of inflicting pain upon the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased who had either participated in his sorrows or did not share in his theological opinions. We incline to think that Mr. Carlyle would have done better here and there to suppress a letter or an anecdote, nor would he have thereby marred the integrity of his book. On the whole, however, he has trodden over the concealed embers in his path both tenderly and firmly: nor can we at all concur in the grave remonstrances on this score which from certain quarters have been addressed to him. The world,

indeed, who knew not Sterling may feel some surprise that so much has been written by Mr. Carlyle about one who to an uninterested or superficial observer may appear deficient in volition, or incapable of putting his own fervid impulses into act. Such an observer will make the most of Mr. Carlyle's own complaint that Sterling would never give his mind fair play by repose, or at least occasional pauses from haste: that no sooner had he hurried through one circle of opinion than he plunged into another, often an opposite one; and that from these perpetual gyrations in the realm of thought he brought away so little that was either permanently consoling to himself, or corroborative and cheering to his companions in speculation.

For these and, it may be, for other causes we are not surprised that the author's own question, "Why write the Life of Sterling?" should be asked; but there is another and more general aspect whence the life before us may be viewed, which, if we err not, will compensate to the thoughtful reader for the preliminary defects of the subject. On the energetic and susceptible mind of Sterling were reflected, as in a mirror, the experiences and the opinions of the age in which he lived. The very speed and number of his intellectual trials render his life an interesting and instructive record. Most persons who have any philosophy in them systematise their opinions early, and thenceforward march steadily under some ethical or theological standard, with few or with many companions, somewhere. It was not so with Sterling. Many a banner he deserted: many a banner he joined also, which he had once flouted with scorn: at one time the truth lay with James Mill, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number: at another with Coleridge and transcendentalism: at another with Goethe and supreme art. Nor was he a light or careless wooer of any of these discrepant systems. Nay, he was always "terribly in earnest," for the nonce; and fought for them all in turn—single-handed if none were on his side, but more gladly as a leader of allies. Strange and even bewildering was it to meet Sterling after some six

months' separation from him, coming, as perchance you might, charged with new corroboratives or palliatives of your common theories. For not merely had your former philosophic or critical dwelling been swept and garnished for new occupants, but often utterly demolished, and its rubbish whirled away into some trackless limbo. Indeed, if you would at all keep pace with him in speculation, most needful were shoes of swiftness. Hence his biography is really a transcript of many lives welded together, as it were, by some fervid element of cohesion, proper to the man, but not always clearly discernible by others.

The period at which Sterling passed from boyhood into the manhood of collegiate life was, both as regarded himself and others, on many accounts important. In 1824, when he entered Trinity College, the star of Byron was on the wane; the great northern archimage had nearly exhausted his powers. The announcement of new works by Southey, Moore, or Campbell, scarcely excited a passing inquiry. The evangelical clergy were almost lords paramount of the Church; while in the State it seemed hopeless to displace the Tories or reseal the Whigs. In politics, religion, and literature, however, a great change was at hand. It began with literature. The poetic meteor Shelley had shot up athwart the envious clouds which overshadowed its first rising: the Quarterly Review could no longer keep down the authentic brilliance of Keats: the Anti-Jacobin and Rejected Addresses were no longer impanelled against Coleridge and Wordsworth; but the "old man eloquent" preached and prophesied to wondering audiences at Highgate, and the bard of lakes and mountains had become a fixed light in the poetic firmament. In legislation Bentham and the iron band of Westminster-Review utilitarians had turned the flanks of Blackstone and De Lolme: and even on the Church horizon a still small voice was beginning to be audible, that boded no good to the teaching of Simeon and Wilberforce. It is needless to add that in less than four years from this time down went the Tory entrenchments, and that the ministry of Caning planted the ladders for the grand escalade of the Reform Bill.

Here then was a seed time of both thought and action; and in Sterling's mind the seed lighted upon prepared and capable ground. Pleasant it was to witness, although now deeply saddening to recal, the promise which in those days beamed forth in his words, and even in his free and expressive gesture. Very evident it was to all who had the wit to mark, that Trinity College had entered upon its boards a man who would not write his name upon the roll of honours, but who yet would exercise no common nor unsalutary influence upon its younger members. To Sterling Mr. Hare justly refuses the character of an exact scholar or technical proficient at any time in either of the ancient literatures. "One cannot," says Mr. Carlyle, "under any circumstances conceive of Sterling as a steady dictionary philologue, historian, or archæologist; nor did he here, nor could he well, attempt that course." So far from it, he meditated an essay or book "*De nimia gloria veterum*," and would indignantly roll forth, in deep base monotone, long periods of Milton or Jeremy Taylor, if any "*fautor veterum*" drew upon his admiration for Sophoclean chorus or Demosthenean periods. There was some perverseness in this, as Sterling himself, at a later day, was ready to acknowledge; and although he never attained to skill in iambs or accents, he freely read in Greek and Latin, as in various modern languages: "and," says his last biographer, "in all fields, in classical as well, his lively faculty of recognition and assimilation had given him large booty in proportion to his labour." It was not however in the lecture-room, or in the periodical college-examinations, that Sterling cared to distinguish himself. It was enough for him to pass without discredit. He reserved his energies for less recognised fields of action. Much to the distaste of the authorities there flourished in those days, and still exists, a debating society at Cambridge entitled the Union. It had been long discouraged: it had been once suppressed: but it was suffered to revive on condition that neither religion nor contemporary politics should be discussed within its walls. The Union Club was moulded, as to its forms, upon the House of Commons, and was

indeed no incompetent representative of that august body. The members of the Cambridge parliament were, perhaps, on the whole, the more civilized of the two. They were not allowed to wear hats during debate, and to recline at full-length upon the benches was accounted rather a proof of fulness of bread than of corporate or self-respect. In most other particulars the sapling resembled the oak, and the "hear, hears," and groanings of the mimetic assembly, were not unworthy of its prototype. The Union was recruited from nearly the same ranks as the House of Commons. In the latter mustered the territorial aristocracy, in the former their sons and nephews in large numbers. The sons of the clergy also furnished no small fraction of the "Cambridge House." "All these and more came flocking." At the upper end of a long and rather dim room sat the prime debaters and leaders of opinion—young men of ardent inquiring natures, and mostly radicals in literature and politics. Much of the best blood of England, if we look to extant books and speeches, not to heralds' books and blazonry, was seated at the upper end of that dim room. Life and fortune have not indeed billeted many of them in the quarters which they were then looking to occupy. Death has mown down some of the best and bravest—perhaps the true leader of them all, Charles Buller—yet many still hold the front rank in literature, and pulpits and professors' chairs are filled by disciples of the Cambridge Union. Conspicuous among them was the tall spare form of John Sterling. In some negligent posture, pale, earnest, and eager-eyed, with head slightly thrown back, and ironical smile upon his lips, he sat while silent. Clearly a ready antagonist sat there, whether for assault or rejoinder; and when he rose to speak he evidently girt himself up for earnest work. He did not hold his sword like a dancer. It was with him serious, not mimetic, business. Error was germinating in many minds there, idols of school and home. He was on his throne or pulpit, a king and prophet to his contemporaries. With voice monotonous indeed, but of ample volume, with vehement and sweeping gestures, he poured forth the thought

that was in him, brushing away with rhetorical besom ancestral prejudices, false reverences, and indolent presumptions of knowledge. Here and in similar scenes lay John Sterling's true vocation. He was emphatically a preacher, not to church pews, but to popular assemblies. Had health been vouchsafed him, the athlete of Cambridge would have become, with little training, "the famed warrior" of the House of Commons. Cortez, it is said, used to match some stalwart Aztec with five or six Spanish swordsmen in succession. One up and one down, John Sterling would have mated any half dozen parliamentary orators, even had the cry of "A Stanley to the rescue!" been raised in the *melée*. Words never failed him—words rolled into compact, clenching sentences; illustrations were never wanting—illustrations fetched from the east and the west, the "*spolia opima*" of his opulent memory and omnivorous reading. Wit he had at command, keen, trenchant, point-blank: of cordial humour but little: but in its stead he possessed a power of parodying an opponent's arguments in a measure surpassed only by Canning himself.

"In any arena," says Mr. Carlyle, "where eloquence and argument was the point, this man was calculated to have borne the bell from all his competitors. In lucid ingenious talk and logic, in all manner of brilliant utterance and tongue-fence, I have hardly known his fellow. So ready lay his store of knowledge round him, so perfect was his ready utterance of the same,—in coruscating wit, in jocund drollery, in compact articulated clearness or high poignant emphasis, as the case required—he was a match for any man in argument before a crowd of men. One of the most supple-wristed, dextrous, graceful and successful fencers in that kind. 'A man,' as Mr. Hare has said, 'able to argue with four or five at once;' could do the parrying all round, in a succession swift as light, and plant his hits wherever a chance offered. In parliament, such a soul put into a body of the due toughness might have carried it far."

Withdrawn from Cambridge by ill-health, and admonished to rest his perturbed spirit in the quietude of home, Sterling presently cast himself upon the waves of literature. To teach in some way or other was his vocation. The trumpet was evermore sounding

in his ears : and neither Æsculapian oracles nor parental injunctions availed to render him obedient to laws which the flesh required but the spirit rejected. Wrong, practical and doctrinal, walked the earth, came over his threshold, met him in the streets, vexed him in the journalistic press. It was not to be endured. The night was coming when no man can work—while it was yet day, Sterling would be truth's soldier, even though he led the forlorn hope. Interdicted from speaking, he could write. In conjunction with his distinguished friend, the present Professor Maurice, he purchased the copy-right of the Athenæum. And now it was really marvellous to see the punctuality and promptitude with which, as joint editor, and, for a time, principal contributor, Sterling answered the demands of "copy." He was none of those slaves of the lamp who lay word to word and sentence to sentence. He was rather, in Dr. Donne's phrase slightly modified, a *fusile* writer, pouring his thought into a mould and casting his work at once. Often too in his study at Knightsbridge, Athenæum articles were struck off amid disturbing chaos of conversation and debate. On one side of him would be going forward a dissection of Sir Bulwer Lytton's last novel, on the other a discussion of Catholic claims, and the pen of the ready writer was often laid down, even in the moment of parturition, and its holder would rush into the thick of the fray. And yet the article in type exhibited few or no symptoms of these unseasonable forays upon his working hours. Tokens of unsteadiness indeed his essays often betrayed ; but it was not the unsteadiness of diverted attention so much as that of a mind not at unity with itself. So far indeed as Sterling himself was concerned, the tale or the criticism in hand would not have been better had it been indited amid the silence of Salisbury-plain or of a Quakers' meeting. At such moments he seemed to be furnished with a double set of mental organs ; one set guided his pen, and the other prompted his speech, and each discharged its several functions without encroachment and without disorder. Crichton fenced with two swords at once. With equal adroitness, Sterling wielded his double foil, scriptural and oral, much to the amaze-

ment of the many who can do only one thing at a time, and not always one well.

Mr. Carlyle thus describes Sterling's contributions to the Athenæum.

"Some of his best papers have been published by Archdeacon Hare : first fruits by a young man of twenty-two ; crude, imperfect, yet singularly beautiful and attractive : which will still testify what high literary promise lay in him. The ruddiest glow of young enthusiasm, of noble incipient spiritual manhood, reigns over them ; once more a divine universe unveiling itself in gloom and splendour, in auroral fire-light and many-tinted shadow, full of hope and full of awe, to a young melodious pious heart just arrived upon it. Often enough the delineation has a certain flowing completeness, not to be expected from so young an artist ; here and there is a decided felicity of insight ; every where the point of view adopted is a high and noble one, and the result worked out a result to be sympathised with, and accepted so far as it will go. Good reading still, those papers, for the less furnished mind,—thrice excellent reading compared with what is usually going. For the rest, a grand melancholy is the prevailing impression they leave ; partly as if, while the surface was so blooming and opulent, the heart of them was still vacant, sad and cold. Here is a beautiful mirage in the dry wilderness ; but you cannot quench your thirst there ! The writer's heart is indeed still too vacant, except of beautiful shadows and reflexes and resonances ; and is far from joyful, though it wears commonly a smile."

We have dwelt the longer upon these college and Athenæum days because neither of his biographers appear to have attached sufficient importance to them as phases of Sterling's character. He probably parted with the journal from prudential motives. But these were not the only causes of separation. The Athenæum as well as Cambridge had disappointed him. Literature and eloquence were not at this period self-sufficing. He yearned for practical life. He took up the cause of Torrijos and the Spanish refugees—of whom and of whose appearance in 1829 Mr. Carlyle has drawn a sketch of Dantescan fire and gloom. He married and assumed family responsibilities. In an evil hour he sought refuge from his obstinate questionings in the Church. Very beautifully,

although most diversely, have both his biographers delineated Sterling's eight months' labours as a village curate. We incline to think that Mr. Carlyle has ascribed his abandonment of clerical duties to the right cause—mental dissatisfaction rather than bodily disease. Sterling had, in fact, a labyrinth of doubt to thread before he could attain spiritual repose. He reached a haven at last, but it was neither through the Church nor in it. His "*via prima salutis*" came from quite an opposite quarter of the horizon: from a comprehensive philosophy founded upon religion, not from creeds or articles depending upon tradition. Creeds and articles are indeed no salves for a broken and a fevered spirit: excellent as crutches, they are impotent as medicines. Even Coleridge and his philosophy proved but broken reeds. To a man with his life-vocation yet to seek, it was idle to preach the distinctions of object and subject, of reason and understanding. "I am excellent well," says Hamlet; "I eat the air, promise-crammed." You could not feed Sterling so; neither with *soufflets* of "greatest happiness" nor with *ollas* of English theology flavoured with German sauce. The "*Aids to Reflection*," and James Mill's *Essays*, no longer brought him any comfort.

While, however, we admit that Coleridge, with his everlasting gyrations of talk, was no priest or prophet for Sterling, we must protest against some rough usage which the Highgate philosopher receives at Mr. Carlyle's hands. To many youthful and truth-seeking minds Coleridge faithfully and effectually administered, in their day of trial, hope, and consolation. That he failed to do so in some instances was less the fault of his philosophy, than of the particular crisis of the patient's mind. Sterling and others pined for swift decision and clear indications of some central path. Coleridge sat customarily cloud-raising, but not, like the Hellenic Zeus, cloud-controlling. He was for ever calling spirits from the vasty deep, but he could not say to a spirit already perturbed, "Peace, be still." Infinite were Coleridge's gifts of suggestion and illustration; but from his writings or monologues what thinking man ever attained a compact and tangible ver-

diet? Mr. Carlyle however appears to us to demand impossibilities of Coleridge. He blames him, if we understand rightly, for vagueness, bewilderment, and indecision. He requires him, in short, to cease to be himself: and in senescence to cast his slough and to become prompt, definite, and articular. What would Mr. Carlyle himself say, if he were suddenly called upon to write like Paley or Addison, to condemn neither class nor institution, to regard this as the best of all possible worlds, or to indite a panegyric upon Convocation or the Court of Arches? Yet his censure of Coleridge is quite as inapplicable as the idea of such a transmutation.

That we may not seem to do injustice either to Coleridge or Mr. Carlyle, we subjoin the following extracts from his singularly graphic account of the great monologist.

"To sit as a passive bucket and be pumped into, whether you consent or not, can in the long-run be exhilarating to no creature: how eloquent soever the flood of utterance that is descending. But if it be withal a confused unintelligible flood of utterance, threatening to submerge all known land-marks of thought, and drown the world and you! I have heard Coleridge talk, with eager musical energy, two stricken hours, his face radiant and moist, and communicate no meaning whatever to any individual of his hearers, certain of whom,—I for one,—still kept eagerly listening in hope: the most had long before given up, and formed (if the room were large enough) secondary humming groupes of their own. He began any where: you put some question to him, made some suggestive observation; instead of answering this, or decidedly setting out towards answer of it, he would accumulate formidable apparatus, logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and vehicular gear, for setting out; perhaps did at last get under way,—but was swiftly solicited, turned aside, by the glance of some radiant new game on this hand or that, into new courses; and ever into new; and before long into all the universe, where it was uncertain what game you would catch, or whether any. Let me not be unjust to this memorable man. Surely there was here, in his pious, ever-labouring subtle mind, a precious truth, or prefigurement of truth: and yet a fatal delusion withal. Prefigurement that, in spite of beaver sciences and temporary spiritual hebetude and cecity, man and

his universe were eternally divine; and that no past nobleness or revelation of the divine could or would ever be lost to him. Most true, surely, and worthy of all acceptance.

"To the man himself nature had given, in high measure, the seeds of a noble endowment, and to unfold it had been forbidden him. A subtle lynx-eyed intellect, tremulous pious sensibility to all good and all beautiful; truly a ray of empyrean light;—but imbedded in such weak laxity of character, in such indolences and esuriences, as had made strange work with him. Once more the tragic story of a high endowment with an insufficient will."

Our limits compel us now to pass over many of the intervening incidents of Sterling's career. The narrative portions of the biography are, however, so interesting and beautiful that the reader will need no invitation to turn to them. Their excellence indeed prompts both a wish and a regret—a wish that Mr. Carlyle would devote his genius to the *Lives of English Worthies*, a regret that the speculations which he appends to his narratives should so often, from their tone and character, compel the judicious to grieve. Why does he war with the lights of the firmament because of the foul and creeping mists which partially discolour and obscure them? And why, alas! both in his avowed and anonymous writings has he enabled the advocates of negro-slavery to number in their ranks—Thomas Carlyle. "*Pudet hæc opprobria*," &c.

The fiat of the physicians which, from the year 1836, condemned Sterling to periodical banishment from England, and to seek a more genial climate abroad, was fatal to such of his projects as required leisure and large libraries, and was a principal cause of his imperfect performances in literature. For literature, which was not his original vocation, had become, through failure of health, its substitute, and, but for the interruptions of inevitable journeyings and sojournings, might have yielded equal fruits with interdicted parliamentary eloquence. "If Sterling," says his biographer, "has done little in literature, we may ask, what other man than he, in such circumstances, could have done anything? In virtue of these rapid faculties, which otherwise cost him so dear,

he has built together, out of those wavering boiling quicksands of his few later years, a result which may justly surprise us." "Five forced peregrinities," as Mr. Carlyle calls them, counting in his voyage in 1830 to the West Indies, in their sad and barren alternation, were henceforth the main incidents of his much-obstructed life. His summers were passed in England; but between either equinox he was driven for shelter to Bordeaux, Madeira, Rome, and Naples, or if family cares were pressing, or his pulmonary symptoms temporarily alleviated, he made experiment of Falmouth, Clifton, and Ventnor. Disastrous as these changes of abode were to long-continuous enterprises, they were, on the whole, beneficial to the poetic and periodical adventures on which he embarked. The luxuriant and semitropical vegetation of Madeira was a vision of delight to one ever wakeful to natural beauty: and his Italian sojourn invigorated, if it did not create in him, a most rare and just appreciation of art. Sterling's letters from Rome and Florence, portions of which are given by his biographer, would, if published entire, probably be the most instructive and vital portion of his writings. In them gradually dawns the influence of the prophet of the nineteenth century upon him, even of that Goethe, whom he once so dreaded, depreciated, and misrepresented. The profound and serene science of the poet-sage were in fact the haven for which Sterling had so long ineffectually yearned, and which, at too late an hour for his own literary success, he finally, and not without reluctance, attained. The following passage is deeply interesting, since it proves at once the strength of the attraction and the unwillingness of Sterling himself to bend before the mighty master. In 1837 he writes from Madeira:

"As to reading, I have been looking at *Goethe*, especially *the Life*—much as a shying horse looks at a post. In truth I am afraid of him. I enjoy and admire him so much, and feel I could so easily be tempted to go along with him. And yet I have a deeply-rooted and old persuasion that he was the most splendid of anachronisms. A thoroughly, nay intensely Pagan life, in an age when it is

men's duty to be Christian. I therefore never take him up without a kind of inward check, as if I were trying some forbidden spell; while, on the other hand, there is so infinitely much to be learnt from him, and it is so needful to understand the world we live in, and our own age, and especially its greatest minds, that I cannot bring myself to burn my books as the converted Magicians did, or sink them as did Prospero."

The following extract, though relating to an earlier period, is a proper appendage to the foregoing.

"His knowledge of German literature, very slight at this time, limited itself altogether to writers on church matters, evidences, counter-evidences, theologies and rumours of theologies; by the Tholucks, Schleiermachers, Neanders, and I know not whom. Of the true sovereign souls of that literature, the Goethes, Richters, Schillers, Lessings, he had as good as no knowledge; and of Goethe in particular an obstinate misconception, with proper abhorrence appended—which did not abate for several years, nor quite abolish itself till a very late period. Till, in a word, he got Goethe's works fairly read and studied for himself. This was often enough the course with Sterling in such cases. He had a most swift glance of recognition for the worthy and for the unworthy; and was prone, in his ardent decisive way, to put much faith in it. 'Such a one is a worthless idol; not excellent, only sham-excellent;' here, on this negative side especially, you often had to admire how right he was;—often, but not quite always. And he would maintain, with endless ingenuity, confidence, and persistence, his fallacious spectrum to be a rival image. However it was sure to come all right in the end. Whatever real excellence he might misknow, you had but to let it stand before him, soliciting new examination from him; none surer than he to recognise it at last, and to pay it all his dues, with the arrears and interest on them. Goethe, who figures as some absurd high-stalking hollow play-actor or empty ornamental clock-case of an 'artist' so-called, in the tale of the *Onyx Ring*, was in the throne of Sterling's intellectual world before all was done; and the theory of 'Goethe's want of feeling,' want of, &c. &c. appeared to him also abundantly contemptible and forgettable."

We have scarcely touched upon Sterling's personal life, and traced only some of the intellectual features and crises of his mind. Enough has been written, if we can induce our readers

to regard John Sterling, not merely as one who under favourable circumstances might have proved a burning and a shining light, but also, as he really was, as one who fought a good fight in life, and dispersed and scattered abroad, both in speech and writing, fructifying seeds into many minds. The history of his latter years might, like that of the campaigns of Thucydides, be divided into summer and winter periods—his sojourn in England and his excursions abroad. But we must now hasten on to the brief and inexorable term of his earthly troubles. "By one fell swoop," in the spring of 1843, John Sterling was bereft in one week of his mother and his wife. The letters which he addressed to the former, as well as that in which he speaks of his double bereavement, attest both the strength and the tenderness of the man. Six children, two of them infants, were left to his solitary charge, and in the next year he also was taken from them to his last and indeed only resting-place, the picturesque burial-ground of Bonchurch.

"In this sudden avalanche of sorrow," says his friend and biographer, "Sterling, weak and worn as we have seen, bore up manfully, and with pious valour fronted what had come upon him. He was not a man to yield to vain wailings, or make repinings at the unalterable: here was enough to be long mourned over; but here, for the moment, was very much imperatively requiring to be done. That evening, he called his children round him; spoke words of religious admonition and affection to them; said, 'He must now be a mother as well as father to them.' On the evening of the funeral, writes Mr. Hare, he bade them good night, adding these words, 'If I am taken from you, God will take care of you.'"

If this singularly beautiful narrative should, on the whole, prove less effective or enduring than Mr. Carlyle's previous writings, the cause of such defect must be ascribed to the subject. Bating certain excrescences and eccentricities of style—some needless jolting where smooth turf might have been had—bating too certain oracular or angry denunciations which will rather cause the judicious to grieve than the erring



W. Wyon del.

William Wyon R.A.

Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Mint.

Drawn by Leonard C. Wyon. November 8th 1840.

or the indolent to turn or awaken—the “Life of Sterling” may take its place on our shelves between Fuller’s “Worthies” and Browne’s “Urne-Buriall.” Mr. Carlyle has, indeed, consigned the memory of his friend to a tomb at once solemn and gorgeous—a tomb whose most sombre recesses are at times irradiated with cheerful unexpected daylight, and whose lighter ornaments are mingled with “myrtles brown and ivy never sere.” It is a monument well befitting one who emphatically in the midst of life was in death, and who, with nearly every good gift of genius lavished upon him, was yet prohibited their fruition by an iron necessity which stood suc-

cessively before the gates of eloquence theology, and poesy, and waved the aspirant off; yearn as he might to enter therein. And yet the lesson to be derived from Sterling’s life is not one of discouragement. True, his written were inferior to his spoken thoughts, and the latter were neither echoed by responding myriads nor applauded by listening senates. Enough, however, remains both of his public and private utterances for testimony that in the feverous and feeble frame of John Sterling was imprisoned for eight-and-thirty years a spirit rightly appertaining to the order of souls which have an authentic mission to instruct, to rebuke, and to lead—in their day.

WILLIAM WYON AND HIS WORKS.

(*With a Portrait.*)

SOME of the works of William Wyon are better known than those of any other artist in her Majesty’s dominions. Every one is glad to carry an assortment of them in his pocket: and though they may continually pass to and fro with little critical examination, that possessor can have no claim to taste, or the just appreciation of artistic grace, who has not, now and then, paid his tribute of admiration to the beauties of their workmanship, as from time to time they may casually have arrested, and detained, his attention.

The merits of Mr. Wyon’s less seen performances have heretofore received their due appreciation, not only in various occasional instances, but more particularly in a Memoir compiled in 1837, by Mr. Carlisle, the late Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; and in the volume entitled *Olla Podrida*, privately printed in 1844 by Mr. Richard Sainthill, of Cork. From these two works, both privately printed, we shall, on the present melancholy occasion of Mr. Wyon’s decease, extract some interesting particulars, which we are kindly permitted to illustrate with a portrait of this eminent artist, engraved at Mr. Sainthill’s ex-

pense from a drawing by his son Mr. Leonard C. Wyon.

Mr. Wyon was of German descent. He came of a race of die-sinkers and metal-chasers. His grandfather was the George Wyon who executed the silver cup embossed with the assassination of Julius Cæsar, which was presented by the City of London to John Wilkes, and an engraving of which will be found in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1774, p. 457. His father was Peter Wyon, a die-sinker at Birmingham, in partnership with his elder brother Thomas.

William Wyon was born in 1795, at Birmingham, and was apprenticed to his father in 1809. When a boy he met with a copy of Flaxman’s “Dante” at a gentleman’s house. Of Flaxman he knew nothing, but he was so enraptured with his works that he begged permission to study them, which being granted, he copied many if not most of the outlines. This showed no common discernment in a boy to whom high art was quite a stranger before he met with these works. He always attributed to this his advancement in art, and called Flaxman his real instructor.

We are not sure whether it was after or before this,* but it was in the

* The paragraph we have just quoted is from a recent memoir of Mr. Wyon in *The Builder*.

year 1811, that William Wyon engraved a head of Hercules, which was shown to Nathaniel Marchant, R.A. then the best English gem-engraver, and elicited from that gentleman an earnest recommendation that the youth should be employed upon objects of higher art than those which his father was accustomed to receive from the tradesmen of Birmingham.

This advice was not lost sight of. Among Wyon's other youthful works were an Antinous, which his father set in gold for his own seal; and a copy of Westall's Woodman, which, when employed in stamping gilt brooches, obtained so large a sale that the manufacturers were anxious to have other similar designs executed by the same hand.

In 1812 he visited London, on the invitation of his uncle Thomas Wyon; and set to work to execute a die which might compete for the premium offered by the Society of Arts. The subject was a head of Ceres, which obtained the prize, and which the Society purchased and used as their gold Agricultural medal; as, previously, they had adopted his cousin Thomas Wyon's head of Isis for a similar purpose. He also received another prize from the same Society for a die designed for a naval medal, being an original composition of Victory in a marine car attended by Tritons.

In 1815 his uncle Thomas again invited him to London, to assist in engraving the new great seals which were then required. His cousin Thomas had engraved the Great Seal for England; William engraved those for Scotland and Ireland, and also assisted in the execution of many colonial seals.

In the same year Mr. Pingo and Mr. Marchant, the chief and second engravers of the Mint, were superannuated; and Mr. Thomas Wyon junior was promoted to be chief engraver, the number of engravers being then limited to two. It was arranged that a second engraver should be elected by competition, and as the Master (Lord Maryborough) had ex-

pressed some objection to the prospect of both engravers being of the same family, William Wyon determined to compete anonymously. He consequently submitted, without a name, a head of the King, which, upon the judgment of Sir Thomas Lawrence, to whom the decision was referred, obtained for him that appointment,—he being then in the twentieth year of his age.

Mr. Wyon had now a fair field and an honourable career before him; but his hopes were darkened, first by the untimely death (in 1817) of his cousin the chief engraver,* and secondly by the appointment to that office of Mr. Pistrucci, then a new importation into the Mint, and a favourite with the Master, Lord Maryborough. Mr. Pistrucci was a skilful artist, but an indolent one; and much of his work devolved on Mr. Wyon, without, it appears, any increase to his pay. Differences arose which led to divisions. At length, in 1823, Mr. Pistrucci wholly withdrew his services, in consequence of the King commanding that his portrait on the coinage should be taken only from his bust by Chantrey. From that period Mr. Wyon became in fact the Chief Engraver, though the title was retained by Mr. Pistrucci, with the salary of 500*l.*, Mr. Wyon's being only 200*l.* This continued during the time that Mr. Wallace was Master of the Mint; who, though he highly approved of the execution of an entirely new series of dies which at this time was prepared for the coinage, and in other respects evinced towards Mr. Wyon his personal regard, still failed to render to him the justice which was his due. It is stated, however, by Mr. Carlisle that Mr. Wallace quitted the Mint with a recommendation to his successor to represent to the Government the peculiarity of Mr. Wyon's situation; and some relief was accordingly procured by the new Master, Mr. Tierney. By this arrangement, which was effected early in 1828, Mr. Wyon became actually the Chief Engraver, but the salary of that and his

* A memoir of Thomas Wyon, written by Mr. Sainthill for the Cork Scientific Society, was printed in our Magazine for 1818, vol. LXXXVIII. i. 179, followed by descriptions of his works in the same volume, pp. 199, 607, part ii. p. 122; and was reprinted in *The Olla Podrida*, p. 22.

former office were directed to be equally divided; so that, from that time, Mr. Wyon and the non-operative Mr. Pistrucci* each received 350*l.*—the sum of 500*l.* having been awarded to Mr. Wyon as a compensation for his extra services from 1823 to 1828.

From that time until the present, all the coinage of this country and of the colonies has been executed by Mr. Wyon or under his superintendence. His attention was not limited to the discharge of his official duties. His ardent zeal for the improvement of the coinage of his country induced him to submit numerous patterns of new coins from time to time for approval. Amongst these, a beautiful figure of Neptune, for the reverse of a five-pound piece of the naval sovereign, William IV., was highly approved by the Master of the Mint, though it was never executed.†

Mr. Wyon's works may be classified under the several heads of coins, pattern-pieces not coined, medals, and seals. His coins of George the Fourth and William the Fourth are from the models of Chantrey; his Queen Victoria coins from models by himself.

After pointing out the great vigour and finish of Thomas Simon's coins of the Protector Oliver, Mr. Sainthill remarks that

"There is equally great characteristic expression in Mr. Wyon's series of the coins of George IV. and William IV. In the former, we have all the elegance, and dignity, and courtly appearance, of the *prince* of Europe; in the latter, the placid, natural, quiet aspect of a straightforward well-intentioned *man*. In both, the workmanship is admirable. The truth with which every line and muscle is represented, and the softness with which all the parts melt into each other, leave nothing to be desired. Compare them with the coins of Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, or Louis Philippe's, whose *series* we think is the best on the continent, and the result

places the present coinage of Great Britain immeasurably above that of any other state in Europe."

This was written before any of the coinage of Victoria had appeared. After its issue, the same critic was equally satisfied:

"When I look at the busts on the shillings and sixpences of King William IV. and Queen Victoria, I feel the greatest admiration at the combined beauty of design and execution which they present to the eye; ever seeking for a fault, but unable to find it. Each portrait is true to nature, speakingly alive, and strikingly characteristic of such very differing personages as the sailor King and the youthful Queen."

The five-sovereign piece of Queen Victoria, bearing on its reverse her Majesty in the guise of *Una* directing the lion of Great Britain by her sceptre, is pronounced by Mr. Sainthill to be the noblest coin in the English series, and as defying the competition of any coin of any continental mint.

In 1846 Mr. Wyon designed and engraved a pattern crown of the Queen in the mediæval style, which received the royal approbation, and, by her Majesty's commands, was issued as a coin in 1847. Eight thousand crowns were coined and divided among the London bankers, by whom they were distributed to their customers; but so highly and universally were they prized by the public that scarcely any strayed into general circulation, and they were sold by coin-dealers at the price of thirty shillings or six crowns. From the restoration of Charles II. until 1816 our armorial bearings on the silver coinage were marshalled on four shields, arranged on what has been called "the windmill fashion," which arrangement Mr. Wyon adopted, and very happily and with great taste connected the shields together by their

* Mr. Pistrucci retired from the Mint, retaining the appointment of Medallist to the King. He is still living, at his retreat, "Fine Arts Cottage," near Windsor. His large medal commemorative of Waterloo, the work of very many years, has been often announced as nearly completed, but has not yet appeared. His contributions to the Mint were limited we believe to four successive heads of George the Third—all very unlike as portraits; the George and dragon of the sovereigns and crown-pieces; and the coronation medals of George IV. and Victoria. The coronation medal of William IV. was the work of Mr. Wyon.

† This created the first break in that series, from the reign of Charles II. No larger gold coin than 5*l.* has ever been struck in England.

national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The great triumph of art, however, is the obverse. The relief is extremely low, that severe test of an artist's ability to produce effect, while the diadem is placed on her Majesty's brows with unequalled taste and skill. By keeping in its rim, the facial line ascends, without interruption, to the spring of the arch, giving increased intellectuality of countenance; and from the same elevation, at the back, a continuous graceful outline descends to below the shoulders. As a whole, we have not any portrait of the Queen so irresistibly winning, so quietly dignified, with such richness, yet lightness and breadth of effect.

For the Two-shilling piece, or Florin, Mr. Wyon engraved several patterns. The first was a bust of Her Majesty, laurelled; the second another bust, with the Greek fillet, his own idea. He also engraved three reverses; one has V.R. with mediæval ornaments; the second the words ONE DECADE; and the third ONE FLORIN. He then engraved a reduction of his mediæval crown, obverse and reverse, and this was finally issued as the coin.

The truest, strongest, and most undoubted testimony to the superiority of Mr. Wyon's portraits of Queen Victoria is afforded by the fact, of which every person can satisfy himself, that Her Majesty's bust, *by no other artist* but Mr. Wyon, has been copied in the countless medals and tradesmen's tokens which have been engraved and issued for sale and cir-

culatation since the Queen came to the throne.

Mr. Wyon's skill and taste as a medallist obtained him a high reputation on the continent as well as at home. In 1835 he was invited to Lisbon to make a medallie portrait of Queen Donna Maria, and he received a commission to engrave dies for a series of coins of her Most Faithful Majesty. At home his talents were so highly appreciated, that he was elected, in 1831 an associate, and in 1836 a member, of the Royal Academy; an honour never before conferred upon this department of art.*

About the year 1839 Mr. Wyon visited the Mint of Paris, we believe on the subject of their mode of hardening the dies; and, the English Mint having been most unreservedly thrown open to the officers of the French Mint some years before, he received the most courteous attention in return. When he was about to leave Paris it was intimated to him that the King, being aware of his visit, expected to be waited on by him. In obedience, Mr. Wyon addressed a letter to his Majesty, acknowledging his obligations at the Mint, and inclosing to the King his Guildhall medal of Queen Victoria,† and his medallion of King William IV., and went out to Neuilly, where Louis Philippe and his family were then residing. He delivered the packet to the aide-de-camp in waiting, and was sent for by the King; who, having expressed his satisfaction that he had been pleased at the mint, examined the medals, praising that of

* Nathaniel Marchant, it is true, was an Academician; but he must be ranked as an engraver of gems. Though he was Engraver to the Mint, he considered the office a sinecure and made it so. His only work for the coinage was the bust of George III. on the last Three-Shilling token of the Bank of England, 1812; and we believe that the only medal he ever attempted was the bust of Lord Grenville, as Chancellor of Oxford, 1810. The reverse was engraved for him by Thomas Wyon, junior.

† This medal has on the obverse her Majesty's bust, and title in Latin, VICTORIA REGINA. On the reverse is represented the Guildhall, with an inscription, inconsistently written in English, recording the Queen's visit on the 9th Nov. 1837. Her Majesty is represented in the tiara she wore at the city dinner; her flowing locks gathered in a graceful knot at the back of her head. "The graceful arrangement, character, and expression of the whole bust; its breadth and softness; the perfect youth, yet sweetly defined womanhood, of the features; the exquisite delicacy of the line connecting the cheek and neck; and the surpassing beauty of the lower part of the face and lip, strike us as a combination of excellences where all the truth of nature is displayed in all the perfection of art."—Sainthill's *Olla Podrida*, p. 65: where the obverse of this medal is engraved, its reverse being, with equal good taste, omitted.

the Queen highly; and when he looked at William the Fourth's, he laughed* and said—"It is the old boy, his very self."

Encouraged by the King's praises Mr. Wyon produced his medal for Lloyd's,† and said, that his Majesty's goodness emboldened him to take the *liberty* of also presenting this medal to him. Louis Philippe pressed Mr. Wyon's arm, and replied:—"Liberty! you do me a favour."

The King then took Mr. Wyon into another room, and introduced him to the Queen and other members of his family. The Queen said, in very imperfect English,—"We have heard much of you, Mr. Wyon, from our daughter Louise, and of your beautiful portrait of the Queen of England." The King then invited Mr. Wyon to walk through the rooms and examine such works of art as were there; and Mr. Wyon said, he never spent two hours more agreeably, from Louis Philippe's general good taste, and the ease in which he was placed by the King's kindness of manner. In one of the apartments were some very splendid Sevres jars, on which Mr. Wyon expressed an unfavourable opinion. He saw that the King was hurt, and therefore, at some length, gave his reasons as an artist. When he had ended, the King smiled, and said,—"We cannot, Mr. Wyon, admit that you are right, for the jars were designed by Napoleon." When taking leave, the King said,—"I should wish, Mr. Wyon, you should have something to remind you of this visit; I will send you a medal, and as it bears on it the portraits of the Queen, myself, and our children, I hope it may be interesting to you." The General in attendance having received some direction from the King, inquired of Mr. Wyon his address, which he gave, and when he would leave Paris, and was told, the day after to-morrow; on which the General remarked to the King, that the medal could not be

struck in that time. "C'est finie," said his Majesty, and the medal in gold (and worth about 50*l.* as metal) reached Mr. Wyon next day. It was, we presume, a private medal, as we were unable to trace it on inquiry at the Monnaie des Medailles.

Mr. Wyon's works include the recent war medals of the Peninsula, Trafalgar, Jellalabad, and Cabul.

"The medal for Jellalabad bears a portrait of Her Majesty with the inscription 'VICTORIA VINDEX.' The reverse gives a view of Sir Robert Sale's camp, over which hovers a winged figure of Victory, bearing the British standard in her left hand, and a wreath in her right; and I am not acquainted with any medal, English or foreign, which presents such a perfectly graceful and actually aerial figure as this impersonation of Jellalabad. It is so completely off the surface of the medal, the drapery floats so lightly, and the outlines and attitude are so natural and earnestly lifelike, that but a slight impetus of the imagination seems necessary to carry on a belief in the mind that She really is from on high, beckoning to her children in the camp to be up and to be doing, and will soon pass from off our horizon, leading on her heroes to those deeds which have associated Sale and his heroic, patiently suffering, and devoted bands with enduring and unfading glory."—From a paper read by Mr. Sainthill before the Cuverian Society of Cork.

The various medals of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the Geological Society, the Geographical Society, the Bengal Asiatic Society, and indeed of almost every learned society, home and colonial, were the productions of William Wyon. Some of these have on the obverses heads from the antique, from modern, and from living personages. The Harrow School medal, given by the late Sir Robert Peel, bears a head of Cicero; the Royal Institution medal the head of Lord Bacon; the prize medal of the University of Glasgow the head of Sir Isaac Newton; the Geological Society medal the head of Dr. Wollaston; the

* We remember M^cClise once remarking, that he always knew when the friends of a sitter thought the likeness good, by their laughing when they first saw it.

† This is a medal given for assistance in cases of shipwreck; and its design represents Ulysses, clinging to his raft, succoured by the goddess Leucothoe. For a just appreciation of its merits we refer to Sainthill's *Olla Podrida*, p. 52; where it is engraved in Plate 4, together with another masterpiece of W. Wyon, his medal for the Cheselden prize at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Art Union medal the head of Sir Francis Chantrey; and the Brodie testimonial the head of Sir Benjamin Brodie. Some of the reverses of Mr. Wyon's medals were executed from designs by Flaxman, Howard, and others; but many—and those some of the best—are from designs by himself. His medal of Sir Walter Scott bears a reverse after Stothard; and his coronation medal of William the Fourth a reverse of Queen Adelaide, after Chantrey.

As an engraver of medals Mr. Wyon will stand hereafter in our English order of merit immediately after Thomas Simon. He may not have equalled Simon; but he has surpassed Briot, the Roettiers, Rawlins, Blondeau, Croker, Tanner, Pingo, and Pistrucci. His heads have both force and delicacy, and are always admirable in point of likeness. His reverses are conceived in the school of Flaxman, for whose works he was known to have evinced greater enthusiasm than for those of any other modern artist.

William Wyon brought to his profession all the devotion to the arts, and aspiration for fame, to be earned by his own unceasing exertions of mind and body, of head and hand, which previously characterised his cousin Thomas; and his closing days beheld him, the great medallist artist of Europe, as anxious to make further progress as when, the modest Birmingham boy, he first entered the walls of the Royal Academy. This thirst for fame was entirely free from any feeling of jealousy as regarded other artists in his own profession, native or foreign, at every period of his life; nor was this disposition ever disturbed by the malevolence and injustice which, at some stages of his career, he encountered from others. At the recent Exhibition of all Nations, there was a case containing a limited selection of his varied productions, chiefly medals: wherein excellence of the highest class, both as to portraiture and composition, riveted the attention, but puzzled the decision, as to which the highest praise should be awarded. In all, the truth of nature, the delicacy of taste, and the perfect finish of high art, were alike conspicuous.

Mr. Wyon was married in 1821 to Catherine Sophia, third daughter of

John Keele, esq. surgeon, of Southampton. This amiable lady, who not only participated in his tastes and pursuits, but by her excellent judgment and knowledge of the world was an invaluable helpmate to the retired and busy artist, died, after a long and distressing illness, on the 14th of February in the present year. Mr. Wyon himself was not naturally of a strong constitution; but the occupation originating from the Great Exhibition had served to divert his mind from the severity of his recent irreparable loss. The complete success, in the expressed opinion of the Queen and Prince, of his own work produced for this occasion—the magnificent obverse busts of her Majesty and Prince Albert for the Exhibition medals, and his son Leonard's reverse of one, which was also honoured by the royal notice and approbation, had naturally gratified him as an artist and a father; but it is to be feared that they also created an excitement which, in its revulsion, had a baneful effect on his physical powers. He was attacked by paralysis, which deprived him of the use of his left side, at Brighton, on the 27th September; and he died at the same place, on the 29th of October.

Mr. Wyon has left four children, two daughters and two sons. His younger son has entered the legal profession; the elder, Leonard Charles Wyon, on the retirement of Monsieur Merlin, was appointed Second Engraver of Her Majesty's Mint by Mr. Gladstone, at that time Master, who considered the unusually early development of ability, exhibited in the young engraver's works, as an assurance of his future high rank as an artist; and which has been more than realised by Mr. Leonard Charles Wyon's subsequent progress. We need only refer to his medal of Hogarth, engraved for the London Art Union; his reverse for the general prize medal of the recent Great Exhibition; and the portraits of all the royal children modelled from the life, by Her Majesty's command, and from which he is to engrave medals,—as proofs that, with the name, he inherits also the artistic ability, the mind to compose, and the hand to execute, which have established the fame of the Wyons.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Endeavour of James II. to pack a Parliament—Rambles in Germany (The Rhine, Worms, Mayence, Cologne, Freyberg, Black Forest)—The Dukedom of Gloucester—The Prince of Wales's Plume—Edinburgh Review and Duquesnoy—Meaning of the word Whiffler—Birth of Henry V.—The tragedy of Lady Alice Huntingdon—First exercise of Protestantism in Shrewsbury.

ENDEAVOUR OF JAMES II. TO PACK A PARLIAMENT IN 1688.

MR. URBAN,—The following extracts from a manuscript written in 1687-8 by Sir John Knatchbull of Mersham-Hatch, in Kent, the second Baronet, and still in possession of the family, will be interesting to our readers, as proving that the gentlemen of that county exhibited the same firmness as those of Devonshire and Cornwall, when a similar application was made to them by the Earl of Bath; whose letter describing his interview with King James and his Council on the subject is printed in your June Number, p. 589.

The Lord Lieutenant of Kent at the

date of the extracts was Christopher Rooper, Lord Teynham, the fifth Baron, a Roman Catholic nobleman. He died in October, 1688; and Lewis de Duras, second Earl of Feversham, was nominated by James II. as his successor. Sir John Knatchbull was member for the county at the period, and also sat for it in the first two Parliaments of William and Mary. In 1690 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Privy Seal.

Yours, &c.

EDWARD FOSS.

Extracts from a Manuscript of Sir John Knatchbull, Bart. 1687-8.

“The King towards the end of December, 1687, sent Lord Tenham downe with instructions to wait upon the Deputy Lieu^{ts}, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Kent, to try how they stood affected to the taking off the Penall Lawes and Test; and about the 20th Jan^y. following Lord Tenham sent me a Message to meet him at Sandway; w^{ch} accordingly I did, and met Mr. Sherman there who was come upon the same account. Quickly after came in my Lord, who after a while tooke me into another roome and shewed me his instructions, asking me three questions. (First) If I were chosen to sitt in Parliament whether I would be ready to repeal the Penal Lawes and Test? To which I answered, that if I were chosen to sitt in Parliament I should be very ready to repeal the Penall Lawes and Test, if upon Debate there I saw good reason to do so. The 2d Question his L^d. asked me was, whether I would give my vote to the Election of such as would be for the taking away of penall Lawes and Tests? I answered, that as in the first Question I could not consent without first hearing the Debates of the house, so in this 2d I could not thinke itt proper to chuse any person who was previously engaged. The last Question was, whether I would suport his Maj^{ties}. Declaration of Indulgence by living peaceably with my Neighbours and Men of All persuasions, as Christians and good subjects ought to doe? My answer was that I would endeavour to live peaceably with all men. My L^d. used some Arguments to draw a more positive answer from me, but upon my insisting on

the indecency of any person being pre-engag^d that was to appeare in so great an assembly, and the reproach I should incur by soe doeing, his L^dship tooke all in good part and dismist me with Expressions of much Civility. My L^d. after he had examined me did the like with Mr. Sherman, who also denied him.”

Sir John then states that about the end of April a person whom he does not name, but whom he calls “an old acquaintance,” came to him and urgently pressed him on the same subject; but with no better success: and he concludes the relation of this second attempt with this remark:

“The conjecture I make upon the whole behaviour of this Gentleman is, that the returns of the L^d. Lieutenants doe not answer expectation; that some jealousies may arise from them of the sincerity of the Dissenters, that they have been challenged with double dealing, and therefore bestir themselves the more to gain better credit, and perhaps are charged and commissioned for this purpose, and the whole kingdom is coming under a second scrutiny in this private and close manner, by chosen men of the best parts and dexterity sent into all Countyes, &c. for the finall Estimate of their Strength, which be the reason my friend take his disappointment so heavily, being to answer for itt to the King or Lords Com^{missioners} for this affair, w^{ch} if itt should not answer expectation the Dissenters may apprehend the King may think himself * consequences thereof, &c.”

* Some words obliterated.

RAMBLES IN GERMANY—THE RHINE—WORMS—MAYENCE—COLOGNE—FREYBURG—THE BLACK FOREST.

MR. URBAN,—You say true.—I seem to have passed over the Rhine altogether, in sending you a few slight sketches of our rambles. I have felt a kind of reluctance to give free course to my own impressions of this part of our journey; conscious as I am that they will not accord with those of most travellers, and may stamp me as deficient in appreciation of both natural and artificial beauty. Pray bear in mind, before I proceed further, the great difficulty of fairly appreciating the beauty of the Rhine, when traversed, as it now mostly is, as a measure of convenience, by steamboats. If you are not in possession of full health and strength, it is no easy matter to brave the hot suns, or the cold winds, or the driving rains, the flooded decks, and the steaming cabins. You *may* indeed have a perfect day; but rainy and squally weather is the rule rather than the exception; or you are doomed to pass the very finest points just at the time when they are wrapped in thick curtains of mist, and are as good as visionary tales to you. Setting all this aside, *as a whole* the Rhine scenery disappointed me. Our admiration of beautiful scenery should, I think, be immediate. I do not like to be referred to historical associations; to calculations about the relative length and breadth and speed of rivers; to the industry of the inhabitants on the banks; all these are real and very interesting matters of record and observation, but are somewhat complex and far-fetched, and do not call forth the burst of spontaneous admiration. Through a very large part of our course along the Rhine, the simple and not very attractive objects we see are,—1st. a muddy-coloured, but broad and powerful stream, against which we are either struggling and moving along with much labour and difficulty, or are hurried on, with irresistible might, past the scenes where perhaps we should like to linger; 2ndly, a series of grey rocks, rising more or less abruptly almost from the water's edge, occasionally wooded, but far more frequently bare, and only covered with the unpicturesque and unvarying terraces of vines. There are parts of this course in which valleys open, and a high or wooded hill appears behind, from whence descends perhaps a rapid mountain stream to meet the Rhine; but the character, for most of the way, is that simply of a river running between *banks*; high, it is true, and often bold and cavernous, but evidently not abounding in those mysteries of nature which seem so essential to a feeling of sublimity, or even

of high interest; you feel that you have no secrets to penetrate—the thing lies before you as it really is—or, if for a while led to suppose there is more than meets the eye, you land and scale some of these bold projecting points, your eye rests for many a mile on nothing more romantic than high table land, the browsing grounds of large flocks of sheep and cattle,—whose absence, by the by, from the landscape in the plains of Germany is one of the traveller's constant subjects of wonder, giving an appearance of lifelessness to the landscape, in strong contrast with the animation of the pastures of Belgium, dotted all over with the most beautiful cattle I ever beheld.

For my own part, instead of taking up the strain of enthusiastic admiration at those points generally most extravagantly lauded, I was far more struck with the river in its long and broad stretches through the plain, backed at a distance by the picturesque hills of the Odenwald (particularly by the remarkable height of Melibocus), while occasionally the stately looking remains of once flourishing cities occupied the foreground. The reaches of the river between Mannheim and Mayence, and for some miles between the latter place and Bingen, struck me particularly. The morning and the evening lights and shadows on this part of the river's course, the beautiful atmospheric effects, for the display of which such ample scope is allowed—the long peninsulas, jutting out into the water, and often terminated by fortresses and abbeys, much more striking when rising from a less elevated surface than when, as in many instances, they look simply like parts (and small insignificant parts) of the loftier rocks on which they stand—all these things invest these particular aspects of the mighty river with a charm which I think is wanting in the *Highlands* of the Rhine.

We were beyond measure interested in the old town of Mayence. From the river its aspect is very imposing. We had previously been not a little struck by the sight of Worms, on our way from Mannheim. Once more had the feeling of grief and indignation at the atrocities of war been awakened; for Worms, too, like Spire, cruelly suffered in the thirty years' war, and like that city, and on the same day (May 31, 1689), with the exception of the cathedral and the Jews' synagogue, was reduced to ashes by the French general, Melac. Its 40,000 inhabitants are now reduced to 8400, of whom about 5000 are Protestants, 2500 Catholics, and the rest Jews. The massive cathedral, of heavy

Byzantine architecture, with its four towers and double choir, is more ornate and more picturesque, in outward appearance, than that of Spires. In mere length the interior exceeds the latter, being 470 feet from the entrance to the extremity of the choir, but it is much narrower, only 110 feet; there are, however, several side-chapels, in some of which are to be seen highly curious sepulchral stones. Quite as interesting to the traveller is the Bishop's Court, though its frequent injuries and renewal have of course much changed its original peculiarities. It is the place, the actual spot of ground, however, on which that memorable Diet was held which cited Luther to its bar, and witnessed his statement of doctrine and defence before the Emperor and the seven Electors, and a host of other powers.

Another building which attracts the eye in Worms is the Synagogue. No where, except in Palestine, does the Jew appear so ancient a citizen as in Worms. The Israelitish community claims to date itself here full 568 years before Christ, and that it had a synagogue before his advent is thought to be well ascertained; but here faith stops. I have not accepted, nor will ask anybody to accept, the traditionary tale of this virtuous and enlightened community having addressed a letter to the King of Jerusalem, warning him against the crime of the Crucifixion. But it is certain that some tradition of an inward desire to protest against this and other crimes of their Eastern brethren, *did* dispose the hearts of Christian Emperors in favour of the Worms Jews, and certain distinct privileges were early accorded to them. Hence also the phrases, "Jews from Worms, *pious* Jews," came to be synonymous.

Another church, that of Nôtre Dame, stands on a hill somewhat apart from the town, in what was formerly the northern faubourg.

To return to Mayence. The broad lake-like form of the river, and the shore, forming a sort of bay below the Bridge of Boats, contributes to the imposing appearance of the town—but the buildings are in themselves striking. Very many houses, standing in the small squares, have a most picturesque frontage, and the monuments accumulated in the cathedral are numerous and highly interesting. It is difficult to reconcile the incongruous style of the various parts of this edifice, for, as it has been six times in a great measure destroyed by fire, and again restored with great zeal and attempts to make it each time more perfect than before, according to the ideas of the restorers, it tells alternately of the 13th, 14th, and

15th centuries; and, later still, the interior has received much of its present form and adornments from the hands of Moller of Darmstadt. He must have had large materials to dispose of, for the bulk of the monumental and purely ornamental figures are certainly of high antiquity, and the whole arrangement gives a venerable character to the building. The choir resembles that of no other cathedral with which I am acquainted, in its horseshoe form, the stalls being of elaborately carved oak, very rich and beautiful; the length is 376 feet. I forget the breadth, but it gave me an impression of very considerable width; and 56 pillars support the roof, which is 140 feet from the ground. I suppose this cathedral would hardly be cited as an example of *beautiful* architecture, but it interested me as a whole more than far more perfect structures,—more even than that of Strasburg, the ornate, the unique. It would be difficult to point out any perfect well-proportioned part of this church of Mayence; but the effect of the whole—the piles on piles of venerable effigies of warriors, ecclesiastics, heroes—the cloister, with its numerous treasures—the monument to the Elector Berthold, to Archbishop Conrad 2nd, the older and newer monuments to *Frauenlob* the Minnesinger, and many old bas-reliefs commemorating historical events—make a *tout ensemble* of great interest. Not to be forgotten at Mayence is the statue to Gutenberg, inventor of printing, born at Mayence towards the close of the 14th century; the statue designed by Thorwaldsen, and cast at Paris. We had just before seen the monument to the honour of the same individual at Strasburg, where first he practised the new art. This is from the hand of David. The principal figure, as it appeared to us, was superior, as might be expected, in the Mayence testimonial, but the bas-reliefs at Strasburg are very beautiful. They are designed to point out the beneficent effects of the art of printing on the inhabitants of all the four quarters of the globe, and many of the figures introduced are portraits of very distinguished individuals, as for instance in America, Franklin and Washington.

Having given you an insight into my own impressions of the Rhine, I will not speak much of the best known towns upon its banks. I can add nothing new, in all probability, to what you have heard of architectural progress at Cologne; and I should vainly attempt to express the feelings with which what is already done in the vast cathedral inspired me. Strangers, however, should do much more than visit this grand church. There is no end to the objects of interest in Cologne, and it

is a city that has been far more traduced than it deserves in the matter of healthfulness and cleanliness. It is so large (containing 90,000 inhabitants), and of late years has become so prosperous, that there is no want of good modern streets and houses; but as it happens that, for the convenience of travellers, who generally take the steamers here, the best hotels are on the river's bank, and as the walk to the cathedral from thence takes them through the narrow, ill-paved, and most unsightly of the old parts of the town, by far the largest proportion go away vilifying Cologne, and in utter ignorance of the many interesting objects in the city.

Should any of your readers, as yet personally unacquainted with the place, design to visit Cologne, allow me to recommend a more thorough study of it. A general survey may best be taken in a carriage, and this is very desirable; but many of the churches deserve a careful visit, especially that of St. G  r  on, that of the Apostles, and that of St. Pantal  on, also St. Marie, in the Capitol; St. Ursula is sure to be pointed out, and St. Peter's also, on account of its celebrated Rubens, but this picture must be the subject of very positive inquiry, otherwise the guides are too apt to impose upon you a bad and uninteresting copy. The museum of course should be seen, also the Guerzenich (Kaufhaus), a magnificent building, containing a vast hall, 175 feet long, 70 feet wide, used in the middle ages on all solemn occasions, especially when the town of Cologne f  ted the Emperors. Now it is used for balls and concerts, and occasionally for exhibitions of pictures. St. Martin's Church, and the Jesuits' Church, should not be neglected; and the fortifications of the place, both new and old, are well deserving of inspection.

You will not suppose me uninterested in the various legends connected with any of these Rhine towns, or in those attached to the ruined castles on the heights above the river. Of course a great part of the charm of the journey and voyage is derived from them, but I was on the whole more captivated by the legends of the Black Forest. At Baden Baden, at Gernsbach, but more especially at Freyburg (in Bressgau), you are in a land of romance—not disenchanted by any process of modern refinement, so primitive are the dresses and dwellings of the peasantry. The prevalence of Catholicism gives interest too to the churches, and fills the landscape on every market day with the sight of a people doing in earnest and good faith what is set down for them to do,—whether it be a work of cheerful or of solemn service.

By all means, in conclusion, let me recommend to any next summer's traveller who may not design a more prolonged excursion,—to allow himself some days at least at Freyburg. It is truly a charming town. In soil, in position, in the character of its scenery, and in the general appearance of its dwellings, it seemed to me marked out as one of the healthiest and pleasantest residences in Germany. Its beautiful cathedral, with a choir only inferior to that of Cologne, is in itself a centre of attraction; but it has many more than this, and, though it is true that it does not boast any large number of ancient public buildings, there is no look of modern uniformity about it, and the older edifices stand out prominently and picturesquely. Thus in the principal street is a fine old fountain, and another of more recent date, both of striking appearance; and in the precincts of the cathedral is a curious town hall of the fifteenth century, on whose front are placed the statues of Maximilian the First, Philip the First his son, Charles the Fifth, and Maximilian the Second, while an inscription indicates that this market or town hall was repaired and restored in 1814, when the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia visited Freyburg. After all its varying fortunes, taken and retaken by French and Austrians six times during the thirty years' war, Freyburg since 1806 has been subject to the Dukes of Baden, and is in fact the archiepiscopal see of the whole Duchy, holding under its ecclesiastical rule Rottenburg, Mayence, Fulda, and Limbourg. From all parts of the town are seen the picturesque heights of the Schlossberg, rising just behind it, and commanding views of great extent and beauty. Here the heights of the Black Forest are traced out far and wide, while the distant Vosges and the winding Rhine, the objects of our interest for so many weeks, lie before us on the East. Curiosity however is much more constantly directed to the Black Forest. You want to mount its highest point, the Felberg, 4600 feet above the level of the sea, and you long to enter, and you may easily do so, the dark and grand defile of the Hallenthal (Valley of Hell), through which Moreau retreated in 1796 before the Archduke Charles. The high road to Schaffhausen passes through this awful chasm, between heights of the grandest and most solemn character.

The chalets, the tinkling cow-bells, the flocks and herds led up to pasture on the high mountains, the costume of the women, gaudy in colouring but ugly in make, the hardy weather-beaten faces, and, alas! too often the disfiguring *go  tre*, entirely cor-

respond with our impressions of some of the Swiss cantons, and it is difficult not to believe that Germany is left behind, and that we have reached a land of still more romantic interest. In fact, we have been assured that rarely in Switzerland itself can now be witnessed manners and costumes so decidedly those of ancient time, as here in this border land. It may be so; or it may merely have been uttered

as a comforting assurance to those compelled to stop short of a desired point. I am in no condition to settle the question,—but I take my leave here at my furthest point from home, not at all concerned to know that abundance of beauty lies beyond, but heartily thankful for the portion we have been allowed to behold.

Yours, &c.

T.

THE DUKEDOM OF GLOUCESTER.

Nov. 12.

MR. URBAN,—The title of Prince Frederick Louis to the Dukedom of Gloucester, adverted to by your correspondent Mr. J. G. Nichols in the last number of your Magazine, came under my consideration some time since, in connexion with other matters touching the Royal Family.

I send you my notes made upon the occasion, for the information of those who may be interested in the descent of dignities, and more especially those who investigate the titles granted to or vested in members of the Royal Family.

Yours, &c. C. G. Y. G.

Dukes of Gloucester since the accession of the House of Stuart.

Prince Henry, fourth son of King Charles I. was born at Oatlands in Surrey, 8 July, 1640, and baptized 22nd of the same month. Heylin, in his *Help to English History* (published under the name of Hall), states, “he was by his royal father declared Duke of Gloucester, and so now entituled, an. 1641, but not yet created;” and in the edition of 1671 says, “but not created till afterwards.”*

In Walkley’s *Catalogue of the Dukes, Marquesses, &c.* published in 1642, he is styled the High and Mighty Prince Henry Duke of Gloucester.† In 1653 he was nominated a Knight of the Garter as Duke of Gloucester, and invested with the ensigns of the order at the Hague. Sandford states that he was advanced to the dignities of Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Cambridge by letters patent bearing date the 13th May, 11 King Charles II., anno 1659;‡ and he is followed in this date of the creation by most subsequent writers. The creation probably took place at Brussels, Breda, or the Hague, where his brother the King was chiefly during that year. It is certain that no enrolment of the patent is to be found in England. He accompanied the King on his return to his dominions, and landed at Dover 25 May, 1660. On the 31st May he and his brother the Duke of York took their seats in the House of Lords on the left-hand side of the Cloth of Estate; but from the Lords’ Journals of the day it does not appear that any formal introduction took place, nor were any patents produced. The Duke of Gloucester died unmarried

13 Sept. 1660, aged 20 years and two months, so that he was not of full age when he sat in Parliament. In his *Depositu* he is styled Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Cambridge.

The next personage upon whom the title of Duke of Gloucester was conferred was Prince William (son of the Prince George of Denmark by the Princess Anne), who was nominated by King William III. Duke of Gloucester, but no actual creation by patent ever took place. On the 6 January, 1695-6, the Prince was in a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, held at Kensington, knighted, elected by the title of Duke of Gloucester, and invested with the usual ceremony. Whereupon the King issued his royal warrant to the Register and Garter,§ signifying that, whereas his nephew, by him nominated Duke of Gloucester, though never so created, had been elected by the said name of Duke of Gloucester, he should however be inserted in the Register, and installed with this inscription engraved upon his plate:—“William son of the Princess Anne by George Prince of Denmark;” and he was installed in conformity with such directions, 24 July, 1696. He continued to be called Duke of Gloucester till his death in July 1700, when he was buried in Westminster Abbey, the style Duke of Gloucester being engraved on his *Depositu*, and pronounced over his grave.||

The title of Duke of Gloucester is next attributed to Prince Frederick-Lewis son of George Prince of Wales, and grandson

* Lond. 12mo. 1641—1671.

† Genealog. Hist. p. 604.

‡ MS. I. 4. Coll. Arms.

† Lond. 12mo. 1642.

§ Garter’s Register, vol. ii.

of King George I.; and, although in error, not without some foundation, as in the London Gazette of 11 January 1717-18, it was announced under date of the 10th that His Majesty had been pleased to give direction for a patent to be passed the Great Seal of Great Britain to create His Highness Prince Frederick, eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Duke of Gloucester.

His Highness was thereupon styled Duke of Gloucester, in some printed works, and continued to be so for some years.

In the British Compendium, or a Particular Account of all the nobility, &c. (2nd edition corrected), 1719, under the Royal Family, the compiler, speaking of the Electoral Prince of Hanover (then Prince of Wales), says, "He has issue now living one son and three daughters, viz.—Frederick Lewis, born 19 January, 1706-7, who is a Knight of the Garter and Duke of Gloucester, created Duke 10 January, 1717-18; 2. Anne; 3. Amelia Sophia Eleonora; 4. Elizabeth Caroline;" and adds, "His Highness had another son, George William, born at St. James's, 2 Nov. 1717: dyed 6 Feb. following."

The same statement is repeated in the second part of the Compendium (for Scotland) published in 1720, and again in the 4th edition of the Compendium, 1721.

The patent however was not proceeded with, nor does even a warrant for the preparation of letters patent appear in the Secretary of State's Office, whence it would issue, and no patent is enrolled, though it is evident an intention existed of creating the prince Duke of Gloucester; but in 1726, when he was created a Duke, the idea was abandoned, and that of Edinburgh substituted, as will appear from what follows.

The Prince was born at Hanover in January, 1706, his father (then the Electoral Prince of Hanover) being Duke of Cambridge. On the 3rd July, 1716, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and in Garter's Register he is styled "His Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Brunswick the King's Grandson." At the same time the King's brother, Ernest Augustus Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg, was elected. On the 24th December following, they were knighted and invested by the sovereign at Hanover, and

on the 30th April, 1718, they were installed by proxy at Windsor. On the Garter plate containing the titles of Prince Frederic he is styled Prince Frederic Lewis of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Grandson of His Majesty George King of Great Britain. The King's brother is styled Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg; and had Prince Frederick been Duke of Gloucester that title would not have been omitted.

The plate of his grandfather the Electoral Prince of Hanover, installed in 1710, has his titles of Duke and Marquess of Cambridge, &c.

On the 17th July, 1726, Prince Frederick was created Baron of Snaudon, Viscount Launceston, Earl of Eltham in Kent, Marquess of the Isle of Ely, and Duke of Edinburgh, when he was styled in the patent "His Royal Highness Prince Frederic, eldest son of His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales," and he appears in the Roll of the next Parliament as *Duke of Edinburgh*; but in no Roll between 1717 and 1726 does any *Duke of Gloucester* appear.

He was created Prince of Wales in 1728, being styled only in the patent His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, eldest son of His Most Sacred Majesty King George the Second, though he was then undoubtedly Duke of Edinburgh. He died 20 March, 1750-1, and the title of Duke of Gloucester is not among the titles engraved on his Depositum or those pronounced over his grave. The dignities granted by the patent of 1726 devolved, on his death, upon his son and heir George, created Prince of Wales, 24 Oct. 1751, by patent, wherein the dignities granted to his father in 1726 are given to him; but no title of Duke of Gloucester occurs. They merged in the Crown upon his accession thereto in 1760.

On 19 Nov. 1764, King George III. by letters patent conferred the title of Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh of the United Kingdom of Great Britain upon his younger brother Prince William Henry, who died in 1805, leaving an only son, Prince William Frederick Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, who died in 1834, when those dignities became extinct.

C. G. Y. G.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME.

Bayons Manor, near Market Rasen, Nov. 17, 1851.

MR. URBAN,—I observe that in a review of my little poem "Eustace" at p. 527 of your Magazine for this month of November, I am supposed to have misrepresented, in an historical note to the

2nd Canto, Sir Harris Nicolas's opinion on the subject of the Prince of Wales's plume.

In that note I distinctly referred to a paper contributed by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1847 to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 332, but the reviewer by some inad-

vertency has omitted this reference, and founded his observations exclusively upon a previous memoir written by that eminent antiquary in 1846, vol. xxxi. p. 252.

In the paper of 1847 Sir H. Nicolas ingenuously acknowledges his mistake, when in 1846 he stated that there was "no contemporary authority for the popular idea that Ostrich feathers were derived from the crest of the King of Bohemia who was slain at Crécy, and that it could not be traced to an earlier writer than Camden." He then cites and acknowledges the authenticity of a passage extracted from a MS. by John de Ardern, a celebrated physician in attendance upon all the eminent persons at the court of Edward III. This passage (to which I referred in the note questioned by the reviewer), relates to a feather depicted by Ardern in the margin of each of the several copies of his MS. found in the British Museum. [Sloane Coll. 76, fo. 61; 56, fo. 71; 335, fo. 67.] It runs as follows:—"Et nota quod talem pennam albam portabat Edwardus primogenitus filius Edwardi Regis Angliæ *super crestam suam*, et illam pennam conquistavit de Rege Boemiæ quem interfecit apud Cresse in Franciâ; et sic assumpsit sibi illam pennam quæ dicitur *ostrich fether*, quem prius dictus Rex nobilissimus portabat *super crestam*."

This authority proves that the plume did take its *origin* (contrary to the supposition of Sir H. Nicolas in 1846) from the battle of Crécy, where the King of Bohemia bore an Ostrich feather *as his crest*, and that the Black Prince, having there taken it from that sovereign, had subsequently borne it himself, *as a crest*. I conceived, as my note intimates, that the long-existing doubt and controversy discussed by Sir H. Nicolas as to the *origin* of the plume was thus set at rest. This was the point which he stated as the object of his memoir in 1846 (p. 352), and not that supposed by the reviewer, viz. that *one* feather had formed the royal badge until the reign of Henry VII. In the disquisition of 1846 Sir Harris, indeed, sets forth authorities to shew that up to that reign one, two, and three feathers had been used by the royal family at different times and in various ways, but if he intended more, his paper is, in that respect, unsatisfactory. I think it very doubtful whether the *triple* plume was borne as a *crest* by the Black Prince, and I did not so state it in my note, but only as a *bearing*. It seems clear that his *badge* of "ostrich feathers" consisted of *three*. In his will "ostrich feathers" as a bearing, and his "*badge* of ostrich

feathers" ("*plumes d'ostruce*") are uniformly in the plural; and on his tomb (decorated in conformity with his testamentary directions), *three* feathers are in every case exhibited as the device. (See Arch. xxxi. p. 257.) Moreover, at the conclusion of his paper in 1847, Sir H. Nicolas gives the authority of a charter in 1362, illuminated with the Black Prince's armorial ensigns, amongst which is a sable shield charged with *three* ostrich feathers.

Camden, in his *Remains*, (Edit. 1614, p. 214,) and Sandford (Geneal. p. 182), say that the Black Prince sometimes used one—sometimes *three* feathers, and both state their origin to have been the battle of Crécy, where they were won by him from the King of Bohemia. Sir H. Nicolas in 1846 regrets that Camden did not cite his authority for so positive an assertion; but that assertion as to the *origin* of the bearing is now justified by the extract from Ardern's MS.

Although I did not in my note state the plume to be a *crest*, I have done so in the text of the poem, influenced by the combined authorities of Camden and Ardern, and if unduly so influenced, I must plead the license allowed in poetical composition.

It is very probable, as Sir H. Nicolas, even in 1847, still surmises, that there was some pretence for the bearing of ostrich feathers by the family of Edward III. independently of the battle of Crécy; but it is clear that the Black Prince adopted a bearing of one or more as peculiar to himself from that period. It is stated by Sir H. Nicolas in 1846 that an Ostrich appears to have been a badge of the House of Luxemburg. John king of Bohemia was the head of that house, and in his seal given in Arch. vol. xxxi. p. 359, the crest seems to me to be composed rather of ostrich feathers than of vultures' wings, as imagined by the reviewer, upon the authority, I suppose, of a Flemish poem mentioned p. 360 of the same volume. Ardern's MS. is however conclusive as to the crest borne by the king at Crécy; and it is remarkable that prior to that battle there is no trace of ostrich feathers as a royal armorial ensign, or of the motto "*ICH DIEN*," with regard to which I offered no remark in my note, although it is adverted to by the reviewer as if I had done so.

As I returned from the continent on the 12th instant, and the review of "*Eustace*" in your Magazine only met my eye three days ago, it has been amongst several immediate and pressing engagements that I have thrown together these observations,

very hastily, lest I should lose the opportunity of inserting them in your publication on the 1st December. Trusting that, notwithstanding its deficiencies, my

explanation may be admitted into your columns,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT.

[We do not entirely concur with Mr. D'Eyncourt; but a better opportunity than the present will shortly arise for going into the whole question of what has been proved respecting the Prince of Wales's plume. The note to "Eustace" was perhaps scarcely written with all the care that at another time, and under other circumstances, Mr. D'Eyncourt's known antiquarian taste and knowledge would have bestowed upon it; but the melancholy incidents on which the poem was founded must excite towards the author the cordial sympathy of every one who becomes acquainted with them, and we desire not to disturb that feeling by making such an affecting memorial of a very sad bereavement, a mere text for an antiquarian discussion.—ED.]

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW AND DUKESNOY.

Cork, 8th November, 1851.

MR. URBAN,—In the lately published *Edinburgh Review* (No. 192), and in the article "On Mirabeau's Correspondence," we find, in reference to the "Tactics proposed for adoption by the Court," at page 461, under the circumstances there contemplated, the ensuing lines: "To obtain influence over the National Assembly, he (Mirabeau) proposes a committee of twelve deputies, Bonnay, l'abbé Montesquiou, for the Côte Droit, Clermont Tonnerre, d'André, Dukesnoy, l'évêque d'Autun, &c. Dukesnoy was considered the best channel of communication between the twelve deputies and the Minister Comte de Montmorin."

To this recital the Reviewer subjoins the following note, at page 462:

"Dukesnoy became subsequently a violent Terrorist: was on the cessation of the Reign of Terror brought to trial and condemned: he put himself to death on his way to the scaffold. He must be the Duq. . . one of the several bribed deputies of whose visits M. Montmorin was so much ashamed. (*Mémoires de Mallet du Pan*, vol. i. p. 23.)"

Still bearing in no indistinct recollection, notwithstanding the long-elapsed interval, the persons and facts of the period, it at once struck me that, in respect to Dukesnoy, the reviewer knew not that there were then two of the name, and that he assigned to one the conduct and fate of the other, as a reference to the contemporary memoirs will confirm. *Adrien Dukesnoy*, the individual here alluded to, a native and advocate of Lorraine, was a deputy in the National Assembly from Bar le Duc (Haute Marne), and, though deeply impressed with the revolutionary principles of the day, was guilty of no crime in their support; while his namesake (E. D.), a deputy to the succeeding, or, as it was distinguished, the Legislative Assembly, became stained with a participation in all the misdeeds of the reign

of terror. Originally a monk, and even then noted for his misconduct, like all those apostates, he gradually sunk into the abyss of depravity, in order to prove his utter abnegation of his early profession. On the death of Robespierre, however, his enormities met their retribution, so far at least as legal justice could reach and avenge them, by his condemnation to death, with other miscreants, in June 1795; but he anticipated the execution of his sentence, by poisoning himself, exclaiming with his expiring breath, "Vive la République." A native of Bouvines, so celebrated for the decisive victory of Philippe Auguste in 1214, he represented in the Convention the "département du Pas de Calais," and, at his decease, was in his forty-ninth year.

Adrien Dukesnoy was a partisan of Lafayette, but his revolutionary zeal not having kept pace with its sanguinary progress in the Convention, he underwent two imprisonments, and finally owed his safety to the overthrow of Robespierre. He had been first arrested on the charge of having, with Mirabeau and others, been bribed by the Court, a charge apparently confirmed by the papers found in the royal iron safe (*armoire de fer*) which disclosed the names of so many who had thus become the secret agents of royalty. Though then acquitted, the fact was little doubted, and will answer the reviewer's question on the subject. He survived to 1808, after having served in various capacities under the republic and empire.

This matter may appear, I feel, to have been carried much further than it intrinsically was entitled to, but an error in such a review is always of consequence, and the article is a most interesting one. Some additional observations on the subject at large occur to my memory; but I must not indulge in them, except to say that I do not believe in Mirabeau's power, had he lived, to arrest the impulse of the revolution, bearing in full remembrance, as

I do, the universal enthusiasm then urging the movement. So also thought Mallet du Pan.

A few typographical mistakes demand correction. Thus, M. Malout (page 431) is several times miscalled Malonet; M. de Montesquiou is named Montesquion, (the General who saved his life in 1793 by

flight;) and at page 464, I find M. du Terre in place of du Tertre, who, in Nov. 1790, succeeded the Archbishop of Bordeaux (Champion de Cicé,) as minister of state, and was subsequently executed with Barnave in Nov. 1793. But I must stop, and subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. JAMES ROCHE.

MEANING OF THE WORD WHIFFLER.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. C. H. Cooper, in adopting (p. 516) the conclusion that a Whiffler was a piper, and a Whiffle “a pipe or small flute,” seems to have relied upon the dictionary-makers, by whom in turn the commentators have been misled. The dictionary-makers whose authority is cited by Mr. Cooper are Miegé, Phillips, Bailey, and Halliwell. The first edition of Miegé’s French dictionary was in 1677. Phillips’s “New World of Words” was published some years earlier; but if we go back to his first edition in 1657, even that is considerably below the date of most of the examples in which the term Whiffler occurs in current use.

I have perused with consideration all the examples from old authors given by Mr. Archdeacon Nares in his Glossary: they are six in number, and not one of them contains the least allusion to a musical performance.

The passage which Mr. Cooper has quoted from one of the poems made upon the visit of King James the First to Cambridge in the year 1614-15 is at first sight more favourable to his view:

Oxford had good comedies, but not such benefactors;

For Cambridge bishops whiffers had, and preachers for their actors.

The association of actors and pipers, or musicians, seems natural enough; and this line, we find, was so understood by Mr. J. S. Hawkins the editor of Ignoramus, and also by Mr. Nichols in his Progresses of King James the First. But on further consideration it will be perceived that such a conclusion is inadmissible, and indeed absurd.

It is true that Richard Corbet (afterward Bishop of Norwich) sings in his “Grave Poem,” written in ridicule of the Cambridge reception of the King, that—

Their Plays had sundry grave wise factors,
A perfect Diocess of actors

Upon the stage; for I am sure that
There was both Bishop, Pastor, Curate;
Nor was their labour light or small,
The charge of some was *pastoral*.

The last allusion is to a Latin *pastoral*

named *Melanthe*, written by Mr. Brookes, of Trinity college. Besides this, three other plays were produced for the King’s entertainment; namely, *Æmilia*, by Mr. Cecill, of St. John’s college; the celebrated *Ignoramus*, by George Ruggle, Fellow of Clare hall; and *Albumazar*, an English comedy, by Mr. Tomkis, of Trinity college. A list of the performers in *Ignoramus* is preserved. Among them were John Towers, afterwards bishop of Peterborough; Isaac Bargrave, afterwards dean of Canterbury; Richard Love, afterwards dean of Ely; and Edmund Mason, afterwards dean of Salisbury. Of these Mason was probably already a “preacher” at the time of the performance of *Ignoramus*; but the others were quite young men. And though among the actors there may have been two or three in holy orders, certainly not one of them was a doctor of divinity.

The performers in the other plays are not upon record; but assuredly there was none of higher ecclesiastical dignity than has been already mentioned; for Mr. Chamberlain* especially remarks, with reference to the king’s wish to see *Ignoramus* and another of the plays repeated at court, that such a motion “will be a difficult thing to persuade some of them, being *preachers* and *bachelors of divinity*, to be comic players anywhere but in the university, which was incongruity enough, and whereby the Oxford men took just exception.”

There was certainly, then, no bishop among the actors,—unless possibly one named Bishop, which may have furnished a quibbling allusion to Corbet’s “Grave Poem.” There was, indeed, an act of indecorum attributed to bishop Harsnett the Vice-Chancellor, that, whereas at the King’s visit to the other university in 1605

Oxford her Vice-Chancellor did take his usual place;

But Cambridge lay upon the stage at pawne for further grace.

Or, as Corbet more merrily sings—

His Lordship then was in a rage,
His Lordship lay upon the stage;

* Letter in Progresses, &c. of King James the First, vol. iii. p. 77.

His Lordship cried all would be marr'd,
His Lordship lov'd a-life the Guard;
And did invite those mighty men
To—what think you?—e'en to a hen!

The Vice-Chancellor (who appears to have currently borne the customary appellation of "his Lordship,") either took his seat upon the stage, from some injudicious affectation of humility in the royal presence, or else he accidentally fell upon it, and thereby excited the ridicule of those inclined to be merry at his expense. In this way a bishop appeared "upon the stage," but not as an actor.

To return to the "Whiffers." The construction of the second line of the couplet first quoted was intended to be this—"For Cambridge had bishops as whiffers, and preachers as actors." On a moment's reflection it will be allowed to be absurd to suppose that bishops performed as pipers or musicians, even if they had condescended to appear as actors, which we have seen they did not.

But the meaning of whiffers in this passage is in fact the same as in the six quoted by Archdeacon Nares. It simply means way-makers or ushers; and it has reference, not to the plays, but to the king's procession into the university. The king had a bishop especially for a "whiffer" on this occasion, because the Vice-Chan-

cellor, as already mentioned, happened to be a bishop.

Next rode "his Lordship" on a nag,
Whose coat was blue, whose ruff was slag;
And then began his reverence
To speak most eloquent nonsense:
"See how," quoth he, "most mighty prince,
For very joy my horse doth wince.
What cries the town? What we?" said he,
"What cries the university?
What cry the boys? What every thing?
Behold, behold, yon comes the King!"
And every period he bedecks
With "*En et ecce, venit Rex!*"

Thus it was that Samuel Harsnett, bishop of Chichester, performed the part of a Whiffer on the King's entrance into the university of Cambridge. Dr. Andrewes, bishop of Ely, was also present, which might excuse the rhymester for speaking of more bishops than one.

I am therefore, Mr. Urban, at present quite of the same mind as Dr. Rimbault and your reviewer, in considering the term Whiffer has nothing to do with any wind instrument; but is allusive to the office performed in dispersing a crowd and making way for a procession, just as a gust or whiff of wind scatters the dust or the leaves which lie upon a pathway.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

THE BIRTH OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

British Museum, Nov. 5.

MR. URBAN,—Sandford, in his Genealogical History of the Kings of England, states that King Henry the Fifth was born at Monmouth in the year of Christ's nativity 1388, an. 11 Rich. II. The late Mr. Canon Tyler, in his Memoirs of Henry of Monmouth, 1838, 8vo. admits at the outset of his biography that "no direct and positive evidence has yet been discovered to fix with unerring accuracy the day or place of his birth;" but adds that the statement* of the chroniclers whom he quotes, namely, Paulus Jovius, William of Worcestre, &c. was not contradicted by other ascertained facts, namely, "that he was born at Monmouth on the ninth day of August, in the year 1387." This is one year earlier than the date of Sandford.

The following notes respecting the births of all the sons of King Henry IV. which I recently met with in the MS. Cotton. Vespasian D. xvii. f. 80 b. place the birth of the hero of Agincourt one year earlier still. The book consists of collections made by Thomas Talbot, a diligent genealogical antiquary of the sixteenth

century; and in the present instance his extracts are stated to have been taken—

"Owt of a rowle of ye Cronicle of ye Duke of Bedford."

"1386.—Henry, th'eldest son of Henry Erle of Derby, and after King of England, was borne the 16. day of September.

"1387.—Thomas Duke of Clarence, ye 2. son of th'Erle of Derby, was borne on St. Michel's day in September.

"1389.—John Duke of Bedford, ye 3. son, was borne ye 20. of June.

"1390.—Humfray Duke of Gloucester, ye 4. son, was borne ye 3. of October.

"1435.—John Duke of Bedford died at Roan ye 14. of September.

"1447.—Humfray Duke of Gloucester died the 23. of February."

In respect to Sandford's statement above quoted, it may be remarked that the two dates he gives are inconsistent when taken in connection with the month of August or September. If the prince's birth had occurred before the 21st of June, the 11 Rich. II. would have coincided with the year 1388; but any date after the 21st of June in the 11th year of the same reign must belong to 1387.

* "Monomothai in Wallia natus v. id. Aug."

Some further evidence may be considered requisite to authenticate the note now discovered, which carries back the birth of Henry of Monmouth to the 16th of September, 1386; but I beg to point out a piece of collateral testimony that may be regarded as tending to its support.

Mr. Tyler has quoted in a note (vol. i. p. 2), the wardrobe account of Henry Earl of Derby for 1387-8, in which an item occurs of 341*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* paid 24th Sept.

1386, for the household expenses of the Earl and his family at Monmouth, adding the remark that "This proves that his father made the castle of Monmouth his residence within less than a year of the date assigned for Henry's birth." But, in truth, if the date I have now communicated to you be correct, that entry relates to the very period of the birth of Harry of Monmouth. Yours, &c. D. H.

THE TRAGEDY OF ALICE LADY HUNGERFORD.

*Leigh Delamere,
Chippenham, Nov. 17th.*

MR. URBAN,—Stowe has the story in his *Chronicle of Alice Lady Hungerford*, who, having been guilty of the crime of murdering her husband, was, on the 20th Feb. 1523, led from the Tower to Holbourn, and there, at the churchyard, put into a cart with one of her servants, and so carried to Tybourn, where both were hanged; after which the lady's body was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, by Newgate.

I am informed by Mr. John Gough Nichols, who is now engaged in editing for the Camden Society "The *Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*," from the original manuscript in the Cottonian Collection, that Stowe's authority for this story was that chronicle, with the exception of the crime for which the lady was condemned, which Stowe must have gathered from some other source. The date of the lady's death is confirmed by her epitaph, formerly existing in the church of the Grey Friars. (See the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. v. p. 391.)

The christian name of her husband is not stated in either place; but the late Sir Richard C. Hoare, in his volume on the Hungerfords (*Hungerfordiana*, p. 20) has introduced her name and her catastrophe as belonging to the wife of a Robert Hungerford of "Cadenham." This statement is made without any authority being given for it, and I am not aware of any that can be given. On the contrary, it appears to me a most improbable one, and for these reasons:—

1. None of the Cadenham Hungerfords were of the rank of knight before a Sir George, who died in 1712.

2. In the pedigree printed by Gough the name of Alice, as a wife, does not appear at all in that branch of the family.

3. Supposing Sir R. C. Hoare to have had some authority which he has not produced for assigning the wife Alice and the story of the murder to the Robert Hungerford of Cadenham to whom he has as-

signed them, still his account is contradicted by dates.

According to him that part of the Cadenham pedigree would stand thus:—

Robert Hungerford = Margaret Long.
(grandfather).

Robert Hungerford =
(father).

Robert Hungerford = Alice.
(grandson, the presumed murdered man).

Now, Robert the grandfather died in 1558 (see his will, abstracted in *Collect. Topog.* vii. 71); Robert the father was buried at Bremhill in 1596: so that Robert the grandson, if murdered in 1523, must have been murdered 35 years before the death of his grandfather, and 73 years before that of his father. In the absence, therefore, of all reference to authority, I look upon Sir R. C. Hoare's statement as a mere guess. In my own mind, I have long fixed this story upon other parties in the Hungerford family; but I beg you to understand that I, in my turn, can produce no authority for it, except that of a little circumstantial evidence.

At the date of the event mentioned by Stowe, A.D. 1523, the existing knights of the Hungerford family were these:—

1. Sir Walter Hungerford of Farleigh Castle, the then head of the family, who was created Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury in 1536.

2. Sir John Hungerford of Down Ampney.

3. Sir Anthony Hungerford, also of Down Ampney, his son.

Now neither of the two latter persons could be the knight alluded to; for Sir John died between 24 July and 27 August, 1524 (see his will, *Coll. Top. et Gen.* vii. 71), leaving his wife *Margaret* surviving him; and Sir Anthony lived to 1558, was buried at Great Bedwyn in that year, and his wives' names were *Jane* (Darell) and *Dorothy* (Danvers).

Sir Walter Hungerford of Farleigh

Castle (afterwards Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury) is the only person in the entire Hungerford history upon whom I can in any way fix the least probability of connexion with the story; and even to him there is this great objection *in limine*, viz. that he was certainly not murdered by his wife in 1523, because he was beheaded by King Henry VIII. in 1541. Still, if that difficulty can be parried, there are circumstances which lead me to think that he must be the person alluded to.

Now it is clear that Stowe only gives a partial and traditionary account of the matter. He wrote sixty or seventy years after the event, and is so far from being precise in all the facts that he does not even mention the name of the husband. The only supposition which I would ask for, in order to admit that version of the story which I am going to suggest, is, that the lady may have been tried and condemned on a charge of *attempt to murder*, instead of having actually caused death. With this variation of the fact as stated by Stowe being granted, there are circumstances in the domestic life of this Sir Walter Hungerford which seem to lead to the conclusion that some how or other the story refers to him.

In the first place, as we have seen, he was a knight at the time, and moreover the only one in the family then existing to whom it can refer.

In the next place, he was married three times: 1st, to Susanna Danvers; 2dly, to *Alice*, daughter of the Lord Sandes; and 3rdly, to Elizabeth (or Isabella), daughter of Lord Hussey. The date of the first wife's death I have not been able to ascertain, but he was certainly married to the third wife before the year 1532; so that, so far, circumstances favour my version.

Now I have the copy of a very curious letter, written about the year 1536, to Cromwell Lord Privy Seal, by Elizabeth Hussey, the third wife, in which she ap-

plies for justice and protection against her husband, on account of his cruelty. He had charged her, most falsely as she declares, with incontinence; had arbitrarily shut her up and kept her close prisoner for four years in one of the towers of his castle, without money, and with only such food as was brought to her by a chaplain, a creature of his, who, she says, "had undertaken to get rid of her out of his lord's way." That she was afraid to eat what this person brought her, and was secretly supplied by the poor women of the village at the window. She goes on to say "that she could tell, if she dared, many detestable and urgent crimes on the part of her husband, as he well knew," and specially of his notorious cruel conduct "always to his wives."

Now, with this letter to illustrate the circumstance mentioned by Stowe, considering also that names and dates are all consistent, I think it may at all events be admitted as a fair suggestion that the lady executed at Tybourn may have been the second wife, Alice Sandys; that his cruelty to her may have driven her to attempt to get rid of him by poison, or that he, wishing to get rid of her (as he did afterwards of his third wife), may have brought some accusation against her, and procured her condemnation. Such things were done in those days. There is the not dissimilar case of Ankaret Twynyho and her servant, accused by George Duke of Clarence of poisoning his duchess, condemned by a jury whom he forced to find her guilty, and executed at Warwick,—being afterwards declared to be innocent.

I offer to you the above as the only effort in my power to explain this mysterious story. Perhaps in the history of the Sandes family there may be some allusion to it. From that of the Hungerfords I cannot adduce anything more that throws the least light upon the subject.

Yours, &c. J. E. JACKSON.

FIRST EXERCISE OF PROTESTANTISM IN SHREWSBURY.

MR. URBAN,—In reference to the query in the Review of "MEMORIALS OF SHREWSBURY," page 527 in your last No., I beg to give the following extract from a MS. Chronicle. "1573. In this year the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, together with the Lord President, came as special Commissioners to see an order and Reformation in the Churches, agreeable to the Queen's intentions [*injunctions*?]; and the exercise of the Protestant Religion began first in St. Chad's Church."

For some time after the accession of Elizabeth it would seem that the Service Book of King Edward VI. and the Ceremonies of the Church of England were re-

garded by many with dislike and contempt. Any attempt at conformity appears to have been totally neglected in Shrewsbury, until the visit above mentioned. In fact the pertinacity of the Salopian clergy in the matter of conformity was not then easily to be subdued, but required to be enforced by new regulations in the years 1584 and 1589. Yours, &c.

H. PIDGEON.

[We imagine that the passage quoted by Mr. Pidgeon should be read with a somewhat different construction than he has applied to it. It was not "the exercise of the Protestant Religion" that began first in 1573 in St. Chad's church;

but that an order and Reformation agreeable to the Queen's injunctions of 1559 and the exercise of the Protestant religion, were brought about by the personal in-

spection and direction of certain commissioners who began their visitatorial work in St. Chad's church.—ED.]

MEANING OF THE WORD "VOSSIONER."

"Here lyeth the boddyes of Richard Woddames, Parson and Patron and Vossioner of the church and parishe of Ouf-ton, in the countie of Warricke, who died on Mydsomer daye, 1587, and Margerye his wiffe, with her seven children, as namelye Richard, John, and John, Anne, Jane, Elizabeth, Ayles, his iiij. dawghters, whose soule resteth with God."

MR. URBAN,—The above inscription occurs on a brass in the chancel of the

church at Upton, co. Warwick. The word Vossioner (or possibly it may be Vollioner, for I have not seen the original or a rubbing of it) is unknown by me. Possibly some of your correspondents may be able to give me some information respecting it. Yours, &c. C. B.

[Does not the word clearly mean "Vowsoner"—owner of the advowson? "Patron and Vowsoner of the church and parish."—ED.]

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

International Copyright—Degree of LL.D. conferred on Mr. Daniel Wilson—Find of Roman coins at Kinross—Sect of Pouletistes in the Isle of Wight—New novels announced—Thackeray at Oxford and Mr. Petrie at Holland House—Painting by Ben. Cellini in the castle of St. Angelo—Paintings discovered in Gawsorth church—Mr. Baker the Historian of Northamptonshire—Re-election of Alison the historian at Glasgow—Munificence of Dr. Warneford—Testimonial to Dr. Lever—Recent non-historical Publications.

AN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT has been agreed upon between France and England. The treaty has been announced to the French National Assembly, and is to be brought before our parliament for legislative sanction. It extends to authors of the respective countries the same rights of exclusive publication in the two countries which they have hitherto enjoyed in their own countries only. An author of either country may also reserve to himself the right of publishing a translation of his work into the language of the other country, such translation being begun to be published within twelve months of the time of the publication of the original work. Each country binds itself to prohibit the sale within its dominions of pirated editions of works of the other country. The treaty extends to the representation of dramatic works, and the performance of musical compositions. We hope when this subject is brought before parliament that our legislature will not confine itself simply to the ratification of the treaty in question, but will pass a *general law giving to authors of every country the same rights of copyright in this country which they possess in their own countries.*

We are pleased to hear that the University of St. Andrew's has spontaneously bestowed the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. DANIEL WILSON of Edinburgh, as a recognition of the value of his contributions to the history and archæology of Scotland: an honour wholly unex-

pected by its recipient, but, at the same time, most fairly earned.

There has just been discovered at KINROSS a hoard of fine ROMAN SILVER, including the complete series from Nero to Severus, and some very rare varieties in fine condition.

The last number of that excellent periodical, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, contains an amusing paper descriptive of "The Isle of Wight," written by "Le Colonel de la Moskowa;"—a son, we believe, of the brave Marshal Ney. He hits off some of our national peculiarities very cleverly;—as for example: "England is the realm of silence, if they wish to praise a man they say 'He is a very quiet gentleman.'"—But the paper is on the whole most fairly written, and with very competent knowledge. We are the more anxious to state this explicitly because we are about to point out some very odd misprints, in the few sentences which relate to the religious condition of the inhabitants of the beautiful island. The passage reads as follows.

"The principal clergyman of the Church of England in the Isle of Wight is the rector of Carisbrooke and Northwood. The majority of the inhabitants are divided among several bodies of dissenters, such as the *Sectorians*, the Wesleyans, the *Independents*, and the *Pouletistes*."

The name given to the first of the bodies here enumerated is evidently a mere mistaken application of the general term

Sectarians; but who would have recognized our friends the *Puseyites* under the disguise of *Pouletistes*? We should not, if it had not been for the assistance of a foot note which informs us that "It is against the English who follow this rite (*suivent ce rite*) that the famous letter of Lord John Russell of last year, on the subject of the papal aggression, was directed. "The fact is," says the Colonel, "that the sect of the *Pouletistes* is greatly on the increase. They only differ from the Catholics, to whom they will very shortly be united, on certain points of no importance." The Colonel is a soldier, and may well be excused any mistake upon such a subject, but probably the blunder is altogether one of the press, arising from the difficulty which even well informed people in every country find in understanding the nicknames current among their neighbours. Members of the sect in question complain that the name of their quondam leader should be applied to them,—would they prefer the title and definition assigned to them in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*?

Novel readers are shortly to be gratified by new productions from the pens of Dickens, Bulwer, and "last, not least," &c. by a three-volume novel from Thackeray. A knowledge of the existence of the last-named author has, we observe, been, at last, forced upon the authorities of Oxford. The ignorance of these gentlemen of what is going on around them reminds us of an anecdote of the late Lady Holland. Mr. Petrie, editor of the *Monumenta Hist. Brit.* was a prime favourite at Holland House. His chief reading had been amongst Anglo-Saxon chronicles, monkish annalists, and lives of early saints; and it used to be a joke against him that he never could be brought to understand or take an interest in anything subsequent to the Conquest. Lady Holland once remarked of him, "How astonished he will be some day to read of the discovery of America!" How astonished, we may echo, will these Oxford gentlemen some day be to learn the existence of Carlyle, Tennyson, and the men who are moulding the minds of the young men whom professors and heads of houses suppose themselves to be educating.

On the wall of one of the prison cells of the CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO there has been discovered a drawing of the Saviour on the Cross, which is thought to have been executed by BENVENUTO CELLINI. He states, in his autobiography, that during his confinement in the castle of St. Angelo in 1539 he executed such a drawing on the wall of his dark cell with charcoal and brick-dust.

A Chester paper records a lecture read

by the Rev. Mr. Massie on PAINTINGS RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN GAWSWORTH CHURCH before the Architectural and Archæological Society of that town. They are of an interesting character though the subjects are not uncommon. The story of St. Christopher, that of St. George, and the very frequent one of the Last Judgment, are those at present deciphered, all delineated with their usual types, but with so great an attention to details as to make them valuable as legendary records. In St. Christopher no point seems to be omitted which is usually found in this subject, and that of St. George is similarly full of matter. This last is usually confined to the saint's encounter with the Dragon, in which in the distance is seen the princess kneeling, and her father looking forth from the walls of a town upon the scene of conflict. In this example there is an addition from the legendary history of the Saint further illustrating his career. A figure is represented as hanging on a gallows with attendant officers;—this without doubt refers to the persecution of the Saint by Dacian the proconsul, who when St. George reviled the gods of the Gentiles ordered him to be tied to a cross, the two ends of which should be planted in the ground, and then that he should be torn with iron nails or claws. That the cross should be altered for a pair of gallows is not extraordinary, for it was not an uncommon thing to assimilate the torments of the Saints to punishments familiar to the times in which their sufferings are recorded. Thus in one of the editions of Ribadeneira's '*Flos Sanctorum*' is a woodcut representing two saints being *guillotined*, proving the use of that instrument at the early part of the 17th century, which is the date of the copy referred to. It is there used to exemplify the death of decapitation. This fact shews the use of attending to such minute particulars as are found in the remains of ancient ecclesiastical decoration. The details of St. George's armour are interesting as a specimen of the military costume of the period, which Mr. Massie has correctly assigned to the latter half of the 15th century. The figure of Cleolinda, the princess, is also full of curious details of the costume of the period. Mr. Massie notices some late medallions on a church window, which appear to be somewhat curious, though having a great deal of that puerility of conceit which marks the middle of the 17th century. He describes one as "a cupid on a Pegasus shooting with bow and arrow and galloping over a king and queen prostrate, the former with a ball of fire as a heart." This evidently belongs to that class of emblems of which so many works were

published at that period, and which are full of dark conceits, requiring the explanation of a text. Another, a young prince kneeling and laying down a broken arrow on the ground, whilst a horseman sets on his brows an imperial crown, an angel flying above. An inscription in German, states that "The Prince intending to slay his father repents, and breaks the arrow with which he designed to do the deed, and is crowned;" and another, "An Emperor apparently dying on the ground in the street with warriors about him, and an abbot running out to give the sacramental wafer to him," or perhaps extreme unction. It is difficult to assign this to its true story. The record of all such discoveries is of great service, and we are glad to hear that it is intended to publish an account of them with engravings to illustrate the text.

Our memoir of the late HISTORIAN OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE in our last Magazine was written in haste, and contained one or two mistakes which we gladly correct. We are informed that Mr. BAKER himself calculated that another Part would have completed *half* his work. We were also mistaken in stating that Miss Baker was his only sister; an elder one still survives. "Amongst the incidental but not less valuable services rendered to his neighbourhood by Mr. Baker and his talented sister," as stated in the Northampton Herald, "was the jealous care with which they watched the then ruin of St. Peter's church in this town, the assiduity with which Miss Baker's chisel preserved some of its most interesting remains, and the zeal with which they never failed to urge the complete restoration of the fabric." What we said of Miss Baker's Glossary, may, perhaps, have been misunderstood by some readers. It was far from our intention, in using the word "revise," to imply that it was not an original work. Our allusion was only made to the length of time during which we knew the author had been engaged in collecting her materials.

ALISON the historian has been re-elected LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW University without opposition.

The venerable and philanthropic DR. WARNEFORD, whose charitable munificence renders him one of the most memorable persons of the present age, has founded eight new SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 25*l.* per annum each for medical students at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

A pleasing tribute of respect and friendship, as well as acknowledgment of professional skill, has just been presented to the family of J. C. W. LEVER, esq. M.D., (one of the Physicians of Guy's Hospital,) by a number of ladies, being patients of his.

It consists of a marble bust of the Doctor, executed in the first style of the art, by Baily, R.A. The presentation was made, on behalf of the subscribers, by their Treasurer, Mr. Joshua W. Butterworth, F.S.A.

Among recent non-historical publications we have to notice—

The Common Lodging Houses Act, 1851; and the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851; with plain directions and forms for putting them into execution adapted and arranged by Robert A. Strange, esq. 12mo. Shaw, 1851.—This publication of two recent acts of great importance proceeds from the Society for improving the condition of the Labouring classes. The acts were carried through the House of Commons last session by Lord Ashley, and afterwards through the House of Lords by the same gentleman as Earl of Shaftesbury. If properly carried out these acts will strike at the root of a very fertile source of immorality and crime.

Babylon and Jerusalem; a Letter addressed to Ida Countess of Hahn-Hahn. From the German; with a Preface by the Translator. 12mo. J. W. Parker. 1851.—The world knows that the clever Countess of Hahn-Hahn, the author of many high-flown novels and equally high-flown books of travels, has gone over to the Church of Rome. She has signalled that event by the publication of two books, entitled "From Babylon to Jerusalem" and "In Jerusalem," in the former of which she relates the history of her past life with great self-condemnation. The present work is a translation of an expostulatory letter addressed to the countess on the publication of these works by a German divine, believed to be Dr. Nitsch. The curiosity and value of the work are to be found in the difference between the German mode of treating such a case and that which is customary amongst ourselves. If regarded in this point of view the present work will be found full of instruction, applicable to many persons besides the Countess of Hahn-Hahn. From his standing in the Church of Christ as distinct from the outward church of any nation, the author boldly appeals not to texts but to reason, and to that essential Christianity which is to be found in all churches by those who seek for it. He shews that the conversion of the countess was not from one form of Christianity to another, but that, if sincere, it had been from formalism to Christianity, from no real faith to a true faith, although mixed up with many errors and superstitions. "Jerusalem is where thy love is and thy faith. But if, indeed, thy Jerusalem be converted into a Babylon—

if Rome oppose thy Christian freedom—if the Protestant Church oppose thy Christian fidelity—if Church, or pope, or priest, or preacher, or scribe, or synod, or consistory, offer to stand between thee and thy Creator, do not, I entreat thee, forget that thou alone art responsible for thyself, for thy coming to or remaining with God; and in that case do thou spurn aside all and everything that obstructs thy path. Join the Protestant Church if the Roman Church prevent thy remaining evangelical, turn to Romanism if the Protestant Church do not offer thee an abundance of faith and charity; but, above all things, retire thee unto thy closet, and remain alone with thyself, if thy conscience cannot for the moment find any other way to commune with God. Such moments will come even in the life of a pious, serious, and conscientious Christian, and must be borne with patience and humility. The Lord will find his own time to open the eyes [of such a Christian] to the Church which surrounds him on all sides with a thousand outstretched hands, with open hearts and loving brethren, amongst whom he stood, even when he believed himself all lonely and desolate in his closet. . . . In this Jerusalem I would fain hold out to you a brother's hand. Will you take it? If you cannot take it, well and good—I shall not quarrel with you. We are none of us free, that is to say, we have none of us sufficient charity. All we can do is to proceed on our path, to wait, to hope, and to believe, according to the best of our ability and understanding. The eye is frequently closed while the heart burns, but in the fulness of time the eyes will be opened to the light of freedom—

For it will be like unto a dream,
When freedom dawns from heaven."

We shall be pleased if our extract induces any one to read the book itself.

Hints on Arithmetic, addressed to a Young Governess. By Lady Verney. 12mo. Groombridge. 1851.—The class for whom this book is designed will do well to buy and study it. Its price brings it within the means of everybody, and the subject is one upon which it is not only a personal discredit but a great public loss, for any governess to be otherwise than well informed. Practice founded upon the rules here laid down will make perfect arithmeticians, and lead easily on to algebra and the higher branches of the mathematics.

Dr. Robinson's Greek Lexicon of the New Testament, condensed for schools and students, with a parsing Index, containing the forms which occur and shewing their derivation. 12mo. Bell. 1851.—Every-

body knows the value of Dr. Robinson's Lexicon. This condensation has been carefully and judiciously made. The parsing index is most useful, and the whole book has evidently been framed with a just appreciation of the wants of schools and private students.

Petrifactions and their teachings, or a hand-book to the gallery of organic remains of the British Museum. By G. A. Mantell, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. 8vo. Bohn. 1851. (Bohn's Scientific Library.)—A most useful volume. The name of the author is a sufficient guarantee for its having been compiled with competent knowledge and in that pleasant style which distinguishes all the works of Dr. Mantell. No one should visit the Zoological collections in our National Museum without taking with him this Hand-Book to their contents.

Lucretius on the nature of things. A philosophical poem in six books. Literally translated into English Prose by the Rev. John Selby Watson, M.A. to which is adjoined the poetical version of John Mason Good. 8vo. Bohn. 1851. (Bohn's Classical Library.)—Mr. Watson has performed his duty as an editor very satisfactorily. Between his literal version and that of Dr. Mason Good, the often recondite meaning of Lucretius may be generally made out pretty clearly. The prefatory matter is instructive, and the notes useful.

Lives of the most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, translated from the Italian of Giorgio Vasari, with notes and illustrations chiefly selected from German and Italian commentators by Mrs. Jonathan Forster. Vol. IV. 8vo. Bohn. 1851. (Bohn's Standard Library.)—This volume contains Giulio Romano, Sebastiano del Piombo, Bandinelli the sculptor, Jacopo da Puntormo, San Michele, Garofalo, and several other very interesting lives. The work proceeds well.

The History of the planting and training of the Christian Church by the Apostles. By Dr. Augustus Neander, with the author's final additions. Also, his *Antignostikus, or the spirit of Tertullian.* Translated from the German by J. E. Ryland. Vol. ii. 8vo. Bohn, 1851. (Bohn's Standard Library.)—This volume includes Neander's doctrinal comments on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and those of James and John, with his Essay on the writings of Tertullian. It concludes with useful indices of texts and words explained, as well as a general index.

A History and description of Modern Wines by Cyrus Redding. Third edition, with additions and corrections. 8vo. Bohn. 1851. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.)—We cannot say much in favour of the illustrations, but the book is a useful one, and

contains a great deal of very curious matter. All English wine-drinkers should make themselves acquainted with it.

The Sacraments. An Inquiry into the nature of the Symbolic Institutions of the Christian Religion usually called The Sacraments. By Robert Halley, D.D. Part ii. The Lord's Supper. 8vo. Jackson

and Walford. 1851.—This volume concludes the fifteenth series of Congregational Lectures. It contains a critical investigation into the circumstances which accompanied the institution of the Lord's Supper, and many powerful arguments against transubstantiation and other errors upon that subject.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Pursuivant of Arms, or Heraldry founded upon facts. By J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1852.—"My attempt," says Mr. Planché, in a motto on his title-page, derived from Leigh's *Accedence of Armorie*, "is not of presumption to teach, (I myself having most need to be taught,) but only to the intent that gentlemen who seek to know all good things and would have an entry into this, may not find here a thing expedient, but rather a poor help thereto." This is said very aptly and prettily, and leads Mr. Planché's readers—"commonly called," as he says, "courteous or gentle readers"—good humouredly forward to the examination of what the author terms the "poor help" which is here offered to them; predisposing them at the same time to expect, not a treatise which will tell them that the angels are habited in "cote armoris," and that Noah bore azure a rainbow, and Japhet azure an ark, both proper, with equally minute descriptions of the bearings of all the prophets and apostles, but a pleasant and rational inquiry into the real origin and meaning of these singular distinctions. Such an inquiry upon such a subject is far too unusual. Old heraldic writers, almost without exception, adopted the popular error that every notable man, present or past, has, or had, or has a right to, armorial bearings. "Arms found," the undertaking of the modern engravers' shops, was their principle, and very wonderful was their ingenuity and their imagination in difficult cases. Mr. Planché discards all this fictitious lore, and inquires into the question of when and where armorial bearings were first found, in the same manner and spirit as men inquire into any other historical fact. The *Edda* mentions a red shield with a gold border, the author of the *Encomium Emmae* speaks of the glittering effulgence of the shields suspended on the sides of the ships of Canute, the Bayeux Tapestry presents shields adorned with crosses, rings, and fanciful monsters; but all these are never repeated on the shields of particular per-

sons, and are therefore concluded to be the mere ornamental devices well known in all countries from classical times, and not heraldic personal insignia. The seal of Philip I. Earl of Flanders, A.D. 1164, is thought to be the earliest unquestionable heraldic example, and is accordingly figured by Mr. Planché, from a book of Vredino. The engraving certainly presents a lion of the true heraldic breed, langued and queued to admiration; but for our own parts we attach far greater importance to the earliest known piece of documentary evidence, which is described by Mr. Planché as "Glover's Roll," a copy, that is, made by Glover, Somerset Herald, in 1586, of a roll of arms of the reign of Henry III. probably of the period of from 1240 to 1245. In this roll the enumerated arms are blazoned, that is described in words, not pictured. It is therefore evident that at that time "Heraldry had become a science and," Mr. Planché adds, "arms hereditary," which may also appear from the roll in question. This MS. is preserved in the college of Arms. From that time documentary evidence is ample and consistent. Harleian MS. 6529, contains a tricked copy by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, in 1607, of a roll of arms of the middle of the thirteenth century; the Roll of Kaerlaveroc follows in A.D. 1300, after which period the enumeration of evidence becomes unnecessary. We find among some notes of our own a memorandum of a MS. in the Bodleian of the date of A.D. 1220, entitled "*Noms des Chevaliers en le Champ du Roy Henry III.*" which would perhaps have been worth the notice of Mr. Planché. If genuine and heraldic it seems entitled to take precedence by a few years of Glover's Roll.

We may certainly conclude that in the middle of the thirteenth century heraldry, or the science of armorial blazonry, was not merely known but established and systematized. Its origin has probably been correctly attributed to the century preceding.

After explaining the character of the

principal documentary and other evidence applicable to his subject, Mr. Planché proceeds to consider the customary heraldic charges. In every case he endeavours to discover the origin of its name, which, generally speaking, was in some way or other descriptive; to assign a cause for its original adoption, which, in the majority of early instances, was a kind of punning applicability to the name of the person by whom it was borne; and to trace it well home to some historical authority; giving in many cases an engraved representation of the earliest example he has met with. Nothing can be better than such a scheme of inquiry. It is the very mode which one would desire to see adopted in every similar investigation, and, to the extent to which it is carried out, it is sure to make an interesting and valuable work.

Like all heraldical books, this of Mr. Planché is so much dependent upon its woodcut illustrations, that without the advantage of their use it is scarcely possible to make any extract from it that can be well understood. But, as an example of his manner, let us see what Mr. Planché tells us of that great heraldic bearing the king of beasts.

"The number of beasts borne in ancient English coats is not great. In Glover's Roll (temp. Henry III.) you will find named but three, the lion, the leopard, and the boar. The two first being one and the same animal, as I shall presently prove to you, and the third contributing but his head to the catalogue of charges. Stags, bulls, bears, dogs, and hedgehogs, are amongst the earliest we afterwards meet with, but the list is at no time previous to the sixteenth century a long one. To begin, as in duty bound, with the lion, . . . in the twelfth century but one beast is to be seen on the shields of the great Anglo-Norman nobility, that one being a lion. The Earls of Arundel, Lincoln, Leicester, Pembroke, Salisbury, and Hertford, all bear lions. On some seals of the Earl of Devon a griffin is displayed, either alone or surmounting a hound or wolf, out of whose mouth issue flames; but on the *heraldic* shield of one of those very earls we find a lion rampant, and Brooke says, 'This (Richard de Redvers) is the first man of this family that bare this armes that ever I could finde, and for the griffyn which hath been usually set down for their armes it is but a device and no armes.' As this Richard de Redvers died the thirtieth year of King Henry II. 1184, it is most probable he was the first bearer of a regular heraldic coat in his family. . . . Though other arms have been assigned by modern heralds to the old earls of Glou-

cester, the seal of William, who died in 1182, and who was therefore the first Earl of Gloucester who bore armorial ensigus, displays a lion statant gardant.

"In all the above instances, with the exceptions of the Earls of Salisbury and Hereford, the lion is borne singly, and, with the solitary exception of that of William Earl of Gloucester, the attitude of the royal beast is rampant; the only one according to some heralds in which the lion can properly be represented."

Mr. Planché then inquires into the origin of the lions on the shield of the monarch of England, deducing their history from the one lion used by Henry I. either as a device or an heraldic bearing. From him the bearing of a single lion descended to his illegitimate children. It is found, we have seen, borne by the before mentioned William Earl of Gloucester, who was the son of King Henry's illegitimate son, Robert Earl of Gloucester; and the before mentioned Earl of Devon probably substituted the lion for the griffin on his marriage with a daughter of Reginald Earl of Cornwall, who was another illegitimate son of the same monarch. Two lions are found on the shield of Prince, afterwards King, John, and also on the seal of Richard de Varenne his illegitimate son. Three lions first appear on the second seal of Richard I. if indeed they be lions at all, and not leopards, as these regal beasts of England are frequently termed. For the determination of this controversy, Mr. Planché adduces the authority of Jerome de Bara, a French author, who, in his "*Blazon d'Armoires*" published in 1628, describes the heraldic difference between a lion and a leopard as follows:

"The lion, he says, is always *rampant* or ravaging, and shows but one eye and one ear. The leopard is always *passant* or *allant*, and shows both eyes and both ears. And when one sees in a shield a lion passant, that is, if he show but one eye and one ear, you must say in blazoning him, 'LION-LEOPARD;' on the contrary, when you find the leopard otherwise than *passant* (of which you see the two eyes and the two ears as aforesaid) you must say 'LEOPARD-LION,' or 'LEOPARD-LIONNE,' in order to make the difference according to the language of blazon. For the former need no specification, but you say in one word, such a nobleman bears 'azure, a LION argent,' or 'purple, a LEOPARD or.'"

It is in this heraldic or non-natural sense that in the Roll of Henry III. that king is said to bear "*goules, trois lupards d'or*;" three lions passant, that is, and drawn full-faced, so as to display both eyes and both ears, of which Mr. Planché

gives a very notable example from his arms in Westminster Abbey.

Having thus disposed of our own royal lions, for we incline to zoological rather than to heraldic accuracy in the matter, we will see what Mr. Planché has to say about the *fleur-de-lys* of our neighbours.

"The vegetable kingdom has furnished its full quota to the storehouse of heraldry. First in the field, we may fairly say, stands the *fleur-de-lys*. Next to the origin of heraldry itself, perhaps nothing connected with it has given rise to such controversy as the origin of this celebrated charge. It has been gravely asserted that it was brought down from heaven by an angel, and presented to Clovis King of the Franks. Upton calls it '*flos gladioli*,' and his translator, Dame Juliana Barnes, tells us that the arms of the King of France 'were certainli sende by an Aungell from Heaven, that is to say, iij. flowris in manner of swordis in a field of azure, the which certain armys were giuen to the aforesaid Kyng of Fraunce in signe of euerlasting trowbull, and that he and his successors always with battle and swords should be punished.' It has been also called a toad, and the head of a spear, and Dallaway and Lower incline to the latter belief.

"I am not going to record all the arguments which have been from time to time brought forward in support of this or that theory. My province is to state facts, and leave you to draw your own deductions. As an ornament the *fleur-de-lys* is seen on Roman monuments,* and as the top of a sceptre or sword-hilt from the earliest periods of the French monarchy.† As a badge or cognizance it first appears on the seals of Louis VII. of France, called Le Jeune, and also surnamed Fleury, from the abbey of that name, the favourite retreat of the French kings, and where Philip I. was buried. By Philip II. surnamed Augustus, the contemporary of our Richard I. and John, it was borne both singly and repeated, '*sans nombre*,' and analogy supports the conclusion which one of the most intelligent of French writers on this subject came to long ago—that the *fleur-de-lys* or flower de *luce* was merely a rebus, signifying *fleur de Louis* or flower of Lewis."

Mr. Planché then proceeds to speak of its early introduction into English heraldry.

* Three engraved examples are given of its occurrence in Roman times; on a bronze ornament, a stone altar, and a fresco painting; but the originals are not referred to.

† Three examples are given from Montfaucon, Monarch. Franc. Plates xx. and xxvi.

"An example of it as '*armes parlantes*' occurs in the rolls of Henry III.'s time: '*Robert d'Agulon, de goules oue ung fleur-de-lis d'argent*.' Glover's Roll; Agulon and Agulho, signifying in mediæval Latin a point or the top of a spire. '*Apex turris Ecclesiæ*' (Ducange in voce). The pointed architecture of the thirteenth century presenting us almost invariably with floral terminations (finials) of this precise form.

"But there is another example in the same roll remarkable for its disagreement with the usual coat assigned to the name; '*William de Cantelowe*' bears '*de goules a trois fleurs-de-lices d'or*;' not a word, you perceive, of 'the leopards' heads jessant de lis,' which we afterwards find in the coat of Cantelupe, which is the same name, spelt indifferently in those days Cantelowe, Cantelo, Cantelup, or Cantilupe."

Mr. Planché then proceeds to show, by engravings, how the band or string which may be supposed to tie together the fleurs-de-lis, being gradually enlarged and rounded, came to be ornamented with a wolf's or leopard's head, in punning allusion to the last syllable of the word Cantilupe.

"The *fleur-de-lis* was soon selected as a general mark of cadency, and also used as an ornament for the *diapering* of shields, that is, covering the whole field, or separate portions of it, with a pattern independent of the heraldic bearings, in imitation of the fine cloths made at Ypres in Flanders, and therefore called d'Ypre, from whence our modern *diaper*."

One extract more relating to the origin of the horse-shoes borne by the family of Ferrers.

"Three or six horse-shoes are said to have formed the early coat of the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, who afterwards bore *vairy*, or and *gules*, and the horse-shoes in a border. In Glover's Roll, Gilbert de Umfraville and William de Montgomery bear also the horse-shoes in a border. This coat is asserted to have been borne as chief of the Farriers, or Mareschal, to William the Conqueror; but Henry, who came over with the Norman William, signs himself [?] "*Henricus de Ferrieres*," shewing that it was the name of a place, and not of an occupation or office. I have not been able to find any authority for the horse-shoes in the coat of Ferrers previous to the marriage of William third Earl of that christian name, with Sibilla Marshal, whose brother Walter certainly bore one horse-shoe as a badge." Then follows an engraving of Master Walter's seal as Marshal of England, which bears a horse-shoe and nail as a badge or emblem of his office.

In this pleasant way Mr. Planché has compiled a very agreeable book, constructed upon right principles, and calculated to exercise a very beneficial influence upon heraldic literature. In his next revise we hope he will supply authorities in all the cases in which at present they are omitted. He has generally done so, and the cases to which we allude have probably escaped his attention in the hurry of composition.

Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Wiltshire and the City of Salisbury. Communicated at the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, held at Salisbury, July 1849. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—These papers were so fully reported by us at the time of the Salisbury meeting that our present duty in reference to them will be performed by a simple announcement of their appearance in their permanent form. They make an excellent volume. Amongst them are a very delightful paper by the Rev. Joseph Hunter in commemoration of antiquarian gatherings at Stourhead from 1825 to 1833—a charming little bit of literary history and reminiscence; papers of great value by Mr. Edwin Guest on the Early English Settlements in South Britain; on Ecclesiastical and Monumental Sculpture, by Mr. Richard Westmacott; on the Customal of Bleadon and the Agricultural Tenures of the Thirteenth Century, by Mr. Edward Smirke; on the Earldom of Salisbury, by Mr. J. G. Nichols; on the Mints of Wiltshire, by Mr. Hawkins; a catalogue raisonné of the Works of Ancient Sculpture preserved at Wilton House, by Mr. Newton; a Diary of excavations and examinations of Earth-Works in the neighbourhood of Avebury and Silbury, by the late Dean Merewether; and a paper on Market Crosses, by Mr. Britton, with many others. Papers from such men—all archæological leaders in their respective departments of inquiry—cannot but constitute a volume of high value. The illustrations are numerous and admirably executed.

Diary of a Dean, being an account of the Examination of Silbury Hill, and of various barrows and other earthworks on the Downs of North Wilts, opened and investigated in the months of July and August, 1849. With illustrations. By the late John Merewether, D.D., F.S.A. Dean of Hereford. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—This is a separate publication of two papers in the above volume, in issuing which the publisher states that he is fulfilling the wishes of the lamented author

expressed to him a very short time before his death. "The little volume," it is gracefully remarked in a prefatory advertisement, "may be looked upon as a legacy to his native county, whose antiquities he began in early life to study, and never ceased to estimate as of the highest national importance." It is a valuable contribution to our history of Ancient Wiltshire, solemnized and rendered interesting by the peculiar circumstances of its publication.

The Museum of Classical Antiquities: a Quarterly Journal of Architecture and the sister branches of Classic Art, Vol. I. Parker and Son. 1851.—We noticed this Journal with high commendation on the appearance of the first number, (Gent. Mag. Feb. 1851, p. 183,) and are pleased to be able to repeat our praises on the completion of the first volume. The papers are all of an admirable character, and the illustrations are carefully drawn and sufficiently numerous. Mr. Newton, Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, and Mr. Falkener have contributed several excellent papers. The last number contains a curious communication on the Building Act of the Emperor Zeno, translated from the German by Mr. W. R. Hamilton; there have also been valuable papers by Mr. Scharf, and by our lately deceased contributor Mr. Benjamin Gibson. All who have a love of classical antiquities should support this most commendable publication. The papers are occasionally too long, but both the design and execution of the work are highly praiseworthy.

The Popes: an Historical Summary; comprising a period of 1784 years from Linus to Pius IX. carefully compiled from the best historical authorities, and illustrated with numerous Notes. By G. A. F. Wilks, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—This book may be useful as a work of occasional reference, for which it is peculiarly adapted by a most admirable index; but as an historical compilation it is not of the kind which we can commend. It is in effect a long indictment against the papacy, but, like all other indictments, should be maintained by evidence. We make no doubt of Dr. Wilks's general care as a compiler; but it is contrary to all justice and charity, as well as to the sound historical practice of the present day, to claim belief for such monstrous assertions as are here put forth without at least a distinct reference to the original authorities on which they are built. When the author occasionally refers to authorities, which he generally does in proof of the statements in his notes, we cannot say

that we can coincide in his description of their value. We will give one example. In many parts of his book he refers to "Townsend, op. cit." We did not recollect to which of our "historical authorities" this could possibly allude, and for a long time forbore to inquire. At length, being attracted, at p. 76, under Pope John VIII. by the following strange note, "Massonus says of this pope 'that the bishops of Rome cannot even commit *sin* without *praise*' (Townsend op. cit.)," we thought we would endeavour to ascertain what Townsend this was. Turning back page by page for thirty pages we found at page 45, somewhat to our surprise, that this "best historical authority" was the book entitled "The Accusations of History against the Church of Rome," by worthy Mr. Prebendary Townsend of Durham. Referring to that book, after a long search we found the passage alluded to at p. 140. There are the following words, professedly quoted by Townsend from "The History of Popery" (2 vols. 4to. 1735), "Massonus, lib. 3, vit. Johan. IX. tells us, 'Episcopos Romanos ne peccata quidem sine laude committere,' the bishops of Rome cannot even commit sins without praise.—P. 6." Now, without making any remark upon Dr. Wilks's having applied to Pope John VIII. what seems to relate to John IX., if to any pope at all, we must say that a citation of Prebendary Townsend, who turns out to have borrowed from an anonymous compilation of which he did not even know the name of the author, and that anonymous author, whoever he might be, to have borrowed from Masson, a French writer of the sixteenth century, who could be no great authority with respect to either John VIII. or John IX. both of whom lived in the ninth century—we say that, even if rhyme or reason could be made out of the words quoted, which in this case is very difficult, we should not think such book-making quite came up to the promise of Dr. Wilks's title-page, namely, "careful compilation from the best historical authorities."

Outlines of the History of the English Language, for the use of the Junior Classes in Colleges, and the Higher Classes in Schools. By George L. Craik, Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. 12mo. Lond. 1851.—This work contains an abstract of part of a course of lectures delivered by the author to his class at Belfast, drawn up in such manner as to be suited both for the amusement and edification of the general reader, and for being used as a text book in any place of education in which English

philology is one of the departments of study. It is in the latter character, indeed, without in any degree disparaging its suitableness for more popular purposes, that we should especially recommend this book. Its form, that of a succession of propositions put forth to be proved, as well as its clearness and precision, render it peculiarly adapted for educational purposes; and we are much mistaken if, speaking generally, masters as well as scholars would not find it open their minds to many things which have never yet been dreamt of in their philosophy. Mr. Craik is "well up" in the writings of Latham, Guest, and Garnett, the latest and best of our philologists, and, besides throwing new illustration on every point as it arises, brings to the consideration of his subject a clear and practised intellect which holds the balance between conflicting authorities with steadiness.

In tracing the history of our language Mr. Craik commences by considering what are the various races by whom our country has been inhabited, and what the nature of the remains which exist in our present language of the differing speech of Celt, of Roman, of Saxon, of Dane, and, finally, of Norman. The speech of Celt and of Roman successively yielded amongst us almost entirely to that of the victorious Saxon. Dialectical peculiarities introduced by the Danes modified the Saxon of the natives of Britain in certain districts, but do not seem to have produced any great or permanent effects upon the general language. With the Norman Conquest ensued a change far wider and more radical. A French-speaking family upon the throne, surrounded by a French-speaking court, a French-speaking army, and French-speaking churchmen and lawyers, threatened destruction to the homely and unfashionable Saxon. The contest between the speeches terminated in a compromise. The Saxon was softened by its courtly competitor, and the Norman-French strengthened by its rougher and harder brother, and thus, between the two, and by means of a rivalry which lasted for centuries, was ultimately formed our present speech, a language which, with all its anomalies, is scarcely surpassed by that of any people in the world in its power and strength, its glowing, splendid richness, its capability of expressing the deepest subtleties of thought with the utmost discrimination, of indicating wants and wishes with the nicest precision and perspicuity, and, in the mouth of a skilful orator, unsurpassed in its power of rousing the active principles of our nature, of overcoming prejudices, and winning men to those noble purposes which are the

aims and tests of the highest and most persuasive eloquence.

Mr. Craik gives in an Appendix forty-two illustrative specimens which set forth the varying state of our language from the time of the Saxon Chronicle to Tennyson—from A.D. 1100 to 1845—an interesting and valuable collection of examples, aptly and usefully concluding a volume which we recommend to the perusal and use of all who would either study or teach the history of the construction of our noble mother-tongue.

The Land of the Morning: a Record of Two Visits to Palestine. By H. B. Whitaker Churton, M.A. Vicar of Icklesham, Sussex, and late Preacher of the Charterhouse. Crown 8vo.—The Holy Land has still its pilgrims: and no less ardent and devoted than those of old. The author of these pages has trod its sands in a spirit of as deep and sincere piety as any of his precursors. Its historic localities have presented to his mind as many thankful memories of the past: and he has looked onward to its future destinies with a faith as confirmed and as fervent. There is only this material difference in the motives of his devotion: that, rejecting the corruptions and the imaginations of human tradition, he has found sufficient, and more than sufficient, to inspire his devoutest sentiments in the Protestant canon of Holy Scripture, and in the sure spirit of prophecy. The object of his narrative is not merely to describe the present aspect of Palestine, in its darkness and desolation, but to point also to the brighter days that are to come: and to rouse the Christian to more definite views of the return of his Lord and King; in the belief that the time is approaching when “not England and London, but Judæa and Jerusalem, will be the irradiating centre of the light of Christ’s truth.” As an example of the discrimination which has guided, and controlled, these anticipations, we extract the following reflections on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre:

“As this may be considered (supposing it to be the actual locality) as among the most holy spots to be found anywhere in Palestine, I would here state, once for all, that, to my own mind, too much exactness seems sought for, both in this and many other instances. The exact site of Calvary, and of the Holy Sepulchre, is a point more curiously interesting than really profitable to know. The words of the angel to the women apply even now; ‘HE IS RISEN; HE IS NOT HERE.’ Having read several works on the subject (Williams, Robinson, Wilson, Ferguson,

Finlay, and others), I still incline to believe that the generally received site (though now so far within the walls) is probably correct. London, Oxford, and other cities, in their places of execution, such as Smithfield, and Bishop’s gate, and Broad Street, seem to afford analogous cases. To my own mind, however, I confess that the general locality, and general (not precise) identities of spot afford all that, in this respect, the heart can wish. Of the sea of Tiberias, of the general locality of Nazareth, and of Bethlehem, and of Bethany, of the Mount of Olives, and even of the general identity (as a site) of the garden of Gethsemane, there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt. Within the platform and area of the present Harèm of the Mosques of Omar and El Aksa stood, no doubt, the temple of Solomon. The Jordan, though probably with diminished stream, is the Jordan still, and little if any doubt can be entertained as to the lesser waters of Siloam. But so soon as the mind seeks after exact identity nothing can ensue but chagrin and disappointment. The very ground-level on which we tread may be raised ten, sixteen, twenty, or it may be thirty feet above the then level of these

Holy fields

Over whose acres walked those blessed feet
Which, eighteen hundred years ago, were nailed
For our advantage to the bitter cross.

Rather let us look forward to the bright future, when this city shall indeed be the ‘joy of the whole earth,’ and Israel’s land ‘the glory of all lands’—even ‘Thy land, O Immanuel.’”

Memoirs and Adventures of Sir John Hepburn, knight, Governor of Munich, Marshal of France under Louis XIII. and Commander of the Scots Brigade under Gustavus Adolphus, &c. By James Grant. Blackwood. 8vo. 1851.—Mr. Grant has here chosen an excellent subject. Sir John Hepburn, who is termed “stout Hepburn” by Captain Dalgetty, and is vouched upon his monument, always the most unquestionable of authorities, to have been “one of the best soldiers in Christendom, and, consequently, in the world,” was a member of that distinguished body of volunteers sent forth by Scotland to aid the cause of the Elector Palatine, and afterwards that of Gustavus Adolphus. The knowledge of the art of war which was acquired by these soldiers of fortune, enabled some of them to exercise an influence in their own country, at the commencement of our great Civil War, which renders their history one of peculiar interest and im-

portance. In delineating the career of Sir John Hepburn, Mr. Grant has been fortunately obliged to trace in great part the general course of hardship and adventure to which these brave men were exposed.

John Hepburn was the second son of a respectable family seated at Athelstaneford, a village in East Lothian. He was born about 1598 or 1600. As he grew up he became distinguished as a tall and active lad, of high spirit and manly bearing, and early exhibited that foppish fondness for dress and decoration in which he indulged to his detriment throughout his campaigns. Of school education he seems to have had but little, although the research of Professor Lee has gone some way towards establishing that, like Dalgetty himself, Hepburn had for a short time the benefit of a matriculation at one of the colleges of his native country. In the spring of 1620 the drums of Sir Andrew Gray, a captain of celebrity, were beating throughout Scotland for volunteers. Young Hepburn was attracted by the martial invitation, and made one of about fifteen hundred recruits who sailed about the end of May in that year, from the water of Leith to Holland, *en route* to Bohemia. It is not for us to trace the various fortunes of the long and terrible war in which these gallant men bore part. Hepburn was one of the bravest amongst them, and stands distinguished by name in the Intelligencers, whenever any daring work is to be recorded. He soon obtained a company, and ere long a regiment. Gustavus Adolphus remarked and admired his bravery and ability, and employed him with confidence on many a desperate service. His knighthood was obtained before 1629, and after 1630 he is found in command of a division of the Swedish army known as Hepburn's Scots Brigade, or the Green Brigade. These Scottish Green-coats were for several years the terror of the enemy. Their practised valour was brought into action with tremendous effect at Leipzig, and on many other occasions which stand chronicled in this bloody history. At Leipzig the fate of the day seems to have rested with them, and, as a favourable specimen of our author's manner, we will extract a few sentences of his description of their achievements on this occasion.

The Saxons had fled from the field. The Imperialists were in full pursuit of them, when the Scottish Brigade confronted the advancing enemy in the full flush of victory. "Let us beat these curs," exclaimed the Imperialist leader, "and all Germany is our own!"

"In full armour, with laurel in his

helmet, sword in hand, and conspicuous on his richly caparisoned horse, Sir John Hepburn, who outshone all the army in the splendour of his military trappings, led on his Scots brigade, and then came the bloodiest encounter of that well-fought field.

"His Scots advanced in dense columns, with the pikemen in front, while behind were three ranks stooping and three erect, giving thus *six* volleys at once from the faces of their squares, and pouring in their shot over each other's helmets like a hail-storm, mowing down the shrinking enemy even as grass is mown by the scythe, and so they swept on, until so close to the Austrians that the very colour of their eyes was visible, when Hepburn gave the order, '*Forward, pikes!*'"

"In a moment the old Scottish weapon was levelled to the charge, the musketeers clubbed their muskets, and, with a loud cheer, the regiments of Hepburn, Lumsden, and Lord Reay, each led by its colonel, burst through the columns of Tilly, driving them back in irredeemable confusion, and with frightful slaughter.

"The brave Highlanders of Lord Reay formed the leading column of the Green Brigade, and had the honour of *first* breaking the Austrian ranks. They were a thousand strong, composed of that noble's own immediate clansmen; and the Imperialists regarded them with terror, calling them *the invincible old regiment*, and the right-hand of Gustavus Adolphus.

"Led by Munro, the right wing of the brigade carried the trenches of the Walloon infantry, stormed the breastworks at push of pike, and captured the cannon, cutting to pieces the gunners, and exterminating their guards. The slaughter would have been greater, and scarcely a man of those columns assailed by Hepburn would have escaped, but the ground where they fought being dry and parched, and having been recently ploughed, the dust raised from it by the stormy west wind mingled with the smoke of the contest, and favoured the tumultuous retreat of the enemy. 'We are as in a dark cloud,' says Munro graphically, 'not seeing half our actions, much less discerning the way of our enemies or the rest of our brigades; whereupon, having a drummer by me, I caused him beat *The Scots March* till it cleared up, which re-collected our friends unto us.'

"This old national air, which was the terror of the Spaniards in Holland, and of the Austrians in Germany—so much so, that it was frequently beaten by the drums of the Dutch at night when they wished to keep their quarters unmolested, was first composed for the ancient guard

of James V. when marching to attack the castle of Tantallon in 1527."

The storming of Marienburg was another achievement of the Green Coats, but after they had forced an entrance into the citadel, by acts of almost unparalleled bravery, they were compelled by the order of Gustavus to give way to a Swedish regiment which had taken no part in the real business of the day—an affront which Hepburn never forgot.

In Gustavus's campaigns on the Rhine and the Danube Hepburn and his brigade were ever amongst the foremost, but the services of these fiery men were dependent upon ten thousand chances. An imaginary affront would at any time drive them from the one camp to the other. They felt no interest in the cause, but were merely attracted by the life of adventure, the hope of distinction, and the lawless freedom of a camp in an enemy's country. The heartlessness of their service may be judged from the fact that Hepburn, the zealous and distinguished follower of that "bulwark of the Protestant faith, the Lion of the North, the terror of Austria, Gustavus the Victorious," was himself a Roman Catholic. Some indiscreet, ill-tempered words which fell from Gustavus upon this head, coupled with a scornful allusion to the foppishness of Hepburn's armour and apparel, and aided by the recollection of the way in which the post of honour had been taken from him at Marienburg, fired the Scottish blood of Hepburn beyond endurance. He resigned his commission on the instant, and bound himself by an adjuration that he would never more unsheath his sword in the quarrels of Sweden. Gustavus is said to have made some *amende*, and to have even solicited a renewal of Hepburn's friendship, but in vain. The soldier of fortune had taken his oath. His honour was pledged, and could only be satisfied by his retirement from the Swedish camp. Ere he withdrew he performed various services for Gustavus, in token of personal reconciliation, but he had sworn never more to draw sword on his behalf, and his knightly punctiliousness could be satisfied only by a literal performance of the rash and hasty obligation.

Hepburn quitted Gustavus at the very period when his services would have been the most valuable. He had scarcely reached London, whither he bent his steps on leaving the Swedish camp, when the Protestant hero fell on the plains of Lutzen. This was in 1632, some years before Great Britain offered employment to heroes of the Hepburn stamp.

Peace courts his hand, but spreads her charms in vain.

England was too dull for him. He proceeded to France, where a commission was at once given to him as Colonel in the old Scottish guard, and, "amid the military splendour of the French army," Mr. Grant remarks, he "could indulge without reprehension in that profusion and display which was so distasteful to the plain Gustavus Adolphus. The mail of a gentleman at that period was usually light and exquisitely polished, cut, and gilded. A white silk scarf was worn over the shoulder of the French officers, and their hair hung in profusion upon their shoulders and collars of rich lace, which were spread over gorgets of gilded steel. The hilts of their rapiers, the tops of their knee jack-boots, the housings of their horses and holsters, were fringed and tasselled with gold or silver, and nothing could be more brilliant and splendid than the aspect of a regiment of horse or foot, when the sun shone on all the glittering points of their equipment."

Such a service must in some respects have been most delightful to cavaliers like Hepburn. One can easily imagine that soldiers at once so gallant and so sensitive justified, if they did not give occasion to, the French proverb "*Fier comme Ecossais*." In the field Hepburn continued as daring as ever, and was rewarded for his services in a campaign against the Germans in Lorraine in 1634, by the appointment of *Marechal de Camp*, equivalent we believe to Major-General. In the year following he crossed the Rhine, and le Régiment d'Hebron, as his troops were called, "son nom d'Hepburne," remarks Père Daniel, "étant difficile à prononcer," acquired the same reputation for invincibility which had distinguished the Green Coats of Gustavus Adolphus.

It was in the midst of this blaze of soldierly reputation, and at the early age of 36 or 38, that all this gallantry was brought to a sudden close. The French were besieging Saverne, a fortified town near Strasbourg. A breach had been effected and an assault was made. It was a bright summer's day, and the weather intensely hot. Column after column of French and Scottish and German troops poured into the breach, and were successively mowed down. After four hundred men had been left amidst the crumbling masonry a retreat was sounded. Hepburn's tall plume had waved in the thickest of the fight, but he returned unscathed. Two days afterwards the attempt was renewed, but again in vain. A third time the breach was mounted, and a third time without success. The fire of the batteries was redoubled, and every eye was eagerly bent upon a spot which had

proved so fatal, with desire to ascertain what were those peculiar defences which had hitherto proved impregnable. Amongst those who approached the walls for this purpose was Hepburn. His dashing plume and glittering armour attracted attention. A musketeer took aim and struck him in the neck; he sank to the earth, and was borne away by his faithful countrymen. But the shot was fatal. His last words were expressive of regret that he should not be buried in that land where his forefathers had found rest. He was interred at Toul, near Nancy, and there, in the southern transept of a beautiful

church, may yet be seen a noble monument erected to his memory by grateful France.

Such a history offers an admirable proof. On what foundation stands the warrior's pride. A literary man who would open his eyes to the moral lessons by which such a subject is surrounded need scarcely desire a better theme. We will not say that Mr. Grant has effected all that might be desired in reference to it, but he has done good service in directing attention to the historical subject of which Hepburn's biography forms part, and in many respects his labours are very commendable.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 7. Edward Hawkins, esq. Treasurer, in the chair. This was the first monthly meeting of the present session.

A communication was read from the Earl of Enniskillen, on the discovery of a singular structure, of piles and a frame-work of timber, in a lake in co. Roscommon. An artificial island had thus been formed, evidently at a very remote period, as appeared by the objects of bronze celts, ornaments, and implements of considerable antiquity already brought to light around this stockade, sufficient to form a small museum. Canoes, hewn from a single log, had also been found.

The Rev. J. L. Petit gave a report on the peculiar features of Church Architecture in certain districts of France, as compared with structures of the same period in England, and pointed out some interesting facts connected with the progress of the earlier styles, especially in the Beauvoisis.

Sir F. Madden read a curious notice of an antique intaglio found at Sessa, on the northern shores of the Adriatic, and used in the middle ages as a signet by an Italian nobleman of the Roggieri family, probably in the thirteenth century. It is set in a gold ring, thus inscribed, "Sigillum Thomasi de Rogeriis de Suesa." Around the hoop are the following legends, "Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat, —et verbum caro factum est et abitavit in nobis," (some of the words contracted.) This beautiful relic is now in the possession of George Borrett, esq. of Southampton.

Mr. Hewitt described some recent acquisitions added to the Tower Armoury, and exhibited an unique helm, of great weight and extraordinary dimensions, of

the times of Cœur-de-Lion. Armour of that period is of the greatest rarity, and this fine head-piece is believed to be a genuine English example. He gave an account also of a piece of artillery, a hooped gun of the earliest fashion, rescued from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, and presented to the Armoury by the directors of the South Eastern Railway. The stone-shot with which it had been charged is still visible in the muzzle.

Mr. Maberly produced a series of plans and sections of Rising Castle, Norfolk, and gave a short account of that fine Norman fortress.

The Rev. F. Warre gave a report of recent explorations of the area of a British fortified town near Weston-super-Mare. The place is known as Worle Hill, situated on the estates of Mr. Pigott, by whose permission extensive excavations were made in October last. Numerous circular cavities were found, supposed to be the remains of primeval dwellings, and of the same class as the Pen Pits, on the borders of Somerset and Wilts, described by Sir R. Colt Hoare, Cole's Pits, at Little Coxwell, Berks, the Pit Steads on the Derbyshire Moors, examined by Mr. Bateman, and similar cavities near Whitby. The pits examined by Mr. Warre were surrounded by a facing of rude masonry, laid without mortar: they contained in many instances human remains, with fragments of pottery, and large quantities of grain, both wheat and barley. Charred

* One of his great defects is in his mode of quoting his authorities. He does himself and his publisher great injustice by such references as "*Schiller*," "*Puffendorf*," "*Harte*," &c. &c. They stamp discredit upon a book at once.

wood, bones of animals used for food, &c. were found in abundance, but the discovery of skeletons appeared to shew that these curious pits had, at some period, been used as places of sepulture.

Professor Buckman detailed the results of late excavations at the Leases, Cirencester, a locality long known as a mine of ancient relics. The diggings have lately been resumed with great success, extensive remains of buildings have been brought to light, and numerous antiquities of value. Subscriptions are solicited to carry out this undertaking with full effect.

The collection of ancient objects and works of art exhibited were unusually numerous, comprising especially a number of Saxon weapons found during the previous week at Nottingham; several implements or weapons of stone, found in the British Isles, particularly two stone weapons of unusual size and form, from the ancient hill-fortress called "Cumming's Camp," co. Aberdeen, renowned for the exploits of the Bruce and Cumming, on its site. These early weapons are the property of the Rev. S. W. King. Some very singular objects of stone, of unknown age and use, found in excavations at Alexandria, were produced by Mr. S. Pratt. Mr. Brackstone sent several unique objects of stone from the Bay of Honduras. The Hon. R. Neville sent some of the recent results of his discoveries at Little Wilbraham, where he has brought to light a rich variety of ornaments, weapons, and remarkable vestiges of the Anglo-Saxon age, now preserved at Audley End. A fac-simile of an inscribed slab, lately found in Devon, was communicated by the Duke of Northumberland, and pronounced by Mr. Westwood to be of the sixth or seventh century, and a curious addition to the early Christian memorials of the western counties and Wales, which he is preparing for publication. Mr. Faulkner produced fac-similes of monumental figures commemorating some of the ancestors of General Washington, lately found in Oxfordshire. The discovery had excited much interest, having been noticed in the New York journals. A remarkable "palimpsest" painting was shown by Mr. Payne, of Leicester, having been originally a portrait of Wycliffe, but painted over, and converted into that of "Robertus Langton, doctor," whose name appears concealing that of Wycliffe. This later work appears to be of the times shortly before the Reformation; and is very remarkable from the assemblage of pilgrims' signs that it displays. The original painting appears to be of the fifteenth century, and bears much resemblance to the fine portrait at Knoke.

Edward Hussey, esq. brought a stilyard weight, coated with bronze, of the times of Henry III. ornamented with armorial escutcheons, the bearing of Clare, the eagle displayed, and a lion rampant. It was obtained from Oxfordshire. The Rev. J. M. Traherne sent casts from an inscription in Cheriton church, Pembrokeshire. pronounced by Mr. Westwood to be of the fifth century. A curious decorative tile from Ensham Abbey was exhibited by the last-named gentleman, representing a mounted knight, bearing the heater-shaped shield. He brought also a full-size fac-simile of the sculptured fascia surrounding the west doorway of Kenilworth church, a remarkable example of Norman work. A singular silver gemel ring found in Dorset, the legend *Ave Maria* being partly inscribed on each moiety, and legible only when they are united, was produced by the Rev. C. Bingham: Mr. Whincopp sent an interesting relic of the same class, found at Capel St. Andrew's, near Ipswich, a ring with the posy—"Tout pour bien feyre." Mr. Sulley exhibited a fine gold ring with the impress of a merchant's mark, and the words "Mon cur avez," found at St. Ann's Well, Nottingham. Several matrices of seals, chiefly foreign, were shewn by Mr. Almack; and the Rev. Arthur Hussey sent a relic of the enamelled work of Limoges, xiii. cent. a plate, now much defaced, found in digging a grave at Rottingdean. The completion of the volume of Transactions at Salisbury, published by Mr. Bell, Fleet Street, was announced.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Nov. 5. Mr. J. Collingwood Bruce read a paper by Mr. John Hodgson Hinde, upon the site of the Bremetenracum of the Notitia. As this subject is attracting a good deal of attention at present we give an abstract of the paper. In the enumeration, in the Notitia, of the stations subordinate to the Duke of Britain, the first thirteen are given without any general distinctive title, but before the succeeding twenty-three occur the words, *Item per lineam valli*. It was natural, in the first instance, to look for all these on the line of the Wall, but it has long been ascertained that there are but seventeen, or at most eighteen, in immediate connexion with this structure. The next step was to seek for the remaining five or six stations in the vicinity of the wall. Horsley thought he had found them in the camps situated on the roads leading from the Wall southwards. Glannibanta was assigned to Lanchester, Alionæ to Whitley, Bremetenracum to Old Penrith, Olenacum to

Old Carlisle, and Virosidum to Ellenburgh; and a degree of consistency was given to this theory by an inscription found at Whitley, in which mention is made of the third cohort of the Nervii, the very corps who, according to the Notitia, were in garrison at Alionæ. This is by no means however conclusive evidence. Although the cohorts were comparatively stationary in their several localities, they occasionally moved, and have in several instances left inscriptions in stations where they were not permanently settled. However ingenious Horsley's theory it does not carry conviction with it; and we are at liberty to look elsewhere, but within the district of the Duke of Britain, for the remaining stations.

It is remarkable that an inscription which bears directly upon this subject has hitherto been overlooked. It is on an altar which was found at Ribchester. Both Camden and Horsley were aware of its existence, but they knew it only through the medium of a faulty transcript. Dr. Whitaker deciphered its still legible characters, and furnished an interpretation generally satisfactory, though he was baffled by a single word, which was the one necessary to identify Bremetenracum with Ribchester. He gives the inscription thus:

DEO SAN
POLNAPON
OSALVETDN
ALE QQ SAR
BRENTEENN
OR. DIANI
ANTONI
VS LEG VI
IC DOMV
VELITEREIS

Whitaker remarks, "After the most attentive consideration I think the inscription is to be read as follows: *Deo sancto Apoloni Apono pro salute Domini Nostri Ala Equitum Sarmatarum Bretennorum Dianius Antonius, Centurio Legionis Sextæ Victricis Domu Velitris.*" The doctor adds, "I suspect the word which follows Sarmatarum to express a subordinate tribe of that widely-spread nation the Sarmatæ Brenetenni; at least, I can assign no other meaning to it."

It is well known how easily, on a partially defaced inscription, M may be mistaken for N. Now the substitution of one of these letters for the other in the case before us clears up the difficulty, and gives us BREMETENNOR as the abbreviation of Bremetenroraci (Bremetenraci). If this reading be correct it goes far to fix the station at Ribchester.

Another important piece of information may be gleaned from this inscription.

The Notitia places at Bremetenracum a "cuneus armaturarum," which Horsley translates, "a body of men in armour." But this description applies equally well to all the Roman troops in Britain. By supplying an initial S, and making a trifling alteration in the latter part of the word, "armaturarum" is changed into Sarmatarum. We are thus enabled to correct what appears to be an error in the Notitia, and to identify the Bremetenracum of the document with the Bremetonacum of the Itinerary. Although the Ribchester inscription is the only one which mentions Bremetenracum as the name of the station, several have been found which place it beyond a doubt that the Ala Equitum Sarmatarum were in garrison at that place.

Mancunium has long been identified with Manchester: if Bremetonacum be now considered as fixed at Ribchester an important point is gained in the unravelling of the Xth Iter.

Horsley placed Coccium at Ribchester, although this left him but seventeen miles as the distance from thence to Manchester. The Itinerary distance is thirty-seven miles; the actual distance twenty-nine English or rather more than thirty-one Roman miles. This drove Horsley to suppose that there was an error in the Itinerary. Three circumstances militate against such an idea; first, the distances between the stations in this Iter are already unusually great; secondly, all copies of the Itinerary are agreed as to the figures; and thirdly, the sum of the miles from station to station corresponds, within a unit, with the total mileage of the Iter. As we do not know that Coccium lay in a direct line between Mancunium and Bremetonacum, the actual distance of thirty-one Roman miles between Manchester and Ribchester does not ill correspond with the Itinerary distance of thirty-seven.

At Overborough there are undoubted remains of a Roman station, and its distance from Ribchester nearly corresponds with that which the Itinerary interposes between Bremetonacum and Galacum. It is remarkable that Camden had some suspicion of the identity of Galacum and Overborough in consequence of the name of the rivulet on which the latter stands, the Lac being incorporated in the Latin word.

Brough, a little to the left of Horsley's direct line, will, in point of distance, answer very well, for the Alone of the Itinerary, and its name may, perhaps, be rendered Ad Lonam—on the Lon or Lane, whose waters flow past the station. Galava and Glanova have still to be provided for:

it is not impossible that Whitley may be the latter. It occupies a barren and desolate spot, one ill adapted we might think to form the commencement of an Iter; but it is the centre of a valuable mineral district, and as such would be a place of importance. The road, proceeding both to the north and the south of it, may yet be traced for miles.

Mr. G. H. Potter next read a paper describing some excavations which he had made at Birdswald, the Amboglanna of the Notitia. During the preceding summer he had laid bare the eastern and western

gateways of the station, which exhibited many interesting features, of which he had already given the society an account: during this excavation he had discovered the southern entrance, which was previously hid by the ruins of the surrounding buildings. The contiguous walls he found standing as high as the spring of the arch; several of the voussoirs lay on the ground; one guard chamber was in a very perfect state. Amboglanna was always an interesting station; these researches render it increasingly so.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Assembly was opened on the 4th Nov. when the President, in the concluding part of the message, directly recommended the abrogation of the electoral law of the 31st of May, 1850. A committee of the Assembly reported in favour of its maintenance. A debate on the question took place on the 6th, when the ministerial proposition was negatived by 353 to 347, a majority of six only; in addition to which three members who meant to have voted for the proposition were by accident excluded from the division; and one member who appears in the majority, protests that his intention was to have voted in the minority. On the 17th another important division took place. The Quæstors made a proposition to deprive the President of the control of the army. It was negatived by 408 to 300; and the dread of an immediate civil war was thereby relieved.

The ceremony of inaugurating an equestrian statue of William of Normandy, the Conqueror of England, took place at Falaise on Sunday Oct. 26, in presence of an immense crowd both of French and English. M. Guizot made a long speech on the occasion, in which he dilated on the superiority of the victories of peace over those of war, and especially eulogised the Crystal Palace.

The drawing of "the Lottery of the Ingots of Gold," by a decree of the late Prefect of Police, M. Carlier, took place in Franconi's circus on the Champs Elysées, on Sunday, the 16th of November. The amount received for tickets was 5,455,099f.

PRUSSIA.

The statutes of the new order of Hohenzollern, founded by the Prince of Ho-

henzollern in 1841, and to be continued as a Prussian order, have been published. There are to be two branches of it, one to be granted by the King, the other by the Prince. The Prussian branch is intended as a memorial of the origin and extension of the Royal House of Prussia, "which, under the assistance of Almighty God, has extended its sway from the rocky peak of the Hohenzollern to the Baltic and the shores of the Northern Ocean." The order, therefore, is to bear the motto, "Vom Fels zum Meer." The insignia are to display the Prussian eagle, besides the arms of Hohenzollern and the Prussian colours. The chain of the order is to bear the arms of the burgraves of Nürnberg and the sceptre of the Electoral Arch-Chamberlain. It is to be bestowed on persons who shall contribute to the preservation of the power and splendour of the royal house, or exhibit special devotion to the person of the king or the royal family.

HANOVER.

Ernest King of Hanover died on the 18th of November. His only son the Crown Prince, who is suffering under the melancholy affliction of blindness, has succeeded to the throne. He has formed a new ministry under the presidency of Baron Scheele.

CANADA.

A new Canadian ministry has been gazetted. Mr. Hincks, Mr. Taché, and Mr. Morris, retain their offices, as Inspector, Receiver, and Postmaster-General. Mr. A. N. Morin, the late Speaker of the House of Assembly, succeeds Mr. Leslie as Provincial Secretary. Mr. Drummond, the late Solicitor-General, is promoted to

the Attorney-Generalship East, vice Mr. Lafontaine, who retires into private life, and resumes his practice at the bar. Mr. Richards, member for Leeds, is appointed Attorney-General West, in the room of Mr. Baldwin. The famous Dr. Rolph, who was the leader of the liberal party in Upper Canada fifteen years ago, and who was implicated in the rebellion, and fled the country, has accepted the commissionership of the Crown Lands; and Mr. Malcolm Cameron has received the new appointment of President of Committees of the Executive Council. These two are the leaders of the new party in Canada West, called ultra-Reformers, or Republicans.

AUSTRALIA.

The intelligence from the gold district at Bathurst states that some 4,000 persons were in the diggings, and 25,000*l.* worth of gold had been collected in one week. Gold has been discovered at a third place, thirty miles south of Bathurst, and likewise in the Pyrenees, in the adjoining colony of Victoria, a hundred miles from Melbourne. From the commencement of the discovery it appears that as much as 70,000*l.* has been exported. The Bathurst Free Press records the discovery of a block of quartz about a foot in diameter, weighing 75*lbs.*, out of

which a lump of 60*lbs.* of pure gold was taken.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Kaffirs continue their harassing warfare. Of the 2nd Royals four were killed and sixteen wounded shortly after landing, in an action on the Fish River, on the 27th or 28th of August. A severe action took place on the 1st Sept. near Committee's Drift, in the Fish River Bush; and on the 9th Sept. the most desperate engagement in the war occurred during the march of Col. Mackinnon: in the same locality Capt. Oldham, commanding a detachment, was struck down and slain, along with two or three sergeants who rushed to his rescue. The troops returned to King William's Town on the 17th. The loss of the different detachments in killed, wounded, and missing was 78. Another movement was made against a body of the enemy, posted in the Kaga Mountains. Lieut.-Col. Fordyce, with a part of the 74th, made an advance upon the Kroome Bush, near the Waterkloof, where he twice sustained a formidable attack of upwards of 2,000 Kaffirs and Hottentots, headed by Macomo, and severely punished them, without sustaining the loss of a man; but on his return eight of his gallant Highlanders were killed in a defile owing to the misconduct of his auxiliaries the Fingoes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Great Exhibition.—A report, signed by Prince Albert as President of the Royal Commission, and dated the 6th Nov. has been presented to the Queen. It announces that, after defraying all expenses, a surplus will remain, which, it is believed, will not be less than 150,000*l.* Instead of applying this surplus to the establishment of similar exhibitions in future, which was at one time contemplated, the Commissioners are of opinion that, as it has been sufficiently proved that undertakings of the kind can be made self-supporting, greater benefit will accrue by its judicious application to the general objects for which the Exhibition was designed; which they consider to be, the furtherance of every branch of human industry by the comparison of the processes employed, and the results obtained, by all the nations of the earth, and the practical illustration of the advantages which may be derived by each country from what has been done by others—as also the increase of the means of industrial education and the extension of the in-

fluence of science and art upon productive industry.

The Governors of the Grammar School, *Sherborne*, have presented an address of thanks to Earl Digby, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Dorset, for his munificent gift to the school under their charge, comprising the whole of the Abbey premises and other buildings, together with the garden and land adjoining. The address states that by his Lordship's liberality the school will now be placed in an entirely different position; that with his Lordship's permission the premises shall hereafter be called the "*Digby Buildings*;" and that a marble tablet shall be erected in a conspicuous position recording the noble gift and acknowledging his Lordship as the greatest benefactor to the school since its foundation by King Edward VI. in 1550.

Balmoral, the Highland home of her Majesty for four years past, is now Royal property. Dr. Robertson, Commissioner for H.R.H. Prince Albert, and Edward White, esq., solicitor, have come to a

final agreement with the trustees of the Earl of Fife, by which the fee simple of the estate has become the property of the Queen.

The sale of Lord Derby's aviary and menagerie at Knowsley took place in October. Buyers were attracted from all the states of Europe. Lord Hill is the only English amateur of note whose attendance is mentioned. The sales neverthe-

less brought what connoisseurs consider to be anything but good prices, the total realising only about 7,000*l.*, while it is stated to have cost nearly 10,000*l.* per ann. to keep it in efficiency. The principal purchasers were the Zoological Society of London, the proprietors of Wombwell's menagerie, the proprietor of the Zoological Gardens at Liverpool, Count Demidoff, and M. Vichman of Antwerp.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Oct. 29. Lyon Playfair, esq. C.B. F.R.S. Doctor of Philosophy, &c. to be Gentleman Usher to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Oct. 31. Benjamin Hawes, esq. M.P. to be Dep. Secretary at War.—7th Light Dragoons, Major C. Hagart to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. M. Hagart to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. T. M. Steele to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, Major T. M. Bidulph, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Lord E. Hay, 7th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel in the Army.

Nov. 3. Royal Marines, Col. and Sec. Comm. J. M. Pilcher to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. S. B. Ellis, C.B. to be Colonel and Second Commandant; Capt. and brevet Major W. Calamy to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 4. Charles-William Earl FitzWilliam elected K.G.

Nov. 7. Alex. Williams Anderson, esq. to be Inspector of Schools for Trinidad.—91st Foot, Staff Surgeon of the Second Class W. Arden to be Surgeon.—Hospital Staff, Staff Surgeon of First Class A. Shanks, M.D. to be Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals; Surgeon J. S. Chapman, from 11th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon First Class; Surgeon F. Reid, M.D. from 91st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of Second Class.—Brevet, Capt. A. H. L. Wyatt, 11th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Nov. 11. By a general Brevet bearing this date are promoted, to be Generals, 21 line and 1 engineer, Lieut.-Generals; to be Lieut.-Generals, 46 line, 6 artillery, 6 engineer, and 1 marine, Major-Generals; to be Major-Generals, 57 line, 2 artillery, 3 engineer, and 3 marine, Colonels; to be Colonels, 97 line (2 cavalry, 10 guards, 19 infantry, and 66 half-pay), 15 artillery, 12 engineer, and 1 marine, Lieut.-Colonels; to be Lieut.-Colonels, 84 line (3 cavalry and 81 infantry), and 2 engineer, Majors; to be Majors, 79 line (6 cavalry, 2 guards, 71 infantry), 21 pensioners, 17 artillery, 17 engineer, and 13 marine, Captains.

Nov. 15. Herbert Mackworth, esq. to be an Inspector of Coal Mines, *vice* J. Kenyon Blackwell, esq. resigned.

Nov. 17. Royal Artillery, brevet Colonel A. Maclachlan to be Colonel; brevet Colonel E. Sabine to be Colonel; Lieut.-Colonels J. A. Chalmer, 9th batt. and F. R. Chesney, 3d batt. to be Colonels; Capt. W. H. Pickering, 3d battalion, and Capt. J. W. Collington, 1st battalion, to be Lieut. Colonels.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. A. Emmett and Lieut.-Col. W. C. Ward to be Colonels; brevet Major T. Hore, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Foster, and brevet Major J. I. Hope to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Nov. 18. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. and Robert Shapland Baron Carew, in-

vested with the order of St. Patrick.—10th Dragoons, brevet Colonel F. C. Griffiths to be Lieut.-Colonel.—3d Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. C. T. Van Straubenzee to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. T. Airey to be Major.—54th Foot, Major W. Y. Moore to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. R. Wheeler to be Major.—95th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. John Walter to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. G. Champion to be Major.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Sutton to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Thomas Donovan to be Major; Col. Peter Brown, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, to be Major-General.—Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Murton and Lieut.-Col. Joseph Walker to be Colonels in the Army.

Lord Dunsandle and Clanconel elected a Representative of Ireland.

Christopher Temple, esq. Q. C. to be Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Frederick Peel, esq. M.P. for Leominster, to be Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, esq. to be Postmaster-General of New South Wales.

James Brotherton, esq. barrister-at-law, (son of Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P.) to be Receiver-General in the Inland Revenue Department.

The Duke of Argyll to be Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's.

Frederick Waymouth Gibbs, esq. barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Preceptor to the Prince of Wales.

Jeffery Grimwood Cozens, of Woodward Mortimer-lodge, esq. in compliance with the will of his grandfather Jeffery Grimwood, of Cressing Temple, esq. to use the surname of Grimwood only, and bear the arms of Grimwood quarterly with his own.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bradford.—Robert Milligan, esq.

York (*E. Riding*).—Hon. Arthur Duncombe.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. W. Champneys (R. of St. Mary, Whitechapel), Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Ven. T. Hill (Archdeacon of Derby), Canonry of Offley and Flixton, Lichfield Cathedral.

Ven. R. Bell, D.D. Treasurership of Waterford.

Rev. G. Allan, Holy Trinity P.C. Hazlemere, Bucks.

Rev. W. J. Allen, Michael Church P.C. Som.

Rev. H. W. G. Armstrong, Evening Preacher, Somerset Chapel, St. Pancras.

Rev. F. Barnes, Holy Trinity P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. G. Bellamy, Bellingham R. Northumb.
 Rev. R. Bickersteth, St. Giles-in-the-Fields R. London.
 Rev. T. C. Blofeld, Drayton R. w. Hellesdon R. Norfolk.
 Rev. — Bluett, Clonlea V. diocese of Killaloe.
 Rev. C. F. Booker, Precentorship of Hull Parish Church.
 Rev. G. R. Brown, Maiden-Bradley P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. R. Browne, Crossboyne R. and V. dio. Tuam.
 Rev. W. Browne, Elsing R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. H. Bullivant, Pytchley V. Northamp.
 Rev. J. Bullock, High-Ham R. Somerset.
 Rev. F. Caskell, Holy Trinity P.C. Oswestry, Salop.
 Rev. J. Cather, Aughaval (or Westport) R. and V. diocese Tuam.
 Rev. W. H. Charlton, Parish Chapel P.C. St. Marylebone.
 Rev. J. W. Clarke, Cattistock R. Dorset.
 Rev. W. Cockin, St. George R. Birmingham.
 Rev. T. de Vere Coneys, Ballinakill R. and V. diocese Tuam.
 Rev. T. G. Curtler, Doverdale R. Worcestersh.
 Rev. H. W. Dancer, Aghaucon R. and V. dio. Killaloe.
 Rev. G. D. Doudney, Charles Chapel P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. C. Dunne, Earl's-Croome R. Worcestersh.
 Rev. P. Dwyer, Tullogh Prebend, dio. Killaloe.
 Rev. S. Fairles, Lurgashall R. Sussex.
 Rev. — Faulkner, Middletown P. C. diocese Armagh.
 Rev. J. Garrett, Biscathorpe R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. J. Gillies, St. Paul P.C. Portwood, Chesh.
 Rev. D. T. Gladstone, St. Thomas P.C. Leeds.
 Rev. C. A. Graham, Bidstone P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. C. d'Ewes Granville (P.C. of Alnwick), Hon. Canonry, Durham.
 Rev. C. Greenway, St. James' P.C. Cver-Darwen, Lancashire.
 Rev. W. T. Grieve, St. Ternan's Episcopal Church, Banchory-Ternan, dio. Aberdeen.
 Rev. W. Hale, Claverton R. Somerset.
 Rev. W. J. Hall, Tottenham R. Middlesex.
 Rev. J. Hill, Wyke-Regis R. Dorset.
 Rev. J. C. Hilliard, Cowley R. Middlesex.
 Rev. A. D. Hilton, St. John P.C. Uxbridge-More, Middlesex.
 Rev. C. J. Hilton, Badlesmere R. w. Leaveland R. Kent.
 Rev. R. Hogg, LL.D. Drummaul, dio. Connor.
 Rev. C. J. Hughes-D'Aeth, Knowlton R. Kent.
 Rev. G. W. Huntingford, Littlemore P.C. Oxf.
 Rev. J. Hutchinson, St. Bridget P.C. Beckermeth, Cumberland.
 Rev. J. Jones, Llanthewy-Skirrid R. Monm.
 Rev. S. Kettlewell, St. Mark P.C. Woodhouse, Leeds.
 Rev. A. W. Loinsworth, Broughty-Ferry Episcopal Church, dio. Brechin, and to be Synod Clerk of that diocese.
 Rev. W. H. McCausland, Inniscaltra, diocese Killaloe.
 Rev. R. Malone, St. Matthew P.C. Westminster.
 Rev. M. Margoliouth, St. Bartholomew P.C. Manchester.
 Rev. W. Mills, D.D. St. Paul R. Exeter.
 Rev. W. F. Neville (V. of Butleigh), Barton St. David, Canonry, Wells.
 Rev. J. O'Callaghan, Kilcummin P.C. dio. Tuam.
 Rev. T. Philips, Walton V. w. Felixstow V. Suff.
 Rev. E. Pizey, Holy Trinity P.C. Trowbridge, Wilts.
 Rev. W. Price, Derwen R. Denbighshire.
 Rev. G. Proctor, Bennington R. Herts.
 Rev. W. Roberts, Radwell R. Herts.
 Rev. C. F. Secretan, Holy Trinity P.C. Fimlico.
 Rev. S. Smith, St. George P.C. Whitwick, Leic.
 Rev. J. Smythe, Brandeston V. Suffolk.
 Rev. C. C. Spencer, Benefield R. Northamp.
 Rev. G. Stallard, Tideford P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Stow, Avebury V. w. Winterbourne-Monkton, Wilts.
 Rev. F. H. Thompson, Llanllwchaearn V. Montgomeryshire.
 Rev. A. Wheeler, Old Sodbury V. Gloucester.
 Rev. T. L. Wheeler, St. Martin R. Worcester.
 Rev. F. W. White, Meare V. Somerset.
 Rev. H. Wilkinson, Wicker P.C. Sheffield.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. F. H. Bishop, to the Earl of Lanesborough.
 Rev. J. J. Douglas, to the Earl of Airlie.
 Rev. H. Hare, Assistant, to H. M. Forces, Malta.
 Rev. G. P. Keogh, English Church at Brussels.
 Rev. J. T. Langford, French Protestant Church, Bruges.
 Rev. A. R. Ludlow, Mayor of Bristol, 1851-2.
 Rev. A. Parnell, the Union, St. Alban's.
 Rev. T. Sheppard, Chaplain Fellowship, Exeter college, Oxford.
 Rev. I. Spooner (V. of Edgbaston), to Lord Calthorpe.
 Rev. R. Vance, to the Earl of Glengall.
 Rev. T. H. Wilkins, Thrapston Union, Npnsb.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Duke of Argyll, Chancellor of St. Andrew's University.
 A. Alison, Esq. Lord Rector of Glasgow University, 1851-2.
 Rev. G. H. Cooke, Second Mastership of Colchester Grammar School.
 Rev. J. M. Cox, Vice-Principalship of the St. Mary Church College of Pastoral Theology.
 Rev. J. W. Freeborn, Head Mastership of Llanrwst Grammar School, Denbighshire.
 J. Jelly, Second Mastership of Middleton Grammar School, Lancashire.
 G. Jemmett, M.A. Tutor in Codrington coll. Barbadoes.
 E. A. H. Lechlure, B.A. Secretary to the Worcester Diocesan Board of Education.
 Rev. E. A. Litton, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund hall, Oxford.
 Rev. J. McCosh, LL.D. Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's college, Belfast.
 Rev. — Manning, Deacon Schoolmaster, Mervagissey, Cornwall.
 J. A. Ogle, M.D. Regius Professorship of Medicine, Tomlin's Praelectorship of Anatomy, and Aldrichian Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Oxford.
 Rev. R. Okes, D.D. (Provost of King's college), to be Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, 1851-2.
 W. L. Pendered, M.A. Second Mastership of Brentwood Grammar School, Essex.
 Rev. G. B. Rogerson, Second Mastership of Bradford Grammar School.
 Rev. J. Taylor, Second Master of St. Bee's School, Cumberland.
 Rev. J. Thompson, B.D. Rectorship of Lincoln college, Oxford.
 Rev. C. W. Wall, D.D. Vice-Provost, Trinity college, Dublin, 1851-2.
 Rev. W. de Lancy West, Head Mastership of Brentwood Grammar School, Essex.

Erratum.—Ante, p. 532, col. 2, line 18, read Rev. M. L. Lee.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 23, 1850. At Over Seile, Leic. the wife of the Rev. John Morewood Gresley, Rector of Seile, a son (baptized Nigel-Walsingham); and Aug. 17, 1851, a son (baptized Geoffrey-Ferrers).
 Oct. 14. At Tandragee castle, her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, a dau. — 17. At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Charteris, a dau. — 18. At Windlestone hall, co. Durham, Lady Eden, a son. — 19. At Woodlands, near Taun-

ton, the wife of the Hon. Charles Napier, a dau.—At Wellington, Somerset, the wife of Robert Arundel Were, esq. a son.—At Tot-hill, near Plymouth, the wife of Copleston Lopes Radcliffe, esq. a dau.—20. At Notton, Lady Awdry, a son.—At Lowndes sq. the Lady Mary Egerton, a dau.—At Coston rec-tory, Leic. the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, a son.—21. At the Holt, the wife of Walter Jarvis Long, esq. a son.—At Park st. Grosvenor sq. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vansittart, a son.—23. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, a son.—At the Admiralty, the wife of Capt. Alexander Milne, R.N. a son.—26. At Churston Court, the wife of John Yarde Buller, esq. a dau.—28. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, a son.—30. At Cadland, the seat of A. R. Drummond, esq. Mrs. Lumley, of Tickhill castle, a dau.—At Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry Farrant, 81st Regt. a dau.—31. At Bryanston pl. Lady Charlotte Wat-son Taylor, a dau.—At Frittenden, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.

Nov. 1. At Pau, in the Pyrenees, Lady Louisa Agnew, a son.—At Colwood house, Sussex, the wife of Saint John Bennett, esq. a son and heir.—3. At Ickworth, Lady Arthur Hervey, a son.—4. At Bath, the wife of James Blair, esq. 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, a son.—5. At Stoke Rochford, Lady Caro-line Turner, a son.—7. At Watford, North-amptonshire, Lady Henley, a dau.—At Holk-ham vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Napier, a son.—8. In Gloucester square, Lady Kay Shuttleworth, a son.—9. At Brook st. London, the Marchioness of Blandford, a dau.—10. At Queen street, Edinburgh, Lady Blanche Balfour, a son.—At Mitcham, the wife of Charles Hugh Hoare, esq. a son.—11. At Southampton, the wife of Capt. W. Yolland, Royal Eng. a dau.—At Buckeridge house, near Teignmouth, the wife of Charles Stirling, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. At Otago, New Zealand, Alfred Chetham Strobe, esq. Resident Magistrate and Sheriff of Otago, third son of Adm. Sir E. Chetham Strobe, K.C.B. K.C.H. to Emily, second dau. of the late Wm. Barrow, esq. of Cottenham house, Oxfordshire.

June 11. At Victoria, Hong Kong, China, H. J. Hirschberg, M.D. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John White, of Morden hall, Surrey.

July 3. At Masulipatam, Lieut. F. T. Haig, Madras Eng. to Christian-Anne, youngest dau. of Thomas Learmouth, esq. Wimpole street.

Aug. 2. At Rajahmundry, E. I. Arthur Ridgway Poyntz, esq. H. M. 25th Regt. to Sibylla-Eliza, eldest dau.; and John William Rideout, esq. 21st Madras N.I. to Amy, second dau. of George Ledwell Taylor, esq. of Hyde park square.—At Bangalore, E. I. Frederick Wm. Goldfrap, Lieut. 15th Hussars, only son of the late Rev. F. W. Goldfrap, Rector of Clenchwarton, Norf. to Fanny-Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. J. Alexander, 8th N. I. C.

5. At Florence, Major the Chevalier de Knebel, in the Austrian Service, to Henrietta J. Paulett de Courcy, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Lieut.-Col. de Courcy, and granddau. of John 26th Lord Kinsale.

10. At Egginton, Derb. the Rev. William H. Boothby, Vicar of Hawkesbury, Glouc. son of the late Rev. Charles Boothby, of Sutterton, Linc. to Eleanor-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John T. Fenwick, of Northfield, Worc.

16. At Newfoundland, William Henry Mare, esq. to Esther-Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Robert Langrishe, esq. Lieut. R.N.

21. At Narborough, Leic. the Rev. William Allford, only son of W. N. Allford, esq. of Sherborne, to Dora-Mary, only dau. of George Bellairs, esq. of Narborough hall.—At Tenby, Charles F. Ivens, esq. of Bristol, to Henrietta-Louisa, eldest dau. of William Llewelyn, esq. of Bonville's court, Pemb.

26. At Earsden, Northumb. the Rev. J. W. Watkin, M.A. Lecturer of Blyth, to Priscilla, youngest dau. of the late Robert John Walker, esq. of Romanby, near Northallerton.

27. At Magotly, S. Farquharson, esq. to Anna-Margaret, third dau. of John Salmon, esq.; also, at the same time, John Vidal, esq. to Marianne-Williams, fourth dau. of John Salmon, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

Sept. 4. At Launceston, Thos. Coulson, esq. of Penzance, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Moore, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Ladock, Cornwall.—At Ed-monton, William Cobbett, esq. of the Firs, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Rowe Mores, esq.—At Shotesham, Norf. Edward Hoves, esq. of Morningthorpe, to Fanny, dau. of Robert Fellowes, esq. of Shotesham park.—At Southwold, Suffolk, Rowland F. Jermyn, esq. Lieut. Indian Navy, to Louisa-Emily, youngest dau. of James Jermyn, esq. of South-wold.—At Bristol, W. H. Thompson, esq. Advocate, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of S. Hemming, esq. of Merrywood hall, Bristol.

9. At Maidstone, the Rev. F. Walker, M.A. of Worcester coll. Oxford, to Martha, youngest dau. of H. Godden, esq. Maidstone.—At Net-tleham, Linc. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A. of Whitburn, Durham, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of J. Hood, esq. of Nettleham hall.—At Edinburgh, Thos. Campbell, esq. son of Colin Campbell, esq. of Colgrain, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Campbell, esq. of Possil.—Edward Goodall Stewart Griffiths, second son of Louis Griffiths, esq. of Marle hill, Cheltenham, to Emily, fourth dau. of Thomas Harrison Merony, esq. of Miltown Malbay, co. Clare.

17. At Kennington, the Rev. William Row-lands, of Merthyr Tydvil, to Eliza, second dau. of the late John George, esq. Clapham rise.—At West Hackney, Robert John Chas. Herries, esq. only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Herries, 96th Foot, to Sarah, seventh dau. of Nath. Davies, esq.—At Pett, Sussex, W. D. Lucas Shadwell, esq. of Fairlight, to Florentia-Margaret-Frances, only child of the Rev. Henry Wynch, Rector of Pett.—At Chester, Fran-cis Tongue Rufford, esq. of Prescot house, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth, only dau. of John Finchett Maddock, esq. of Chester, and of Cae Gwyn, Carnarvonshire.—At Neucha-tel, Frederic Sandoz, esq. of Le Locle, and of Islington, to Ann, third dau. of the late Wm. Friend, esq. of Rochester.

18. At Broadhembury, the Hon. and Rev. John Gifford, Vicar of Shalford, Surrey, to Alice-Fanny, dau. of Edw. S. Drewe, esq. of the Grange, near Honiton.—At Laverstock, Thomas-Perrier, eldest son of John Pile Swayne, esq. of Steeple Langford, Wilts, to Caroline, second dau. of John Staples, esq. Belmont, near Salisbury.—At Woodbridge, Edward W. Pollard, esq. of Brompton square, surgeon, eldest son of R. B. Pollard, esq. of Blemell house, Brompton, to Emma-Louisa, eldest dau. of G. E. Thompson, esq. Wood-bridge.—At Scarbro', John Whitacre Allen, esq. son of the late Benjamin Haigh Allen, esq. of Huddersfield, to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, Vicar of Scarbro'.—At Chart-ham, Sir Edward Poore, Bart. of Durrington,

Wilts, and Cuffnells, Hants, to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Riddell Moody, Rector of Chartham.—At Saham Toney, Norfolk, Drewry-Ottley, second surviving son of the Rev. W. C. *Wollaston*, M.A. Rector of East Dereham, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of William Locke, esq.—At Bisham, Berks, James *Hanning*, esq. of Kilcroue, co. of Cork, to Frances-Catherine, and John *Leach*, esq. of Ivy Tower, Pemb. to Mary-Anne-Agnes, daus. of Henry Skrine, esq. of Stubbings, Berks.—At St. Leonards-on-Sea, John Henry *Wagner*, esq. late of the 5th Fusiliers, to Margaret, widow of the Rev. J. Mossop, Rector of Hothfield, Kent.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, Douglas *Du Bois*, esq. of Doctors' commons and Brompton crescent, second son of the late Edward Du Bois, esq. to Frances-Kate, elder dau. of George Freer, esq. M.B. of Coleshill st.—At Trinity Church Marylebone, George *Bulpett*, esq. barrister, to Lydia-Bowey, only child of the late Charles Lloyd, esq. of Brompton, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Blofield, Norf. the Rev. Henry Temple *Frere*, to Sarah-Maria-Heath, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Heath Jary, esq. of Blofield lodge.—At Welton, Yorkshire, the Rev. Leonard Calder *Wallich*, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Frances-Maria, eldest dau. of John Wilkinson, esq. of the Grange, Welton.—At St. Peter's Church, Eaton sq. Robert Chatfield *Hankinson*, esq. of Derby, to Louisa-Anne, eldest dau. of Joseph Scott, esq. of Colney hall, Norfolk.—At Fulham, the Rev. Alfred *Robinson*, B.A. Curate of Lockerly, Hants, to Ann-Sophia, eldest dau. of Charles Smith, esq. of Fulham.—At Stoke-upon-Trent, Edward *Speakman*, esq. of Manchester, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Thomas M'Kenzie, esq. M.D. of Newcastle-under-Lyne.—At Eccles, Rev. W. B. Riland *Bedford*, Rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warw. to Maria-Amy, youngest dau. of Joseph Houson, esq.

21. At Langley, Bucks, the Marquess of *Chandos*, to Caroline, only dau. of Robert Harvey, esq. of Langley park.

22. At Ramsgate, Alfred *Lowe*, esq. Consul for America at Civita Vecchia, Roman States, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Paul Balme, esq. of Mile end.—At Cheltenham, Arthur W. *Jones*, esq. Bombay Civil Serv. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B. to Marianne-Russell, third dau. of the late Major F. R. Eager, H. M. 31st Regt.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Hugh *Wood*, esq. of Westbourne st. Hyde park gardens, to Ella, eldest dau. of Joseph Bushby, esq. of Halkin street.

23. F. H. Bathurst *Phillips*, esq. Royal Art. to Kate, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Featherston, and niece of Sir George Featherston, Bart. Ardagh house, co. Longford.—At Westminster, Major Henry *Paget*, second son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, G.C.B. to Anna, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Sir George Walker, Bart. G.C.B.—At Alderley, Cheshire, the Earl of *Airlie*, to Henrietta-Blanche, second dau. of Lord Stanley of Alderley.—At Claines, Worc. the Rev. John Parsons *Hastings*, M.A. Chaplain of Trinity coll. Cambridge, and to the Bishop of Llandaff, to Constance-Penelope, eldest dau. of James Best, esq. of Worcester.—At Fetcham, Surrey, the Rev. Henry John *Bolland*, Rector of Siddington, Glouc. to Frances-Elizabeth-Barnard, third dau. of J. B. Hankey, esq. of Fetcham park.—At Chelsea, Franz *Thimm*, esq. eldest son of Lieut. Carl Thimm, of Berlin, to Horatio, only dau. of the late Lieut. Horace Mathias, R. Art.—At the Holy Trinity, Clouesley sq. Henry Parker *Hutchinson*, esq. youngest son of the Rev. James Hutchinson, of Chelmsford, to Sophia, only dau. of the late Wm. Nugent

Comyn, esq. of Burrin, Clare.—At Dublin, Simeon *Ussher*, esq. third son of Capt. R. B. Ussher, of Dublin, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Robert Morris, of Lurgan, co. Armagh, solicitor.

24. At Grinley-on-the-Hill, Notts, Thomas Wharton *Emerson*, esq. youngest son of the late A. L. Emerson, esq. M.D. formerly of West Retford house, to Mary, second dau. of the late Robert Corringham, esq. of Misterton.—At All Souls' Langham pl. George *Atkinson*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Edward Scott, D.D. of Worton hall, Isleworth.—At St. Pancras, Arthur John *Joyce*, esq. to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Frederick Gardiner, Rector of Combhay, Somerset.

25. At St. Margaret's Westminster, George Edw. *Cottrell*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Emily, eldest dau. of Edward S. Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen street.—At Greenwich, Charles James *Busk*, to Elizabeth, only dau. of John Westly, esq. of St. Petersburg.—At Bossall, the Rev. Fred. Osborne *Smith*, Incumbent of Sewerby and Grindall, to Elizabeth-Telfer, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Veitch, esq. M.D. of Horncastle.—At Liverpool, the Rev. J. S. *Hewson*, M.A. Principal of the Collegiate Institution, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Cropper, esq.—At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, Henry *Strickland*, esq. of Parkhurst, to Evelina, eldest dau. of Capt. N. C. Travers.—At Charlton Kings, Glouc. Hugh-Darby, only son of the Rev. Edward Pryse *Owen*, M.A. of Bettus hall, Montg. and Cheltenham, to Harriet-Eliza, only dau. of the late Samuel Smith, esq. Hon. E.I.C.S. Madras, and granddau. of the late Sir James Annesley.

26. At St. John's Notting hill, the Rev. John Arundell *Leakey*, eldest son of James Leakey, esq. of Exeter, to Henrietta-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late M. Henri Francois Porret, of Neuchatel, Switzerland.—At the Catholic Chapel, Shepton Mallet, and afterwards at East Horrington, Som. the Lord *Huntingtower*, to Catherine-Elizabeth-Camilla, youngest dau. of Sir Joseph Burke, Bart. of Glinskcastle, co. Galway.—At Isle of Man, the Rev. Henry *Macdougall*, M.A. Chaplain to H. M. Forces at Nassau, Bahamas, to Frances-Hale, second dau. of Major Bacon, of Seafield.

27. At Glympton, Oxon, Cadwallader Blayne *Mitchell*, esq. surgeon, of Deddington, Oxon, son of Richard Mitchell, esq. of Monaghan, Ireland, to Harriet-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Nuccella, M.A. Rector of that place.—At St. Marylebone, Algernon *Sidney*, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, to Elizabeth-Ann, dau. of John Apsley Sidney, esq. of Beaumont street, Portland place.

29. At Brompton, and the Roman Catholic Church, Cadogan st. Hugo Baron *Von Reinsperg*, Austrian service, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late W. Hale, esq. Shiplake court, Oxon.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. John *Thorold*, M.A. Fellow of Trinity college, and Lecturer at St. Peter's at Arches, Lincoln's inn, to Miss Tressgrey Ward, aunt to Wm. Ward, esq. New Road, Lincoln.—At Paris, Charles Marsh *Lee*, esq. solicitor, of Salisbury, to Helen, dau. of the late Sir John Chetwode, Bart. M.P.—George-Ketchley, eldest son of George *Essell*, esq. of Rochester, to Catherine-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of William James Scudamore, esq. of Framore, co. Waterford.

30. At Teignmouth, South Devon, Frederick *Wale*, esq. 48th Regt. B.N.I. son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. of Little Shelford, Camb. to Adelaide, fourth dau. of the late Edward Prest, esq. of York.—At Pittington, Hallgarth, Mildmay *Clerk*, esq. of Spratton, Northamptonshire, to Isabella, second dau. of Col. Tower, of Elemore hall, Durham.

—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Cyril *Randolph*, only son of the Rev. George Randolph, Rector of Coulsdon, Surrey, to Frances-Selina, eldest dau. of the late Lionel Charles Hervey, esq. —At St. Pancras, the Rev. John *Vibert*, Curate of Chaddington, Oxon, to Frances, dau. of the late Mr. Major Ainger, of Blackfriars. —At Barham, John Fish *Pownall*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte-Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Harrison, Incumbent of Nonington-with-Womenswold. —At White Ladies Aston, the Rev. J. *Pocock*, Rector of Rouslench, Worc. third son of the late Sir George Pocock, and grandson of the late Adm. Sir George Pocock, K.B. to Lydia-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Dannett, of Worcester. —At Ramsbury, Wilts, the Rev. W. Mortimer *Heath*, Rector of Lytchet Matravers, Dorset, to Emma, only dau. of the Rev. Arthur Meyrick, of Ramsbury. —At St. Marylebone, R. Prescott *Appleyard*, esq. to Emma, second dau. of the late Gen. Horsford. —At Sutton, William, youngest son of James *Burchell*, esq. of Gordon sq. to Elizabeth-Marian, second dau. of the late Jonathan Hayne, esq.

Oct. 1. At Stockwell, John *Day*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth-Catherine, second surviving dau. of Alexander Day, esq. R.M. of Park road, and granddau. of the late Rev. Samuel Ashe, Rector of Langley Burrell, Wilts. —At Priors Salford, the Rev. W. *Morton*, M.A. Curate of Bidford, to Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Boulton, Vicar of Priors Salford and Bidford. —At St. George's Hanover sq. Sheffield *Neave*, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas Neave, Bart. to Mary-Henrica, dau. of D. R. Morier, esq. late H. M. Minister Plenip. in Switzerland. —At Christchurch, Highbury, George B. *Medley*, esq. of Highbury park, to Philippe-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Mac Cord, esq. of Curraghmore, Wexford, Ireland. —At Woolwich, Charles Berners *Hallward*, esq. son of the Rev. John Hallward, Rector of Sweptstone, Leic. to Elizabeth-Anne, only surviving dau. of Peter Morgan, esq. of H. M. Dockyard, Woolwich. —At Clapham, the Rev. Charles *Campe*, Incumbent of Christchurch, Wellington, Salop, to Mary, only child of the late Joshua Battye, esq. of Ely pl. —At Norland, Kensington, Henry Smith *Bruce*, esq. late surgeon in the Madras Army, to Sarah-Frances, dau. of the late Col. John Wilson, and relict of Capt. Wm. Scafe, both of the Madras Establishment. —At Langley, Bucks, Arthur-Henry, second son of W. S. *Browning*, esq. of Smithfield bars and Langley, to Ellen Booth, of Southend Manor House, Langley, fourth dau. of the late George Booth, esq. of the Mornington road, Regent's park. —At St. Helen's Church, Mr. James *Dale*, of Upper Thames st. London, to Elizabeth-Ives, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Spence, M.A. Rector of East Keal, and Vicar of Winceby, Linc. —At Camberwell, Thomas *Little*, esq. youngest son of James Little, esq. of America square, to Lilla-Charlotte, fourth dau. of John Cockrell, esq. of Camberwell. —At Gower, D. J. *Williams*, esq. of Dorchester place, Blandford square, surgeon, to Jane-Walters, eldest dau. of the late J. M. Voss, esq. banker, Swansea.

2. At Swaffham, Norfolk, Robert Temple *Frere*, esq. of Queen st. Mayfair, to Theresa-Arabella-Fanny, only dau. of the late Rev. William Dowell, Vicar of Horn Lacy, Heref. —At Boulogne-sur-Mer, W. H. *Thompson*, esq. only son of W. Thompson, esq. of Kilham, Yorkshire, and nephew of Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin, to Eliza-Florence, eldest daughter of the late John Davis, esq. of Richmond, Surrey. —At Plymouth, Lieut.-Col. *Whipple*, R. M. to Honora-Ridge, youngest dau. of the late R. J. Squire, solicitor. —At Halberton,

Richard Frederick *Pratt*, esq. second son of the Rev. John Pratt, Rector of Seddlescombe, Sussex, to Agnes, fifth dau. of the late John Were Clarke, esq. of Bridwell house. —At Tottenham, the Rev. Frederick Wm. *Bromby*, M.A. third son of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Hull, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of Joseph Philips, esq. of West Green, Tottenham. —At Trinity Church Marylebone, Joshua, youngest son of Joshua *Walker*, esq. of Upper Harley st. to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Edward Smith Ellis, esq. of the H.E.I.C.S. and of Hyde park st. —At Kensington, Adam-Clarke, third son of the late Hon. James *Hook*, of Sierra Leone, to Charlotte-Ann, younger dau. of the late Chas. Hennell, esq. of the Inner Temple, and Old Brompton. —At Wednesbury, James *Bailey*, esq. of Wednesbury, to Marianne, only child of the late Stephen Price, esq. of London, and niece of George Lees, esq. of Wednesbury. —At Harrow, James *Dixon*, esq. of Broad st. buildings, to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Sir Francis Simpkinson, Q.C. —At St. George's Hanover sq. John James *Faithfull*, esq. Bombay Army, eldest son of the late Major-General Henry Faithfull, H.E.I.C.S. to Mary-Anne, widow of Robert Frith, esq. of Bombay. —At St. James's Hyde park, Henry Walpole J. *Dashwood*, esq. Lieut. Royal Artillery, to Georgiana-Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Hickman, esq. of Gloucester terr. Hyde park. —At Paddington, Hector S. *McNeill*, esq. of Caramena, Donegal, eldest son of the late Major McNeill, 17th Lancers, to Charlotte-Richardson, dau. of the late Major Moore, 4th Dragoons.

4. At Chelsea, Henry Bentley *Wrixon*, esq. Capt. in his Highness the Nizam's army, to Mary-Grevis, third dau. of Demetrius Grevis James, esq. of Ightham Court, Kent, and Oak Field Court, Tunbridge wells. —At Brixton, William F. *Powell*, esq. to Sarah-Ann, fourth dau. of John Charles Farebrother, esq. of Lambeth. —At Eastbourne, the Rev. Henry *Owen*, Rector of Heveningham, Suffolk, to Annie, second dau. of the late Davies Gilbert, esq. of Tredean, Cornwall, and Eastbourne, Sussex, M.P. for Bodmin. —At St. Anne's, Limehouse, Joseph *Messenger*, esq. of Folkestone, and Essex st. Strand, architect, to Jane, 4th dau. of David Napier, esq. of Millwall house, Poplar.

6. At Hockworthy, Devon, the Rev. John *Turner*, Rector of Ashbrittle and Stoke-Pero, Somerset, to Isabella-Mary, widow of Capt. William Alder, R.N. of Ilfracombe. —At St. John's, Hyde park, Sir Charles *Marshall*, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, to Mary, widow of John Cox, esq. of Hyde park street.

7. At Great Amwell, Herts, Gilbert-Charles, sixth son of Stafford *Northcote*, esq. of Amwell grove, to Emma-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Edwards, esq. of Clapham common. —At St. Pancras, Charles John, second son of William *Leaf*, esq. of Park hill, Streatham, to Isabella-Ellen, eldest dau. of John Tyas, esq. of Guildford street. —At St. Pancras, Wm. *Rush*, esq. of Beaumont street, son of the Rev. H. J. Rush, Rector of Crowhurst, Sussex, to Anna-Spencer, only child of Chas. Summers, esq. Euston sq. —At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. William *Carus*, Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Camb. and Vicar of Romsey, to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, Rector of Hemingford Abbots. —At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Major *McMahon*, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart. K.C.B. to Dora-Paulina, youngest dau. of Evan Hamilton Baillie, esq. of Gloucester place. —At Lancaster, the Rev. J. *Baldwin*, M.A. of Dalton, near Ulverstone, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of John Bond, esq. of Lancaster.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. CHARLES HOPE.

Oct. 30. At his house in Moray-place, Edinburgh, in his 89th year, the Right Hon. Charles Hope, of Granton, Lieut.-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, and a Member of the Honourable Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c.

This gentleman was a great-grandson of the first Earl of Hopetoun; being the eldest son of John Hope, esq. a merchant in London and M.P. for co. Linlithgow, (younger son of the Hon. Charles Hope of Craigie hall, also M.P. for co. Linlithgow,) by Mary, only daughter of Eliab Breton, of Norton, co. Northampton, esq. by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Wolstenholme, of Forty Hall, co. Middlesex, Bart. He was born on the 29th June, 1763. His two younger brothers were the late Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, G.C.H., and the late Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B.; both of whom left issue.

The family, however, have been chiefly distinguished as lawyers, from the time of their famous ancestor Sir Thomas Hope, the covenanting Lord Advocate of Charles I., who pled in court with two of his sons as judges on the bench. To this era, we believe, is traced the extraordinary privilege—now rarely exercised, for the Lord Advocate to plead uncovered before the court.

Following this hereditary bias, Mr. Charles Hope was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1784. In 1786 he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate of Scotland; in 1791 Sheriff of the county of Orkney and Zetland; and in 1801 his Majesty's Advocate. At the general election in 1802 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Dumfries. He resigned that seat at the close of the same year, in order to stand as a candidate for the city of Edinburgh, when the Right Hon. Henry Dundas (then one of the representatives of the city) was created Viscount Melville. Mr. Hope was elected without opposition; and sat for Edinburgh during two sessions. On the 20th Nov. 1804 he was appointed a Lord of Session and Lord Justice Clerk. In 1822 he was advanced to the offices of Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session; and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He retired from his judicial functions in 1841.

On the formation of the Edinburgh volunteers, Mr. Hope was appointed, by commission dated 26th May, 1803, one of the Lieut.-Colonels of the First regiment,

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which was brought, by his unremitted attention, to a high state of discipline.

Mr. Hope was, with the exception of the present Lord Panmure, the oldest surviving member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with which he had been connected for fifty-seven years. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, but since his retirement from the bench he had ceased to take any active part in its proceedings.

Mr. Hope married, August 8, 1793, his cousin, Lady Charlotte Hope, eighth daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun; and by that lady, who died on the 22nd Jan. 1834, he had issue four sons and seven daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John Hope, now Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Court of Session, who married Miss Irving, and has issue a son and daughter; 2. Elizabeth, unmarried; 3. Capt. Charles Hope, R.N. who married, in 1826, Anne, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral W. H. Webby-Parry, R.N. and by that lady, who died in 1836, has issue a son and two daughters; 4. Sophia; 5. James Hope, esq. who married, in 1828, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session, and has issue a numerous family; 6. Charlotte; 7. Jane-Melville; 8. Major William Hope, who married, in 1835, Miss Statyra Livedostro, and has issue; 9. Margaret; 10. Anne Williamina, married, in 1829, to Hercules James Robertson, esq. and died in 1842; and 11. Louisa-Augusta-Octavia, unmarried.

THE HON. THOMAS KENYON.

Nov. 4. At his residence, Pradoc, co. Salop, aged 71, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon.

He was the third son of Lloyd first Lord Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, by Mary third daughter and coheir of George Kenyon, esq. of Peel Hall, Lancashire, and was born Sept. 27, 1780.

He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree June 3, 1801. Having married in 1803 a sister of the late William Lloyd, esq. of Aston Park, near Oswestry, he fixed his residence in Shropshire, where he became an active and useful magistrate. For nearly twenty years he filled the important situation of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, with honour and credit to himself, and in a manner that gave general satisfaction, both in regard to the due direction of the financial affairs of the

county, as also to the honest, upright, and discriminative method in which he administered public justice. His charges to the jury were at all times concise and perspicuous, and evinced care and painstaking of the matter which he had to elucidate, as well as a strong mind, added to much perception of character; in fact, his legal knowledge, judicial ability, and aptitude for sessions business, was probably unsurpassed by any chairman in the kingdom.

In the autumn of last year, finding age and infirmities increasing upon him, he tendered his resignation of the office into the hands of his brother magistrates, by whom it was received with reluctance and regret. An address, expressive of the cordial thanks of the magistrates of Shropshire, was accordingly, at the Michaelmas Sessions, unanimously voted to him for his valuable services, to which Mr. Phillimore, as leader of the sessions bar, joined in a forcible and elegant eulogy in testimony of his merit, "For," said the learned gentleman, "Mr. Kenyon possessed, in an eminent degree, the firmness and sagacity to which, as every lawyer knows, he had an hereditary title. Proud of a spotless reputation, which had been bequeathed to him by his father, he was careful to transmit that noblest of all patrimonies unimpaired to his posterity; and as the great Athenian made it his chief boast that for his sake no citizen had ever put on mourning, so might Mr. Kenyon say with truth, that no sentence of his ever drew a tear from innocence. No man's soul vibrated more instinctively to the touch of humanity—no man had a readier eye for pity—he won the heart while he punished the offence of the criminal—and the people saw that in his hands the rod of justice was wielded from necessity, not from inclination. These qualities could not but go far to give him credit with the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, and a strong hold on their affections; for, divided as we are in political opinion, every Englishman loves and respects an upright judge. But this is not all; for he might say that, under his control, there always prevailed in this court that liberal urbanity, and that regard to the refinements and courtesies of life, by which intercourse among gentlemen, whatever be their relative duties, ought always to be distinguished. There was that trust and confidence between the bench and the bar which so materially assists the administration of justice, which secures the dignity of the one and exalts the character of the other."

In addition to his magisterial duties Mr. Kenyon was ever prominent in most

matters of importance connected with the county of Salop; indeed his perfect knowledge of public business rendered his services in such cases peculiarly efficient and acceptable. Nor was he less ready when occasion required in promoting the interests of the town of Shrewsbury; for his name and influence will be found thus usefully associated during a long series of years, and as having two, or three times a week, like a true resident gentleman, driven his carriage, four in hand, into the town. The town of Oswestry, in the more immediate vicinity of his country mansion, was also in like manner favoured by his support, and of that place he was elected mayor in 1814, and subsequently high steward of the borough. He served the office of treasurer of the Salop Infirmary in 1818, and was also a trustee of the Royal Free Grammar School and other public institutions in Shrewsbury.

Among the testimonials of respect presented to Mr. Kenyon in appreciation of his useful services may be mentioned, in 1807, a splendid sword, the gift of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 4th company of Shropshire Volunteer Infantry, "To their Captain the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, as a token of their high esteem and sincere attachment." Mr. Kenyon held also, for some time, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, until government resolved to abolish that commission, when he, in common with other officers of a similar rank, resigned. On this occasion the members of the Oswestry squadron, in testimony of their esteem, and "in gratitude to his uniform kind attention to the squadron," gave him an elegant silver coffee-pot and stand. He afterwards took the rank of Major, which he continued to hold until the last two years. In 1836 the inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Oswestry presented him with a superb candelabrum, as a token of "gratitude and esteem" for his services as their High Steward. Having also long taken much interest in the well-doing of road-coachmen and guards he received in 1842, from that useful and respectable body and now nearly extinct class of men, a superbly embossed piece of silver plate. Thus he gained and secured the general respect of all classes; nor could it be otherwise, for his disposition was kind and humane, joined to a noble frankness and affability of manner,—indeed benevolence was depicted in his countenance, and his fine ample forehead denoted an intellectual mind within.

Mr. Kenyon married, April 12, 1803, Louisa-Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. John Robert Lloyd, of Aston Park,

Salop; and by that lady, who is still living, he had issue twelve children, of whom seven sons and two daughters survive. Their names were as follow: 1. Lloyd Kenyon, esq. who died unmarried Jan. 1, 1836, in his 32d year; 2. Thomas Kenyon, esq. born in 1805; 3. John Robert Kenyon, D. C. L., Vinerian Professor of Common Law in the University of Oxford and Recorder of Oswestry; he married in 1846 Mary-Eliza, only daughter of Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. Keeper of the Antiquities and Coins in the British Museum, and has issue; 4. Mary, who died in 1825, in her 16th year; 6. Charlotte, married in 1833 to the Rev. John Hill, next brother to Lord Viscount Hill, and has issue; 7. William Kenyon, esq. who married in 1845 Frances daughter of Robert Aglionby Slaney, esq. M.P. for Shrewsbury; 8. the Rev. Charles Orlando Kenyon, who married in 1844 Matilda-Eloisa, only daughter of the Rev. Henry Calverley Cotton, cousin to Lord Viscount Combermere, and has issue; 9. Arthur-Richard; 10. Emma-Jane; 11. Henry, who died in 1827, aged five years; and 12. Rowland-Whitehall, born in 1824.

His remains were interred Nov. 12th in the family vault in the churchyard at Westfelton, co. Salop. J. P.

JOHN EDMUND DOWDESWELL, Esq.

Nov. 11. At his seat, Pull Court, Worcestershire, in the 80th year of his age, John Edmund Dowdeswell, esq. M.A. a Bench of the Inner Temple; formerly a Master in Chancery and M.P. for Tewkesbury.

Mr. Dowdeswell's father was the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, M.P. for Worcestershire, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer during the Administration of the Marquess of Rockingham, in 1765 and 1766, and married Bridget, youngest daughter of Sir William Codrington, Bart. He died in 1775, leaving a widow and 15 children, the youngest of whom was John Edmund, the subject of the present memoir, born March 3, 1772. The other sons of the right hon. gentleman were Thomas, who entered early into the military service of his country, and owing to the hardships he experienced while upon active service with his regiment in America, he became totally blind before he attained his 33d year; he married Magdalena, youngest daughter of Adm. Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. and died without issue on the 11th Nov. 1811. William was a General in the army, and was celebrated for his fine collection of books and rare prints; he died on the 1st Dec. 1828, (see a memoir of General Dowdeswell in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcix. i. 180;)

when the family estates in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire devolved on the gentleman we now commemorate, those in Lincolnshire being inherited by his elder brother Edward-Christopher, a Doctor in Divinity, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex, who died in 1849. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was married to the late Sir William Weller Pepys, Baronet, father of the present Bishop of Worcester and of the late Lord Chancellor Cottenham.

Mr. Dowdeswell was educated at Westminster School, where he entered in 1779, and removed to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1789. During his residence at the university, a Writership in India was tendered for his acceptance by his father's friends, the Duke of Portland and the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; but on consulting the head of his college, the celebrated Dr. Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, he was induced to decline the offer. He graduated B.A. May 16, 1793, and M.A. Nov. 2, 1795.

Having chosen the profession of the law, he became a pupil of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, May 6, 1796. After long and assiduous study in the Court of Chancery, he obtained considerable practice, and rose to eminence in the profession which he had adopted. Among the several distinguished men who placed themselves under his guidance in their studies as pupils in this branch of the law was his nephew, Charles Pepys, Earl of Cottenham, successively Master of the Rolls and Chancellor of England. Mr. Dowdeswell was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts; and in 1820 he was appointed to the office of Master in Chancery, by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Soon after the illness and retirement of the Earl of Cottenham, Mr. Dowdeswell, being senior master, resigned his office, the duties of which he had performed during the long period of thirty years, with great zeal and ability, united to uniform kindness and courtesy to all who were professionally engaged in his office. Upon the occasion of his retirement, he was addressed, by his brother Masters, in terms of affectionate attachment and esteem. He was also addressed by the most eminent solicitors of London, who availed themselves of the opportunity to express to him their "deep sense of the great ability and discretion with which he had discharged his important duties, and at the same time to acknowledge the marked courtesy which they, and their branch of the profession, had invariably experienced at his hands."

In a leading article of the *Morning Chronicle*, of Dec. 13, 1847, commenting "on the merits of the respective claims of members of the Equity bar to the important judicial office of the Mastership in Chancery," the writer, after some lengthened observations on the "notoriously inefficient state of the offices of the Masters," thus alludes to some of the senior ones—"Mr. Dowdeswell and Mr. Farrer, though entitled by their advanced age to retiring pensions, are universally respected and esteemed as Judges, especially Mr. Dowdeswell, whose experience, despatch of business, and singular official qualities, and sound sense, are above all praise."

In 1798 Mr. Dowdeswell became Recorder of Tewkesbury, and he performed the duties of that office with zeal and efficiency until the year 1833, when he resigned. He was first chosen a representative in Parliament for the borough of Tewkesbury in 1812; was re-elected to the five succeeding Parliaments, and continued its representative for upwards of twenty years. He gave his general support to the administrations of Mr. Perceval, Lord Liverpool, and the Duke of Wellington. He voted in favour of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and against the Claims of the Roman Catholics. He also, upon the hustings at Tewkesbury, opposed the popular cry of—"The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill;" and yet (a rare instance at that period of immense excitement) was returned at the then general election by a considerable majority over the present Lord Sudeley, one of the Reform candidates. This, however, was not considered a triumph over Reform principles at Tewkesbury, but as an especial mark of the general esteem with which Mr. Dowdeswell was personally regarded in that town and neighbourhood.

After relinquishing his official duties, Mr. Dowdeswell sought retirement in the country, where he enjoyed, to the last, social intercourse with his neighbours. He was steady in his friendships, cheerful in general society, kind and considerate to all around him, and universally loved and respected. Mr. Dowdeswell married Miss Carolina Brietzcke, who died in 1845, and has left one son and one daughter. William, his elder and only surviving son, who represented Tewkesbury in Parliament from 1835 to 1849, succeeds to the family estates. This gentleman married in 1839 Amelia-Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Robert Graham, esq. of Cossington House, Somerset. Mr. Dowdeswell's only daughter, Catherine, is married to Richard Beauvoir Berens, esq. of Lin-

coln's Inn, second son of J. Berens, esq. of Kevington, Kent. His younger son, John Christopher Dowdeswell, esq. of Ripple Court, near Tewkesbury, died in 1850. It is somewhat remarkable that the late Mr. Dowdeswell should have survived his eldest brother, Thomas, exactly forty years—both having died on the 11th of November.

As a proof that the inhabitants of Tewkesbury continued to entertain the highest respect and esteem for their former representative and recorder to the close of his life, it need only be stated that the whole of the inhabitants spontaneously closed their shops and houses on the day of his funeral; and that one hundred and fifty of them, of all religious creeds and all shades in politics, met the corpse in the village of Bushley, and preceded it in solemn procession to its final resting place in the family vault. The present church at Bushley was erected in 1843, at an expense of nearly 5,000*l.* by the late Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell, which fact is recorded on a brass plate in the interior of the chaste and beautiful structure (which was designed by Mr. Blore):—

"To record the piety and munificence of Edward Christopher Dowdeswell, formerly Incumbent of this parish, Rector of Stanford Rivers, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, at whose expense the Church was rebuilt and endowed, A.D. MDCCCXLIII. this Plate is inscribed by his youngest and sole surviving brother, J. E. Dowdeswell."

"E. C. D. died August 1, MDCCCXLIX, aged LXXXV."

JOHN HEARLE TREMAYNE, Esq.

Aug. 27. In his 72d year, John Hearle Tremayne, esq. of Heligan in Cornwall, and of Sydenham, co. Devon, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Cornwall, and formerly M.P. for that county.

He was the only son of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, by Harriet, daughter and coheir of John Hearle, esq. of Penryn, some time Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. His father became the representative of the very ancient family of Tremayne on the death, in 1808, of Arthur Tremayne, esq. who devised the family estates to him, although a very distant cousin, their common ancestor having been John Tremayne, of Callacombe, who lived in the reign of King Edward the Fourth. The Rev. H. H. Tremayne died on the 10th Feb. 1829. The gentleman now deceased had long previously assumed a prominent position in the county of Cornwall.

He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where the degree of B.A. was

conferred upon him in 1802. At the general election of 1806, when he was only twenty-six years of age, he was chosen one of the members for Cornwall; and he continued to represent the county in parliament for the period of twenty years. He escaped the anxiety and expense of a contested election, but his retirement was caused by one being seriously threatened.

The following is an extract from the late Mr. Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall* (vol. i. p. 423):

"It is impossible to say too much in praise of the late Mr. Henry Hawkins Tremayne: possessed of good abilities, of a sound understanding, of practical knowledge of business, and of the utmost kindness of heart, he became the father of his neighbourhood, reconciling all disputes, adjusting all differences, and tempering the administration of justice with lenity and forbearance. So high and so extensive was the reputation of Mr. Tremayne throughout the whole county, that his son, buoyant on the father's virtues, and before opportunities were afforded for displaying his own, passed by an unanimous election into the high station of representative for Cornwall; but experience soon proved that Mr. John Hearle Tremayne wanted no assistance from hereditary claims to make him worthy of that, or of any other distinction. And the Editor takes this opportunity of repeating what he had the honour of addressing to a county meeting, previously to Mr. Tremayne's declaration of not allowing himself to be elected for the sixth time, to avoid the embroilment of a contest: 'I have had the happiness of witnessing Mr. Tremayne's conduct in parliament for twenty years; and knowing the high estimation in which he is held by all parties, and by all sides of the House of Commons, I venture to assert that Cornwall would fall in public opinion if Mr. Tremayne were not again returned, let his successor be who he may.'"

After his retirement from parliament, Mr. Tremayne served the office of High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1831.

We add the following remarks from the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* of the 5th Sept.:

"As a Member of Parliament Mr. Tremayne served his country ably, faithfully, and conscientiously, through an arduous period of twenty years. Ably, for he was a man of sterling ability; faithfully, for he was ever constant and firm at his post; conscientiously, most conscientiously, for it is well known how great was the anxiety which he sometimes experienced in correcting the suggestions of private or party feelings, by the dictates of a sound and upright mind.

"When he retired from the House of

Commons, instead of abandoning himself to the serenity and calm occupations of a country life, and yielding to that honourable repose in the bosom of his family which he might have fairly claimed, he devoted himself to his magisterial duties, and to the promotion of the various interests of his native county, which to the end of his life he continued to serve with the same readiness, and the same untiring industry, that had characterised his parliamentary career. Whenever in public he spoke on any question of importance, his manly understanding led him straightforward to the point, and he never failed to engage the attention of his hearers, for they felt that his language was the language of the heart. In his capacity of a magistrate, whether as chairman of our county sessions, or on less conspicuous occasions, he enjoyed the confidence and pre-eminence to which his legal intelligence and impartiality entitled him.

"Blessed with ample possessions, his charity was as unbounded as his hospitality; but, instead of proceeding to make a vain and unnecessary attempt to sum up his many virtues, we prefer to record the last act of his benevolent life. Being unwilling to pass an old servant by, who lived somewhere near the Dawlish railway station, he stopped to call on him, which obliged him to quicken his pace afterwards, and this, it is supposed, in connection with an affection of the heart, tended to produce the sudden catastrophe which has occasioned, and will occasion, so many tears to flow from high and low, rich and poor, crowds of whom are restrained from paying the last tribute to his memory, of attending his funeral, only from its being purposely made known that he wished, and so expressed in his will, to be carried to the grave like his venerated father, with as little pomp and display of human distinction as possible."

He dropped down suddenly and expired at the railway station at Dawlish, on his return to the residence of Sir Henry F. Davie, Bart. at Creedy House, after visiting some relations at the vicarage of Dawlish.

He married, Jan. 11, 1813, Caroline-Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir William Lemon, of Carclew, Bart. M.P. for Cornwall, by Jane, daughter of James Buller, esq. of Morval; and has left issue three sons: John, born in 1825; Arthur, born in 1827, a Captain in the 13th Dragoon Guards; and Henry-Hawkins, born in 1830, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford; and two daughters, Harriet-Jane, married in 1842 to John Salusbury Trelawny, esq. M.P. for Tavistock, eldest son of Sir William Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. Lord

Lieutenant of Cornwall; and Mary, married on the 13th Feb. last to the Rev. John Townshend Boscawen, Rector of Lamorran in Cornwall, cousin to the Earl of Falmouth.

WILLIAM BUSFEILD, ESQ. M.P.

Sept. 11. In Bury-street, St. James's, after a protracted illness, aged 78, William Busfeild, esq. of Upwood, Yorkshire, M.P. for Bradford, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Johnson Atkinson, M.D. of Leeds, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Busfeild, esq. of Ryshworth Hall, in the parish of Bingley. Dr. Atkinson assumed the name of Busfeild after the death of his wife's uncle, Thomas Busfeild, esq. and afterwards resided at Myrtle Grove, in the parish of Bingley, where he was an active magistrate and Registrar of the West Riding. The Busfeilds were a family of long standing in Leeds, and Ryshworth was purchased by William Busfeild, who was mayor of that town in 1673.

The gentleman now deceased was born at Myrtle Grove in the year 1773. He was a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, but did not take a degree.

Mr. Busfeild was for many years a Major in the 1st West York militia.

Having professed himself as having been "for the last forty years a staunch Whig and Reformer," he was a candidate for the borough of Bradford at the general election in 1837. The other candidates were Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq. and John Hardy, esq. the former members, and his nephew William Busfeild, esq. who has since taken the name of Ferrand, who professed Conservative principles. The poll terminated, to the exclusion of Mr. Hardy, as follows,—

Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq. . . .	635
William Busfeild, esq. . . .	621
John Hardy, esq. . . .	443
Wm. Busfeild, jun. esq. . . .	383

At the general election in 1841 Mr. Hardy recovered his seat, being returned at the head of the poll by 612 votes, and Mr. Lister by 540; whilst Mr. Busfeild had only 536; but, Mr. Lister dying, another election took place in September of the same year, when Mr. Busfeild was elected by 526 votes, although he was run close by Mr. Wilberforce, who polled 522.

At the last general election in 1847 he was returned at the head of the poll,—

William Busfeild, esq. . . .	937
Lt.-Col. T. Perronet Thompson	926
H. W. Wickham, esq. . . .	860
G. Hardy, esq. . . .	812

Mr. Busfeild married, May 13, 1800, Caroline, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles Wood, R.N. of Bowling Hall, niece to the late Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart. and cousin to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; but by that lady, who died April 8, 1839, he had no issue.

ISAAC COOKSON, ESQ.

Oct. 2. At Munich, aged 75, Isaac Cookson, esq. of Meldon Park, Northumberland, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

This gentleman was the third son of the late Isaac Cookson, esq. of Whitehill, co. Durham; and brother to the present John Cookson, esq. of Whitehill, and to the late Christopher Cookson, esq. Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Berwick-upon-Tweed. His mother was Margaret, the daughter of James Wilkinson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Bridget Blencowe, of the family of Blencowe Hall, in Cumberland.

Mr. Isaac Cookson entered into business at an early age, and was for many years successfully engaged in the manufacture of glass, which was also carried on by his younger brother Joseph at Bristol. He was a partner of William Cuthbert, esq. now of Beaufront, between whose family and his own two matrimonial alliances have since been formed. His works were sold in the year 1845.

He served the office of Sheriff of Newcastle in 1801, was chosen an alderman Sept. 22, 1807, and was mayor in 1809. When the trustees of Greenwich Hospital sold, in 1832, several of the old Derwent-water estates, Mr. Cookson bought Meldon Park, and he served the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1838.

He married in 1805, Jane, only child of the late Edward Cooke, esq. of Togstone in the same county; by whom he had issue six sons and six daughters. Of the former three survive him; namely, John Cookson, esq. who married in 1837 Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. of Blagdon, and has issue; the Rev. Edward Cookson, who married in 1833 Sabina-Eleanor, daughter of the late George Strickland, esq. of Newton, and granddaughter of Sir William Strickland, Bart. and has issue; and William-Isaac Cookson, esq. who married in 1839 Jane-Anne, second daughter of William Cuthbert, esq. of Beaufront, co. Northumberland, and has issue. The eldest son died an infant in 1807; and the two younger sons were Arthur-James, who died in 1841, in his 28th year; and Isaac, who died young. His daughters were,—1. Elizabeth; 2. Emma-Donna, married in 1836 to the Rev.

John E. Shadwell, Rector of All Saints, Southampton, second son of the late Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England; 3. Fanny-Isabella, who died in 1835; 4. Sarah-Jane, married in 1839 to Sidney Robert Streatfeild, esq. Major in the 52d regiment; 5. Mary, married in 1840 to William Cuthbert, esq. eldest son of William Cuthbert, esq. of Beaufront, and has issue; and 6. Emily-Lutwidge, married in 1847 to Count Maximilian of Lerchenfeld Brennborg, only son of the Count of Lerchenfeld Brennborg of Brandsegg in Bavaria.

The body of Mr. Cookson was brought to England and buried at Meldon.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, ESQ.

June 13. At his residence, 5, Brunswick Square, London, Thomas Phillips, esq. formerly a medical officer in the King's naval service, and subsequently in that of the East India Company, and a Member of the Calcutta Medical Board.

Mr. Phillips was born in London on the 6th day of July, 1760, and was the son of Thomas Phillips, esq. of the Excise department of revenue. His relatives were of the parish of Llandegley and neighbourhood, in the county of Radnor; where, having occasionally passed some time in his younger years, his health, which was delicate, became thereby improved, and his constitution invigorated. To this circumstance he attributed not a little his prolonged life, and adverted to it with pleasure in advanced age, and it caused him to have special regard for that county.

He received his school education at Kempston in Bedfordshire, and when of proper age was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Hay, Brecknockshire. Having served the term of his apprenticeship, he became a pupil of the celebrated John Hunter, when his talents and diligence were such, that he acquired so soon a knowledge of his profession that he passed as full surgeon at his first examination, being the second that had done so.

He entered into the King's naval service in the year 1780, and went out to Canada as surgeon's mate in the *Danae* frigate; and returned to England surgeon in the *Hind*, in which vessel he professionally visited the military posts of Canada, at Illauris, Longueuil, Montreal, Quebec, &c. &c., and returned to England in 1782.

He entered into the service of the East India Company the same year, and went to Calcutta, with the artillery; and some years afterwards was engaged against the Sikhs. In 1796 he was Inspector of Hospitals in Botany Bay, from whence he went to China, Penang, Madras, and Calcutta.

Returning home on leave in a Danish vessel in 1798, he was captured in the channel by a French privateer, and brought to Bordeaux, where, after examination, he was liberated; officers removing on account of their health, and passengers, not being then considered prisoners of war.

In 1800 he married Miss Althea Edwards, daughter of the Rector of Cusop, near Hay aforesaid, under whose care he had been placed when a boy, and who had, during that time, saved him from being drowned. He returned to Calcutta in 1802, and became superintending surgeon; and at Kalunga, General Gillespie, who is commemorated by a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, died in his arms. In 1812 he was in the Mauritius, and subsequently with Sir George Nugent at Calcutta, where he visited the Meerut military stations, and was elected a member of the Calcutta Medical Board.

He returned to England in 1817, where he afterwards continued to reside during life. Hospitable and liberal, benevolent and charitable, affable and kind, he led a life honourable to himself, and beneficial to all with whom he had intercourse. His integrity and talents were so highly thought of, that several important trusteeships were committed to his care. At the time of his decease he was Father of the London College of Surgeons, and attended to nearly the end of his prolonged life their meetings, and all others in which he had any interest, or to which he belonged.

Bowed down with the weight of years, he was seized with illness about a month before his decease; from which time he gradually declined, but preserved his mind and memory unclouded to within twelve hours of his departure; and expired in peace on the 13th day of June, 1851, twenty-three days before the completion of his 91st year.

His funeral took place on the succeeding Friday, when he was buried in the catacombs of St. Pancras' church, London, near his wife, who had been there buried between nine and ten years before, she having died Sept. 13, 1841.

Of Mr. Phillips's general character, benevolence, on a very extensive scale, consisting of a desire to do all the good in his power, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of mankind, appears to be the leading trait. When aboard the *Hind*, the vessel having so many sick persons that they could not all be supplied with berths, he gave up his own to accommodate a diseased sailor. His donations for benevolent and charitable purposes were many and important, and his London pensioners numerous. Of his relatives, some he educated and started in life, and

to others he was munificent, it not being unusual for him to send them a book inclosing a 100*l.* bank note. One person he took with him to India in the year 1802, and set him up in business, who after being there some years, finding his health declining, was about to return to England, and having saved some money, Mr. Phillips added to it the like sum, saying that it was to enable him to live in England as an East Indian ought to do.

He sent religious and instructive books to every reading, literary, and scientific society that applied for them. To the Philosophical and Literary Society at Hereford he forwarded books, and curiosities for its museum. He likewise sent books to Hay and Builth, and to various parts of North and South Wales, and of several English counties, as well as to private individuals, for distribution in their respective neighbourhoods. He was known by several London booksellers, from meeting him at public sales, which he attended for the purpose of buying books to give away. And at the time of his decease, several of the apartments of his house had in them many thousands of volumes placed in heaps, that had been purchased for the purpose of being so distributed.

Besides the doing of these, which may be termed minor benevolent acts, Mr. Phillips had comprehensive ideas with regard to the benefit of future generations. Some ten or twelve years ago, he founded at St. David's college, at Lampeter, in the county of Cardigan, six scholarships, each of 24*l.* a-year, to assist young men in obtaining a superior education; and gave 30,000 volumes of books to the library and various curiosities to the museum; the carriage of which from London to the college he paid, amounting to 200*l.* Also he founded, in 1847, the Welsh Educational Institution at Llandovery, in the county of Carmarthen, with an endowment of 140*l.* a-year, for giving a superior education to twenty young persons free of charge; with the intimation, however, of an expectation that a suitable building would be erected for its use, which has been since appropriately done by public subscription. He also gave 7,000 volumes to the library of this institution.

Connected with these munificent donations during his lifetime, he bequeathed in his will to St. David's college aforesaid property amounting in value to about 6,000*l.* and to the said institution at Llandovery, property amounting to about 11,000*l.* which bequests are for the endowment of professorships in chemistry, geology, and botany in each of those seminaries. He has also bequeathed 1,000*l.* 3 per cent. Consols to Balliol college

Oxford, and the like sum to Jesus college in the same university, towards the foundation of a scholarship in each of them, to be confined to the pupils of the institution at Llandovery.

With respect to his benevolent and munificent acts, the venerable donor disliked much to hear them talked of; and when once adverted to in his hearing, he said that he had never given but one present worth talking of; and that was, when under a tropical sun, and the vessel nearly calmed, he shared his last pint of water with a dying seaman.

There is a marble bust representing this venerable gentleman at the college at Lampeter, made at the expense of Mr. Bowen of Pembrokeshire, and a portrait of him has been painted by Mr. Monnich, by public subscription, for the Institution at Llandovery.

J. T. SMITHEMAN EDWARDES, Esq.

Oct. 29. At his residence, Quarry Place, Shrewsbury, after a few days illness, aged 49, John Thomas Smitheman Edwardes, esq.

This gentleman was descended from an ancient and respectable Shropshire family, Hugh Edwardes being distinguished as having solicited and succeeded in obtaining from King Edward the Sixth, in the year 1551, a grant for the foundation of the Royal Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury. He was the only son of the late Major Benjamin Edwardes (who died in 1836), by Catherine, daughter of John Smitheman, esq. of West Coppice, in the county of Salop.

Mr. Edwardes was elected an alderman of the corporation of Shrewsbury in 1841, and to the office of mayor in that town in 1843. He was also a trustee of Shrewsbury School. His purity and integrity, his mild and truly christian disposition, and the exemplary manner in which he discharged every matter of business, gained him the esteem of all who knew him, especially in his exercise of the onerous duties of a magistrate for the county of Salop; and in this respect his loss will be deeply felt and deplored.

His remains were interred in the family vault in the cemetery attached to St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury. H. P.

COMMODORE J. C. HAWKINS.

Aug. 25. At Bombay, aged 53, Captain John Croft Hawkins, a Commodore of the first class, Assistant Superintendent, and Captain of the Flag in the Indian navy.

Captain Hawkins was born of highly respectable parents on the 6th April, 1798. On his father's side he was lineally descended from the celebrated Admiral Sir

John Hawkins, of the age of Elizabeth. His mother was the only daughter of John Calland, esq. formerly of the civil service, and a Member of Council at Madras.

At the age of thirteen he left Midhurst school, in Sussex, to enter the Royal Navy, having been appointed to an old seventy-four, we think the Duncan. The ship never left the Channel during the winter, and early in the spring the typhus fever broke out in her, and of so malignant and fatal a kind that out of twenty-three infected with it Croft Hawkins and one other alone escaped with their lives. In his own case the delirium lasted for forty days, during which he was in Haslar hospital. It was many months before he had finally recovered, and at that time his mother in vain endeavoured to dissuade him from returning to the sea.

Soon after his recovery he was admitted, in 1812, through the interest of Sir Evan Nepean, to the marine service of the Hon. the East India Company, in which, with brief intervals of repose, he was ever after actively engaged.

In 1816, when serving in the Aurora in the Persian Gulph, he took part in an action with thirteen piratical vessels; and in 1818 in another with three other such vessels on the coast of Gandel. In 1819 he was employed in the gun-boats and batteries at the reduction of Ras al Khyma, and in 1821 he served with the land force at the reduction of Beni Boo Alec. In 1823 he was employed on a survey of the straits of Dryon, leading into the straits of Sincapore and Malacca, and received the thanks of the Penang government. He obtained his lieutenantcy May 23, 1824. In 1829, while at Muscat, he took an active part in saving the city from fire, and was in acknowledgment thereof presented with a sword by his highness the Imaum. In 1829 he received the thanks of the Bombay government for having recovered from Arab pirates two ships, of the value of sixteen lacs of rupees, belonging to the merchants of Bombay, which had been wrecked on the coast of Arabia. He was promoted to be Commander on the 21st May, 1831. In 1832 he was employed by the President of the Board of Control to carry overland despatches to India on the prospect of a Dutch war; which he accomplished in the depth of winter by way of Vienna, Constantinople, Tabriz, Tehran, Shiraz, and Bushire, surmounting many difficulties, and his service was acknowledged by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

In 1834 the clipper Sylph of Calcutta was wrecked at the entrance of the China seas, having on board a cargo of opium, valued at 130,000*l.* sterling, and a crew of

sixty men. Captain Hawkins, then commanding the Hon. Company's ship Clive, with great peril reached her, after having been himself in the water for three hours, alternately swimming and clinging to his boat, one of the crew of which was drowned; and after a most hazardous and fatiguing duty of seven days, he ultimately succeeded in saving the whole of the crew and cargo; for which he received the thanks of the supreme government, the Bombay government, and the government of the straits of Malacca. By order of the supreme government his right to salvage was waived, but the parties assigned the sum of 8,000*l.* in lieu thereof, and afterwards presented Captain Hawkins with a gratuity of 1,500*l.* for his personal risk and exertions.

In 1838 Captain Hawkins was employed in a survey of the Euphrates; and upon that service reached Hit, 500 miles from Bussorah. His report to Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Malcolm upon this survey received, through the Bombay government, the approbation of the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain on the 22d Jan. 1839; and in 1840 he came to England on sick certificate. He returned to India in 1844.

In 1846 he made a cruise round the Persian Gulf, where he accomplished an imposing and effectual demonstration before the strong-hold of a piratical chief named the Shaikh Hammeid bin Mogud-el, by which the barbarian's confidence in the presumed inaccessibility of his coast was effectually destroyed; and in the same year, by another act of personal daring, he assisted in extricating from the perils of a coral-reef H. M. ship Fox, on board which was Commodore Sir Henry Blackwood, then suffering from illness. The difficulty of getting that vessel off the reef was much increased by the grapple having become detached from the chain; upon understanding which Commodore Hawkins instantly jumped overboard, dived, and succeeded in again fixing it; when the united crews were set to work to heave her round.

Captain Hawkins was Commodore of the Persian Gulf squadron when the death of Sir Robert Oliver, in Aug. 1848, made him for a time Acting Superintendent and Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, an office he continued to hold until relieved by Commodore Lushington in Feb. 1849. He filled it at a period of the highest responsibility, and the equipment of a flotilla despatched to Moultan under his superintendence received not only the warmest commendation from the local government in India,

but also the thanks of the British Parliament. During his period of command he endeared himself to the service by his kindness and the consideration of his demeanor towards every one, by his anxiety to exalt the juniors of the navy and embue them with a becoming self-respect, by the fairness of the administration of his patronage, and the liberality of his hospitalities.

After having braved so many personal dangers, Captain Hawkins was finally cut off by a sudden and lamentable death. He had dined with two friends in apparently robust health and high spirits, and afterwards drove one of them (Major French) in his curricule to the reception of the Viscountess Falkland at Parell. On his return, he brought Major French back to his residence on the Esplanade, and then proceeded alone towards his own house in Colaba. His body was found lifeless underneath his curricule, which had been overthrown by the horses running against a bank some three hundred yards out of his way. It is supposed that a fit of apoplexy, to which he had before been subjected, had suddenly rendered him unfit to guide them.

His funeral was attended by nearly all the members of the civil, military, and naval services, and the members of the legal and mercantile communities then at the Presidency, and by a large concourse of natives; the Ven. the Archdeacon performing the prescribed services. His brother, Major Hawkins, of the 8th Native Infantry, was the chief mourner. A public subscription was immediately set on foot for a monument to his memory.

REV. CHARLES GUTZLAFF, D.D.

Aug. 6. At Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 48, the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, D.D. Chinese Secretary to the Hong Kong Government, and also to his Excellency the Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of British Trade in China.

Dr. Gutzlaff was by birth a Pomeranian. He was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827; and, after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he came to China in 1831. Being of an adventurous disposition, within that and the next two years he made three voyages along the coast of China, then comparatively unknown. His journals of these voyages were afterwards published. Disregarding all the luxuries and comforts of civilised life, he not only landed at various places formerly unknown to Europeans, but, adopting the dress, habits, and, what is more surprising, the language of the people, he associated with

them on a familiar footing, and obtained a more intimate knowledge of the Chinese than any other European. On the death of the elder Morrison, in 1834, Mr. Gutzlaff was engaged by the British Superintendency as an interpreter, and he was employed in that capacity during the war. He afterwards received the appointment of Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade, in which office he died. In the course of last year he made a visit to this country; and his appearance, conversations, and manners will not soon be forgotten.

His researches into the History of China have been published in various forms, the titles of some of which are as follow :—

The Journal of two Voyages along the coast of China in 1831 and 1832, with notices of Siam, Corea, and Loo Choo Islands. New York, 1833. 8vo.

Journal of three Voyages along the coast of China, 1831, 2, and 3; with an Introductory Essay by the Rev. W. Ellis. London, 1834, 12mo. 3rd Edit. 1840, 8vo.

A Sketch of Chinese History, ancient and modern. London, 1834. 8vo. 2 vols.

China opened; or, a display of the Topography, History, &c. of the Chinese Empire: revised by Andrew Reed. London, 1838, 2 vols. 12mo.

In addition to these, Memoirs of the late Emperor of China, and the Court of Peking, are now announced for publication.

The "Overland Friend of China," in lamenting the loss of Dr. Gutzlaff, remarks that he was "generally known throughout the world as the indefatigable and zealous disseminator of Christian knowledge among the inhabitants of the great heathen nation with whom he had such a lengthened intercourse. Possessed of a highly sanguine disposition, his every leisure moment was given to the work in which he was heart and soul engaged. He wasted but little time in correspondence on subjects having relation to things with which denizens of the world are more or less obliged to deal;—he paid social visits to but few. The dawn of day found him deep in study, or earnest in prayer with the Chinese converts he had drawn about him. The hours in which it was necessary for him to attend the Government offices being concluded, with hardly a moment's rest his remaining energies were immediately bent to the all-glorious work of spreading Christian Truth."

In a sermon delivered by the Rev. E. T. R. Moncrieff, LL.D. at St. John's cathedral, Victoria, the preacher thus delineated the deceased: "A chief feature in his character was his pre-eminent love, that sweetest of all the Christian graces.

Nothing could or did suffice to ruffle it ; whoever violated this grace, *he* would not. His constant habit of prayer, in health and in sickness, was another very remarkable feature in his character. He never expected to convert the heathen—he expected God to do it in answer to prayer, and therefore when his people stumbled (and we know the early Christians stumbled also) he thought it rather a cause for increased prayer on their behalf, than for resentment at the fruits of the corruption of their nature. And we must not omit to mention and thank God for his most extraordinary willingness to labour himself: he even expressed a wish to die at missionary work. He taught three classes of Chinese converts daily, besides preaching out of doors himself, and all this after the labours of his official duties, totally unrewarded except by the peace resulting in his own heart and his happiness in the good work; and largely and liberally did he contribute of his own substance to the same cause. When losses came, ‘God’s work must not suffer,’ he said; ‘when all extraneous funds failed, his own purse supplied all defects; and I am authorised in saying that he had formed a plan which soon would have been accomplished, to discontinue his connexion with all secular work, and at his own expense to spend and be spent in the Lord’s work. The plan on which he acted appears of unquestionable wisdom, to make converted heathen teach their own countrymen. The details of his system may admit of debate, but the general principle cannot. His chief error appears to have been that one with which every minister of the Gospel must surely sympathise—hoping too well—believing too much of his people; and this must be said, that, whatever was his success, the attempt which he made and carried out till his death was the most gigantic ever yet made to evangelize *en masse* a great nation.”

Dr. Gutzlaff had suffered for more than a fortnight from rheumatic gout, which, ultimately affecting his kidneys, produced general dropsy. His burial in the Wong-nei-chung was attended by his Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Mr. David Jardine, as chief mourners; the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. the Secretary to the Plenipotentiary, the Colonial Secretary, and all the principal government functionaries who were able to attend (Chief Justice Hulme and others being disabled by sickness). At the close of the English Service, the Rev. Mr. Genaeher, of the Rhenish Missionary Society, delivered an address to the large body of Chinese who were present; the whole service concluding with the performance of

an anthem by a party of Chinese youth, who, for some time, have been under Mr. Genaeher’s tuition.

REV. JAMES CRABB.

Sept. 17. At Spring Hill House, Southampton, aged 77, the Rev. James Crabb.

He was a native of Wilton, where his father was a cloth manufacturer, and he travelled in that business for two years. He then settled at Romsey, where he kept a school, and married Miss Radden, a pious person, and whose disposition seconded his wishes to devote himself as much as possible to the spiritual good of his fellow-creatures. He used to walk from Romsey to Southampton and back in the evening, preaching and praying among those who were too wretched in appearance to go to church or chapel. Gradually he began to have stated Sunday services at the Long Rooms, and became a preacher of the Wesleyan connection, but, not liking their plan of sending their ministers to other places, he continued to perform service as in the Wesleyan chapels, but acting independently of the connection. He commenced the building of Sion Chapel on Lansdowne-hill, Southampton, with a 100*l.* in his pocket, and when it was finished there was a debt of 800*l.* on it. By dint of great exertions and personal sacrifices he succeeded, aided by the leading members of his congregation, in paying off the entire sum, but for twenty years he never received any payment or income from it, living by the income of his school at Spring Hill, which became and is now, under the management of his eldest son, one of the first in the county. Besides this great work, he may be said to have originated, if not founded, the Hants Female Penitentiary. The infant day-schools at Kingsland Place, founded by him, were the first of that description established in the county.

His exertions on behalf of the Gipsy race are well known. He was the first to call public attention to the spiritual destitution of these people, and commenced an institution in Southampton which has now grown into fruition in Dorset under the management of ministers of the established church. It was owing to his exertions that the Gipsy school was established at Farnham in Surrey.

Mr. Crabb published a book entitled “The Gipsies’ Advocate.” He also wrote “An Address to the Irvingites, in which their errors are exposed,” 1836. 12mo.; “Anne Thring, the Penitent Magdalene.” “An Account of the Life and Experience of Captain John Bazin, 1838,” 12mo. and several smaller tracts.

Once every year he used to assemble the Gipsy race from the New Forest and other parts, at his house, to impart religious instruction to them, to tempt the younger members to enter into service, and to give them food and clothing. These Gipsy festivals, as they were termed, were attended by the neighbouring nobility and gentry, partly to exercise charity and partly from curiosity, to see a race singular for their erratic habits and wandering life, and remarkable for the physical comeliness and beauty which some of them display.

Mr. Crabb's labours among the poor of Southampton were incessant—continually being called up at all hours of the night to visit the sick and dying. He was the "missionary" referred to in the Rev. Leigh Richmond's "*Dairymau's Daughter*" as having first awoke her to a sense of religion. She was then in service at Southampton. At her death she left him a guinea, with which he bought a seal in remembrance of her, and wore it constantly. He originated the "Bethel," a chapel for sailors and a school for their children, near the Quay, and used to preach much on board the Peninsula and Oriental Company's ships, and was much esteemed by the crews.

He was seized with paralysis three or four years ago, and though he partially recovered, it was necessary he should have an open carriage, and a few friends having originated a subscription for it unknown to his family, the Company presented it to him. He was a man of the most temperate and active habits. He has been called illiterate: this was far from being the case, but he purposely used the plainest language to adapt himself to the comprehension of his humble hearers. In the society of persons of station (and his character and deeds brought him into contact with many distinguished individuals), he exhibited the manners and education of those around him. He died universally esteemed, never having lost a friend or made an enemy. He was borne to his grave in the Southampton Cemetery by six sailors, and not the least sincere of his mourners were many aged Gipsies, who followed to his last resting-place one who was popularly known by the title of *The Gipsy's Friend*.

SAMUEL BEAZLEY, ESQ.

Oct. 12. At Tunbridge Castle, in his 66th year, Samuel Beazley, esq. Architect.

Mr. Beazley was born at Whitehall, in the city of Westminster, in 1786. His father, Mr. Charles Beazley, was a surveyor, and died at Hampstead, Jan. 6, 1829 (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcix. i. 92).

In the early part of his life, the subject of this notice served as a volunteer in the Peninsula, where his adventures were of a very singular character. On one occasion he awoke and found himself in the dead-house at Lisbon, laid out for burial. To facilitate the escape of the Duchess d'Angoulême he was sixty hours in the saddle, and crossed the Pyrenees at the head of her horses, with sometimes a bayonet at his breast. From his childhood his tastes were dramatic and artistic. When only twelve years old, and at school at Acton, he wrote a farce, and put together the theatre in which it was acted. Since then he has written or arranged more than a hundred dramatic pieces, two novels—"The Oxonians" and "The Roué"—and a large number of detached articles. Amongst the dramas may be mentioned, *Is he Jealous* (for the introduction of the late Mr. Wrench), *Gretna Green*, *The Boarding House*, or, *Five Hours at Brighton*,—the first of his pieces that was publicly performed (in 1811), *The Steward*, *Old Customs*, *The Lottery Ticket*, *My Uncle*, *Batchelors' Wives*, *Hints to Husbands*, *Fire and Water*, and *The Bull's Head*; also the English words for the Operas of Robert the Devil, *The Queen of Cyprus*, and *Somnambula*. The last was written mostly by the bedside of Madame Malibran, in the mornings, to adapt the words to her pronunciation.

As an architect, also, Mr. Beazley's practice has been considerable in connection with the stage, having built more theatres probably than any other modern practitioner. Amongst them are the St. James's Theatre, the Lyceum, the City of London, the Birmingham, and two in Dublin. He gave drawings also for one in the Brazils (similar to St. James's), and one in Belgium—thirteen or fourteen in all. The interior of Drury Lane Theatre, the external colonnade there, and the Strand front of the Adelphi Theatre, are also by him. His other works were numerous, and include Studley Castle, the seat of Sir Francis Goodricke; a castle in Inverness; some additions to the University of Bonn; the works on the South-Eastern Railway, especially at London Bridge; the Warden's Hotel and the Pilot House at Dover; the stations on the North Kent line; and the new town at Ashford.

The amiability of Mr. Beazley endeared him to all who knew him, and his industry must have been great, notwithstanding a mode of life which led many to regard him simply as a man of pleasure. In conversation he was singularly sparkling and amusing; his wit was both ready and

refined ; and his puns came in a continual flow.

On the day before his death he had attended a meeting of the Committee of Renters at Drury Lane Theatre, apparently in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. After the meeting he went to his country residence, Tonbridge Castle, Kent, and on the following morning was seized with an apoplectic fit, from which he never recovered. He was interred in the burial-ground attached to the Old Church at Bermondsey.—Chiefly from *The Builder*.

MR. GEORGE STEPHENS.

Oct. 15. In Pratt-terrace, Camdentown, aged 51, Mr. George Stephens, the author of *Martinuzzi*.

This gentleman was born at Chelsea on the 8th March, 1800. His tragedy of "*Martinuzzi* ; or, *The Hungarian Daughter*," was performed at the Lyceum Theatre in the year 1840, in defiance—or, we should rather say, in evasion—of the then existing law which limited the performance of five-act dramas to the patent houses and the Haymarket. By the introduction of songs, "*Martinuzzi*" was, legally speaking, converted into a musical drama ; and thus escaped the prohibition affecting a formal tragedy,—which, of course, it virtually remained. In many respects the work was open to exception. The plot and the motives of its agents were obscure, and the language was often abrupt and extravagant. But these faults admitted, there were features in "*Martinuzzi*" which undoubtedly bespoke tragic genius.

Besides "*Martinuzzi*," Mr. Stephens was the author of—*The Vampire*, a tragedy, 1821 ; *Montezuma*, a tragedy, and *Poems*, 1822 ; *The MSS. of Erdely*, 3 vols. 1836 ; *The Voice of the Pulpit* (sermons), 1839 ; *Gertrude and Beatrice*, a tragedy, 1839 ; the Introduction to the *Church of England Quarterly Review*, and subsequent articles therein ; *Père La Chaise*, 3 vols. 1838 ; *Dramas for the Stage*, 2 vols. privately printed in 1846 ; *The Patriot*, a tragedy, 1849 ; *The Justification of War* as the medium of Civilization, 12mo. 1850.

"*The Manuscripts of Erdely*" was a work which, in addition to its imaginative qualities, displayed great erudition, and received much critical discussion at the time of its appearance.

Mr. Stephens had suffered years before his death from declining health, and from unexpected reverses of fortune. These "painful passages" were, we trust, not altogether unmitigated by the sympathy of his literary brethren. Mr. Stephens had

attached to him some who could recognize not only the genius whose chief defect lay in the lawlessness of its own strength, but also the simplicity, honour, and warmth of nature which fitly accompanied an intellect so earnest and impassioned.

Mr. Stephens has left a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

REV. JOHN RADFORD, D.D.

Oct. 21. At his lodgings, at Lincoln college, Oxford, the Rev. John Radford, D.D. Rector of that college, and (by virtue of his office) Rector of Twyford, Bucks, and one of the trustees of Lord Crewe.

Dr. Radford was the son of the Rev. Thomas Radford, minister of St. James's, Attercliffe, in the parish of Sheffield, co. York, where he was born in 1782. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and thence came in 1800 to Lincoln college, of which society he successively became Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Rector, succeeding in the last office the well known Dr. Tatham, author of *The Chart and Scale of Truth*. He took the degree of B.A. in 1804, that of M.A. 1807 ; became B.D. 1815, and D.D. 1834, upon his election to the rectorship of Lincoln college.

For many years Dr. Radford resided entirely in Oxford, and at his house at Combe ; but since the death of his wife (Miss Stockford) he has lived in great retirement. This was much regretted by all who had formerly enjoyed his society, for his disposition was naturally social, and his conversation polished, agreeable, and instructive. He was too a very kind-hearted and benevolent man, ever alive to the distresses of others, and adding, to more substantial relief, whatever consolation and sympathy could supply. Few men were more esteemed, or will be more regretted, by those who really knew him, than the late Rector of Lincoln. Dr. Radford printed for his friends, but we believe never published,—

1. A Christmas Day Sermon, preached at Sheffield.

2. The Parable of the Tares, a Sermon, preached on St. Barnabas Day before the University.

3. The Substance of a Correspondence between the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Wilberforce) and the Rector of Lincoln, on his Lordship's claim to license the chaplains of Lincoln College. 1848.

4. Correspondence between Dr. Radford and Mr. West, Chaplain of Combe, and the Churchwardens of that Parish, on the supposed right of burying non-parishioners in the Churchyard. 1850.

In conclusion we may add, that Dr. Radford has by his last will been a liberal benefactor to his college.

MR. WILLIAM TYSON, F.S.A.

Sept. 30. At Kingsdown, Bristol, after a short illness, aged 63, Mr. William Tyson, F.S.A. a member of the Archæological Institute, and an hon. member of the Somersetshire Archæological Society.

At the outset of Mr. Tyson's career he was employed in the office of Mr. Coates, a respectable solicitor of Bristol, with whom he remained for about 20 years. It was the practice of Mr. Coates to draw his drafts, instructions, &c. in short-hand, leaving to Mr. Tyson the task of transcribing them. The knowledge of stenography which he thus acquired he afterwards turned to account, as the first short-hand writer employed to report public proceedings in Bristol. Whilst at the office of Mr. Coates he contrived to indulge his passion for books, and by practising the most rigid economy and self-denial he collected several hundred volumes, which were subsequently of great service to him when established as a bookseller in Clare-street. At this time he brought out the *Bristol Memorialist*, a work possessing considerable literary merit, containing essays and other articles, the joint contributions of himself and a few friends. He supplied much of the information and corrected the proof sheets of the latest edition of the *Life of Chatterton*; and he has received letters from Southey, Payne Collier, his veteran friend John Britton, and other eminent authors in acknowledgment of his literary services. About twenty-five years ago he became connected with the *Bristol Mirror*, in the editing of which he had ever since been employed. His communications on subjects of local history and biography, under the signature of the letter *Æ*, are well known to its readers. Enthusiastically attached to the city where he had so long resided, its ancient nooks and corners afforded to him all the pleasure which others find in more varied or extensive travel. To him, dwelling entirely in the memory of days long past, each house—we may almost say each stone—was invested with its own peculiar legend, and many a time has he grieved when the innovating hand of modern improvement, more rapid than that of time, swept away some favourite object of interest, and demolished at once a thousand historical associations.

Gifted with solid, if not shining talents, he had attained a considerable amount of knowledge, and became, indeed, a com-

plete local chronicle; and, but for a diffidence which made him, on all occasions, distrustful of his powers, he would, in all probability, have obtained a wide and well-earned celebrity. Patient and untiring in his researches, his industry brought to light a vast number of interesting facts which, but for him, would have been buried in oblivion; while he possessed the merit, once rare among provincial antiquaries, of discarding instantly the most attractive legendary theories of whose truth clear and convincing proof was wanting. These habits rendered the affairs of yesterday of comparatively little moment in his esteem, and often (remarks the Editor of the *Bristol Mirror*) "have we seen the old familiar face clouded with an expression of regret, when the every day requirements of a newspaper office have interrupted or disturbed some anxious search among ancient charters or civic records. Of his private and domestic character, we can only say that our long intimacy with him served but to display more and more fully integrity without blemish, and a spirit of honest independence, rendered more pleasant by the absence of all assumption. We may truly say that we have lost in him an old and valued friend, and Bristol, probably, her most attached citizen. In the course of his long and useful career he won the regard and esteem of many, and he has departed without, we fully believe, leaving behind him a single enemy."

In the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute at Bristol Mr. Tyson took the deepest interest. He actively engaged in the preliminary arrangements as Local Secretary, and he contributed two historical papers, the contents of which were described in our report of the proceedings. He had subsequently visited London, and had returned home only a few days before his death. He has left a wife and two children.

THOMAS WINTER.

Sept. —. At the Castle, Holborn, aged 56, Thomas Winter, the pugilist, commonly known by his fighting name of "Tom Spring."

Thomas Winter, whose assumed name of "Spring" was taken by him on the occasion of his first fight, was born at Witchend, near Fownhope, Herefordshire, in 1795. At the age of nineteen, being remarkable for his activity in rustic sports, he won some local fame by contending with a provincial pugilist of the name of Henley. The youth disposed of his powerful and experienced opponent in

11 rounds. A gigantic Yorkshireman, of the name of Stringer, proffering himself as prepared to meet all comers, the gauntlet was taken up by young Spring, who met his formidable opponent at Moulsey Hurst, for a purse of 40 guineas, and 10*l.* subscribed on the ground, defeating him in 29 rounds, occupying 39 minutes. His other battles may be thus enumerated:—He was next pitted against the well-known Ned Painter, whom he vanquished at Mickleham Downs, in April, 1818; in August following he met Painter again, with a different result, sustaining on this occasion his only defeat; Carter, in May, 1819; Bob Burn, in May, 1820; Joshua Hudson, in the following month; Oliver, in Feb. 1821; Neate, in May, 1823; Langan, in Jan. 1824; and again in June of the same year. From this period Spring retired from the ring, carrying with him an unstained and untarnished character, and having earned the confidence of his patrons, and the esteem of numerous friends. On the retirement of Cribb, Spring considered himself the champion, and soon after his defeat of Oliver, in Feb. 1821, he announced his retirement, and issued a general challenge, open for three months. He then married (happy for him had his choice been other, or none at all), and became boniface of the Weymouth Arms, Weymouth-street, Portman-square, which was opened by a splendid sporting dinner, with Mr. John Jackson in the chair. In June, 1822, he was challenged by Neate (who had previously declined to meet him); the result is recorded above. Subsequently Spring became the landlord of the Booth Hall Tavern, Hereford, where, in 1823, he received from his fellow-townsmen a handsome vase, which, with a silver cup presented at Manchester, in April, 1824, was placed upon the table at the celebration of his testimonial dinner in 1846. On this last occasion a silver tankard, of a gallon capacity, was added to the number of his public marks of respect, the sum of 500*l.* having been collected for the purpose. About the period of his Manchester "testimonial," another pugilist, Tom Belcher, having accumulated a sufficiency whereon to retire, gave up the Castle Tavern in Holborn, wherein, after a brief interregnum, he was succeeded by Spring. A disease of the heart, whereon dropsy in his latter days supervened, filled up the measure of his earthly sufferings, and finally the brave and stalwart gladiator lies at rest. His body was interred in Norwood Cemetery attended by a large concourse of his comrades and patrons.

MADAME JAVOUEHEY.

July. At the house of her foundation in the Rue St. Jacques at Paris, Madame Javouhey, the venerable mother of the order of St. Joseph of Cluny.

Within the boasted unity of the church of Rome, new sects and rules of religion are continually arising, and with no less success than among more tolerant branches of the Catholic church. The rapidity of the establishment of the order of St. Joseph of Cluny is not surpassed in the religious stories of earlier ages. In 1832 Madame Javouhey was a poor herdsman, tending the cows of Monsieur de St. Hilaire upon his estate in Lorraine. In 1842 we find her the superior of the most flourishing religious order in France, an order of which she herself alone and unaided was the foundress—the guide and counsel of the highest dignitaries of the Church, the patroness of those who so few years before were her masters, bestowing by her influence pensions, places, dignities on those who once bestowed on her the hard-earned morsel of daily bread. She began by forming amongst her own class of hard-working peasant women an order of working nuns which had never existed before in France. The admirable discipline of the association soon attracted the notice of Monsieur de St. Hilaire, whose brother was then in office as Minister of Marine. He perceived at once how wonderfully adapted for hard service in the colonies would be an institution, such as the one founded by Madame Javouhey. The Minister lost no time in examining into the affair, was delighted with all that met his observation, and immediately made overtures to the reverend mother to secure her services in French Guiana, a colony which, from its frightful climate, had been regarded with horror, even by the most self-sacrificing orders, even by the *Sœurs de Charité* themselves. Madame Javouhey closed at once with the proposition of the Government, and departed, taking with her sixty nuns, all chosen from the same class of society as that to which she herself belonged. She founded in the colony the first of her houses. With admirable perspicuity she had prepared her followers, by instruction in every species of labour, for the life of hardship and self-reliance to which they were destined. Thus they were gardeners, vine-dressers, tillers of the earth, washerwomen, ironers, seamstresses, cooks, spinners, grooms, herdsman, schoolmistresses—in short, no foreign aid was needed for the prosperity of the little community, which soon grew to be the prime mover and master spirit of the colony.

Once fairly established, the superior returned to France, under pretence of carrying more sisters to Guiana, but in reality to lay the foundation of her order in the mother country. From the first it was evident that her intention had been to spread it throughout the kingdom, and well has she succeeded. There is not a burgh, scarcely indeed a village, wherein a *succursale* of Joseph de Cluny does not exist, and all the while the reverend mother was busy increasing the order in numbers and influence, she was busy, too, in augmenting its wealth; and she has died, leaving her immense riches and a commercial connection unrivalled throughout the kingdom. Her talent for business was so remarkable that she even managed to trade with Brother Jonathan and to make a profit. Her ships were known all over the world, and her credit universal. —*Atlas*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 14. At sea, the Rev. *John M'Ecoy*, M.A. of the Madras establishment, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Aug. 30. At Wark, near Hexham, aged 64, the Rev. *Edward Beatty*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly a Chaplain of the Royal Navy, and was presented to the rectory of Wark by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital in 1848.

Sept. 4. In Guernsey, the Rev. *Henry Benwell*, Chaplain to the Prison and Hospital and the Island of Herm, Guernsey. He was the youngest son of the late Henry Benwell, esq. of Caversham, Oxon; and was formerly of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1836.

Sept. 8. At Homburg, the Rev. *Joseph John Freeman*, one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society. He was settled for some time at Kidderminster, and for several years of his very useful life was a missionary at Madagascar, where he acquired a knowledge of the native tongue. About sixteen years since he became one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society, since which time he has visited the stations connected with the society in the West Indies, and more recently in the Mauritius and South Africa. From the latter tour Mr. Freeman returned early in the present year, since which time he has been actively and perhaps too laboriously engaged in attending missionary meetings, and in preparing for the press a very valuable and interesting account of his journey, which is just published.

Sept. 10. Aged 74, the Ven. *Anthony Hamilton*, Archdeacon of Taunton, Canon of Wells, Rector of St. Mary le Bow, London, and of Loughton, Essex. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1800 as second Senior Optime, M.A. 1803, was presented to the rectory of Loughton in 1805 by W. W. Maitland, esq., to that of St. Mary le Bow in 1820, by Abp. Sutton, and became Archdeacon of Taunton (with the annexed prebend of Milverton in the church of Wells) in 1827.

Sept. 13. At Sinnington, Yorkshire, aged 43, the Rev. *William Bellwood*, fifteen years Perpetual Curate of that chapel.

By throwing himself from a window, at the Gloucester County Lunatic Asylum, of which he had been an inmate for the last 16 years, the Rev. *John T. Hatton*.

Sept. 20. At Brighton, the Rev. *Lionel Carden*, Curate of English Bicknor, Glouc. He was of Univ. coll. Oxford, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844.

Sept. 21. Aged 83, the Rev. *Richard Lomax Martyn*, Rector of Lurgashall, Sussex (1819), formerly of Oriel coll. Oxford, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795.

Sept. 22. At Chevening, Kent, aged 74, the Rev. *John Austen*, Rector of that parish, to which he was collated in 1813 by Archbishop Manners-Sutton.

Sept. 23. At Bennington, Herts, aged 68, the Rev. *John Pollard*, Rector of that parish. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808, and was presented to his living in 1813.

Sept. 26. At Tulla, the Rev. *Richard Drew*, B.A. Vicar of Tullogh, and Prebendary of Killaloe.

At Carlton le Moorlands, Linc. aged 81, the Rev. *William Brocklebank*, for many years Curate of that parish, and Vicar of Norton Disney (1792).

Sept. 27. At Ryde, I.W. aged 55, the Rev. *William Moore*, M.A. for more than twenty years Curate of St. Thomas's church in that town, and formerly Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury.

At North Tuddenham, Norfolk, in his 96th year, the Rev. *Thomas Peacock*, Rector of that parish (1845). He was born at the village of Caldecott, in Cumberland, on the 5th Jan. 1756; and was formerly Perpetual Curate of Denton, co. Durham, to which he was presented by the Vicar of Gainsford in 1780. He was the father of the Very Rev. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, and of the wife of the Rev. James Raine, the historian of North Durham.

At the Townsend, Dilwyn, Herefordsh. aged 87, the Rev. *Daniel P. Powell*, Rector of Sarnesfield in that county, to which he was instituted in 1799.

Oct. 1. At Little Heath, Potter's Bar, Middlesex, aged 46, the Rev. *Henry Reid*, of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833.

Oct. 2. At Felton, Heref. aged 75, the Rev. *Edward Freeman*, Vicar of that place (1826), and one of the oldest magistrates of the county.

Oct. 3. Aged 65, the Rev. *Thomas Burnaby*, Vicar of Blakesley, co. N'pton (1847), and Domestic Chaplain to the Marquess of Anglesea. He was formerly Chaplain of Trinity college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812.

Oct. 6. At Merton rectory, aged 34, the Rev. *Charles Ross de Havilland*, Curate of that parish; and on the same day, aged 19 months, Constance Gore, his daughter. He was the second son of Thomas Fiott de Havilland, esq. of Havilland hall, Guernsey, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas de Saumarez, esq. and cousin to the late Lord de Saumarez. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841. He married Grace-Anne, daughter of David Verner, esq. and niece to Colonel Verner.

In his 85th year, the Rev. *William Neville*, formerly of Metchley Abbey, Harborne. For several years he officiated as Chaplain in the House of Industry, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Oct. 10. Aged 66, the Rev. *Richard Brownes* Rector of Elsing, Norfolk. His original name was, Eaton. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809; and was presented to Elsing by Mrs. F. Browne in 1820.

At Donagh, co. Derry, aged 84, the Rev. *George Marshall*, M.A. Rector of that parish; and senior clergyman of the diocese of Derry, in which he had been a Rector during 57 years.

Oct. 11. At Oxhill, Warw. aged 66, the Rev. *Edward Rolls*, for 32 years Curate of that parish. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1827.

Oct. 12. At Ashgrove, Queenstown, Ireland, the Rev. *John Godfrey*.

Oct. 14. The Rev. *John Davies*, Rector of Derwen, Denbighshire (1844).

At Torquay, aged 37, the Rev. *Frederick Day*, Rector of Benefield, Northamptonshire. He was the third son of the late Rev. George Day of Earsham, Norfolk; and was formerly of Pembroke college, Camb. B.A. 1836.

Oct. 19. At Askham, near Penrith, aged 48, the Rev. *John Bowman*, M.A. Curate of Woking,

Surrey. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1835.

Oct. 23. At Denford, Northamptonsh. aged 68, the Rev. *John Watson*, D.D. Rector of Denford cum Ringstead, and Vicar of Great Doddington in the same county. He was presented to Denford in 1822; and to Doddington in 1838 by the Lord Chancellor.

Oct. 25. At Cuckney, Notts. aged 64, the Rev. *George Mason*, Rector of Whitwell, Derbyshire, and Chaplain to the Duke of Portland. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813; and was presented to his living in 1831.

Oct. 26. At Anstey, co. Warwick, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Coker Adams*, Vicar of Anstey and Foleshill, and Perp. Curate of Shelton, Warwickshire, Rector of Saxelby, Leic., Chaplain to the Earl of Aylesford, and a Rural Dean. He was the second son of Simon Adams, esq. of East Haddon, co. Npn., Recorder of Daventry, and Dep. Recorder of Northampton, by Sarah, daughter of Cadwallader Coker, esq. of Bicester; and was an elder brother of Mr. Serjeant Adams. He was of Merton college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1809; was presented to Anstey in 1809 by the Lord Chancellor; to Saxelby in the same year by the Earl of Aylesford; and to Foleshill in 1822 by the Lord Chancellor. He was indefatigable in the discharge of his clerical duties, and particularly kind and affectionate to his parishioners. He had for many years been an active Magistrate of the county, and Deputy-Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and had also been actively engaged as President of the Divisional Petty Sessions at Anstey for more than forty years, where his decisions gave almost universal satisfaction. He was the founder of the Asylum for Juvenile Offenders at Stretton-upon-Dunsmore, which has been productive of much good. He also promoted the formation of the first National schools at Coventry, which have now been the means of educating thousands of poor children. He married in 1806, Mary, daughter of Johnson Pistor, esq. of Bath, and had issue six sons—the Rev. Simon Thomas Adams; James, R.N.; Henry; the Rev. Cadwallader Coker Adams, M.A. of Merton college, Oxford; Septimus; Daniel Charles Octavius; and four daughters.

Oct. 28. At Abertillery, Aberystwith, aged 24, the Rev. *William Hughes*, Curate of that place.

Oct. 30. At Fronfraith, near Aberystwith, aged 28, the Rev. *John McKinnon*, M.A. Head Master of the Nairn Grammar School, Isle of Skye.

Aged 86, the Rev. *Nathaniel George Woodrooffe*, Vicar of Somerford Keynes, Wilts (1803). He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793.

Latly. In London, the Rev. *Thomas Pigott*, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Pigott, of Slevozy Castle, co. Wexford.

At Madeira, the Rev. *Edward Thomas Lewis*, Vicar of Glascomb, co. Radnor (1847). He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Rector of Merthyr near Carmarthen; and was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831.

Nov. 4. At Ilkley, Yorkshire, aged 33, the Rev. *Henry Leathley Armitage*, late of Ormston, Derbyshire. He was the eldest son of John Leathley Armitage, esq. of Ilkley. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1846.

At Dawlish, Devon, the Rev. *Benedict Pering*, Rector of Fersfield, Norfolk (1843). He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1810.

At Bussage parsonage, Glouc. aged 33, the Rev. *Robert Alfred Suckling*, Perp. Curate of that place (1846). He was the eldest son of the Rev. Alfred Suckling, Rector of Barsham, Suffolk, and was of Caius college, Camb. B.A. 1844, M.A. 1847.

Nov. 5. At Lymington, Hants, the Rev. *William Bannerman*, late Vicar of West Hoathley, Sussex. He was formerly of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830.

Nov. 6. At York, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Lowe*, Rector of Hawnby, Yorkshire (1830).

Nov. 8. At Leamington, aged 75, the Rev. *William Oddie*, M.A. formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1801.

At Woodford vicarage, near Daventry, aged 67, the Rev. *Richard Walter*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1846.

Nov. 10. At Dudley-grove, Paddington, aged 41, the Rev. *William Hamond*, for many years Curate of Holdenhurst, Hants. He was the only son of the Rev. Francis Hamond, late Rector of Wiford and Quidenham, Norfolk, and was of Jesus college, Camb. B.A. 1833.

At Boothby Graffoe, Linc, aged 82, the Rev. *Peniston La Tour*, M.A. Rector of that parish, and of Scorbrough, Yorkshire. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798; he was presented to Scorbrough in 1789, by the Earl of Egremont, and to Boothby Graffoe, in 1816, by J. Fullerton, esq.

Nov. 11. At Tolpuddle, Dorsetshire, in his 83d year, the Rev. *Thomas Warren*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, and was presented to his living by that society in 1805.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 28. Off Rio de Janeiro, aged 17, Charles Philpotts Green, R.N. Midshipman of H. M. ship Asia, son of the Rev. G. R. Green, M.A. of Eton college.

April 18. At Geelong, Port Philip, Henry Fearby Brooks, B.A. of Trinity college, Dublin, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Brooks, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

May 29. At Cressy, Van Diemen's Land, Charlotte-Septima, wife of James Denton Toosey, esq. youngest dau. of the late Horatio Robson, esq. of Piccadilly.

July 11. At Christchurch, New Zealand, aged 18, Alfred Beecham, second son of Mr. W. P. Beecham, solicitor, Hawkhurst, Kent.

July 16. On board the Gwalior, on his way to England, aged 37, Henry Harrison Greaves, youngest son of the late William Dodd Greaves, esq. surgeon, of the Madras army.

Aug. 6. In the Graeff district, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Frederick Philip Glubb, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Aug. 15. At Hong Kong, C. D. Moultrie, esq. R.N. of her Majesty's ship Pilot, second son of G.A. Moultrie, esq.

Aug. 20. At Sierra Leone, aged 43, Charles Whitefield Prialux, of Southampton, surgeon R.N. He had previously passed many years on the coast of Africa.

At Goderich, Canada West, George-Godwin, youngest son of the late Joseph Warner, esq. of Chudleigh.

Aug. 26. At Fredericton, the Right Rev. Dr. Pollard, R. C. Bishop of New Brunswick.

Aug. 27. In South Africa, aged 77, Dr. Philip, the uncompromising advocate of the rights of the coloured races in that quarter.

Aug. 31. At Mooltan, aged 25, Charles Bowden Gundry, esq. 12th Bengal N.I. second son of Sam. B. Gundry, esq. of Bridport.

Sept. 1. At Cawnpore, India, Henrietta-Maria, youngest surv. dau. of the late Bishop Hull, esq.

Sept. 4. At Madras, Surgeon Samuel Crozier Roe, M.D. Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dr. Roe served at Corunna, in the expedition to Walcheren, in the Peninsula from May 1811 to the end of the war, and received the war medal with ten clasps.

Sept. 5. In Fort George, Bombay, aged 35, Mary-Isabel, wife of Capt. Robert Croft Wormald, Art. and dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Mayne, C.B.

Sept. 7. At Paddington, aged 67, Neville Butler Challoner, esq. the harpist and composer.

Sept. 10. At Bath, aged 63, Richard Calthrop, esq. late of Swineshead Abbey, Linc.

At Jamaica, William Henry Knitt, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. William Smith Knitt, Rector of Bawdrip, Som.

Sept. 11. Near Saharunpore, aged 35, Lieut. Archibald S. Galloway, 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

At Parbutoopore, half way between Revelgunge and Ghazeeopore, Dewan Moolraj, the obstinate defender of Mooltan against the British forces in the last Sikh war.

Sept. 15. At Warrungul, Deccan, Thomas Maling Warre, 9th N.I. a Captain in the service of his Highness the Nizam, eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Warre, C.B. commanding the N.E. District.

Sept. 21. At Ootacamund, Nielgherry hills, Lauderdale Hay, 39th Madras Nat. Inf. third son of Rear-Adm. James Hay, of Belton, East Lothian.

Sept. 24. At Dalham, Suffolk, in her 76th year, Mary, relict of Joshua Murray, esq.

Oct. 2. At Walton, Suffolk, aged 111, Fanny Arthroll.

Henry, eldest son of the Rev. F. Vincent, Slin-fold, Sussex.

Oct. 3. At Clapham-common, aged 72, William Leveson-Gower, esq. He was the second son of Adm. the Hon John Leveson-Gower (5th son of John 1st Earl Gower), by Frances, dau. of Adm. Edward Boscawen, brother to Hugh 2nd Visc. Falmouth. He married in 1804 Catharine-Maria, dau. and heir of the late Sir Thomas Gresham, Bart. of Titsey Park, Surrey; and by that lady, who died in 1808, he has left issue the present William Leveson-Gower, esq. of Titsey Park, who married in 1834 Emily-Josephine, 2nd dau. of Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart. and has a numerous family; and two daughters, of whom the elder was married in 1845 to Capt. George Hope, R.N. a cousin of the Earl of Hopetoun.

Eliza, wife of James Nightingale, esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames, dau. of Henry East Thrupp, esq. of Surbiton-hill.

Oct. 4. At Severn Stoke, Worc. aged 79, James Barker, esq. sen. formerly of the Hill, Lanc.

In Upper Montague-st. John Slight, esq. formerly naval officer in charge of her Majesty's dockyard, Gibraltar.

In London, aged 94, Lady Louisa Stuart, youngest daughter of the Minister Earl of Bute, and granddau. of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; the lady to whom we owe the charming "Introductory Anecdotes" prefixed to the late Lord Wharncliffe's edition of Lady Mary's works. Lady Louisa remembered to have seen her grandmother, Lady Mary, when at old Wortley's death that celebrated woman returned to London after her long and still unexplained exile from England.

Oct. 5. At Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, in her 6th year, Annie-Catherine, youngest dau. of J. L. Bedingfield, esq.

Oct. 6. At Merton parsonage, near Bicester, aged 34, the wife of the Rev. C. H. De Hayland, and Constance, her infant daughter.

At La Barre, near Paris, the seat of the Vicomte de Valmer, Capt. James Spedding, only son of Major Spedding, of Summer-grove near Whitehaven.

Oct. 7. At Cheltenham, Jane, second dau. of the late Samuel Blencowe, esq. of Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonsh.

At Brixton, Mary, wife of Samuel Woodcock Mealing, esq. of Norwich.

Oct. 8. At Shaw, Berks, aged 30, Jane-Mary, dau. of the Rev. D. Brammall, incumbent of Shaw.

At Pembroke Dock, Lieutenant Selby Lilburn, R.N. (1845). He was a son of Commander James Lilburn, R.N. who was killed at Malaga in 1812, by Phillips, youngest dau. of Gilbert Selby, esq. of Holy Island; and younger brother to Lieut. James R. R. Lilburn, R.N. He passed his examination Nov. 1834, was promoted in 1845, after serving for several years on the coast of Africa,

and subsequently served in the Penelope steam-frigate on that station.

Oct. 9. At Castletown, Isle of Man, Eliza, wife of Major Backhouse, late of the 47th Regt.

At Blackheath-park, advanced in years, Capt. Richard Bourne, R.N. a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. He entered the navy in 1787 as Captain's servant on board the Druid 32, Capt. Joseph Ellison, and, after serving as Midshipman in several other vessels, was made Lieutenant in the Sandfly. In 1804 he was appointed to the command of the Felix schooner; and in 1806 was severely wounded in an attack on the town of Hea, in Spain. He was placed on half-pay the same year, and in 1840 accepted the rank of retired Commander.

At Damascus, of typhus fever, aged 50, William Arnold Bromfield, esq. M.D. of Ryde. He left Ryde about a twelvemonth since to make a tour on the continent and the Holy Land, and was just on the eve of departing home when he was seized with fatal illness. He was highly respected, having devoted the principal part of his time to the study of botany.

At Upper Clapton, aged 76, Clara, wife of J. G. Brook, esq. surgeon, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Ekins, Rector of Pebmarsh, Essex.

At Southampton, aged 53, Archibald Gibson Bulman, esq. Comm. R.N. (1844), fifth son of the late Job Bulman, esq. of Cox lodge, Northumberland. He passed his examination 1818, obtained his first commission 1828, was appointed to the Arachne 16 in 1831, to the Pickle in 1834, and Fair Rosamond in 1841, all employed on the North American stations.

Oct. 10. Aged 89, Thomas Beddell, esq. of the Dairy, Finchfield, Essex.

In Cambridge-st. Hyde-park, aged 85, William Brown, esq. of Harlington lodge, Middlesex.

At Nottingham-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Kelly. Capt. Frederick Corner, late of the Indian army, deposited at an inquest that he was the son of the deceased, who had been some time ill, but would not see a doctor. The cause of her death was not ascertained.

At Cheltenham, Jean-Caroline, wife of Robert Lawson, esq.

Aged 71, Lewis Leslie, esq. of Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

Aged 49, John Melhuish, esq. of Wilton-terrace, New North-road, Islington, formerly of Tiverton.

At Liverpool, aged 6, Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of Richard Mitchell, esq. of Enderby Hall, Leic.

Rowland Neate, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Aged 11, Harry-Calvert, second son of Sir Harry Verney.

Oct. 11. At Elmswood, near Montreal, aged 80, Mr. Buchanan, for many years British Consul at New York.

At the Lower-mall, Hammersmith, aged 62, Henry Bradley Ibbotson, esq.

At Lexden, Colchester, aged 17, Frances Caroline, youngest dau. of J. Chaplin, esq.

At Bishop's Stortford, aged 69, Caroline, relict of Francis Smythies, esq. solicitor, of the Turretts, Colchester.

At Torquay, Mary-Eliza, second dau. of W. Wilson, esq.

Oct. 12. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Charles Philips Coote, esq. fourth son of the late Chidley Coote, esq. of Mount Coote, Limerick.

At Tickhill, Yorkshire, Richard Ellison, esq. solicitor, and chief resident of the place. He committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was the eldest son of John Ellison, esq. estate steward to the Earl of Scarborough.

At Carshalton, aged 48, Charles Estridge, esq. late Capt. 81st Regt.

Aged 63, Henry Hawes Fox, M.D. of Northwoods Lunatic Asylum, co. Gloucester. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.B. 1811, M.D. 1826.

At Brighton, Eleanor-Elizabeth, wife of Ambrose Isted, esq. of Ecton, co. Northampton. She

was the eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, by the Hon. Eleanor Powys, eldest dau. of Thomas first Lord Lilford, and was married in 1832.

At St. James's Palace, aged 68, the Hon. Augusta-Mary, widow of George Leigh, esq. and half-sister to George-Gordon sixth Lord Byron, the Poet. Her mother was Amelia Darcy, Baroness Conyers, the divorced Duchess of Leeds. In 1807 she married her cousin Lieut.-Colonel George Leigh, of the 10th Light Dragoons, who died in May 1850, leaving several children. Her name is remembered as that of the only relative of Byron for whom he retained any affection, and several of his poems are addressed to her.

At Gravesend, aged 53, Richard Lonsdale, esq. of Hammersmith and Temple-chambers, solicitor, third son of the late Christopher Lonsdale, esq. Arlaw-banks, Durham.

At Bath, aged 75, Frances-Mary, the last surviving dau. of the late Rev. James New, Vicar of St. Philip's, Bristol.

At Windsor, aged 86, Sarah, relict of John Secker, esq. Her remains were interred in the family vault at St. John's church.

At Portsea, aged 76, Wm. Read Shugar, esq. paymaster R.N. (1795.)

At the Observatory, Kensington, Dame Ann, wife of Sir James South, and niece of the late Joseph Ellis, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Coombe Bisset, near Salisbury, aged 72, Robert Squarey, esq. one of the magistrates of that city.

Aged 72, Ann Rowe, wife of John Taylor, esq. F.R.S. of Sheffield House, Kensington.

At Hill-top, Lanc. in his 50th year, Francis, fourth son of the late Rev. Thos. Wright, Rector of Market Bosworth.

Oct. 13. Lieut.-Col. James Loftus Elrington, late of the Coldstream Guards, son of Major Elrington, Major of the Tower of London.

At Greenwoods, Essex, Thomas Eldridge, esq. In Guernsey, Margaret, widow of James Jeremie, esq.

At Sudbury, aged 27, Mr. William Michael Jones, of Walton-on-the-Naze, only son of the late W. B. Jones, esq. of Sudbury.

At Little Burstead, Essex, aged 63, Sarah, wife of Thomas Mayott, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Peter Skipper, esq.

At the Field, Leek, aged 72, Sam. Phillips, esq.

Aged 61, Anna-Dorothea, wife of Charles Arthur Prichard, of Tyllwyd, esq. and eldest dau. of the late John Vaughan Lloyd, esq. of Green-grove, and Brynnot, Cardiganshire.

At Bagshot, aged 73, Lady Griselda Tekell. Her ladyship was dau. of Charles third Earl Stanhope, by the Lady Hester Pitt, eldest dau. of William first Earl of Chatham. In 1800 she married John Tekell, esq. She was a sister of the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope, and the last surviving dau. of the celebrated Earl of Chatham.

At Paddington, aged 26, George Augustus Everitt Watts, esq. late of Exmouth, solicitor, eldest son of George Watts, esq. late of Exeter.

Oct. 14. At Brighton, aged 61, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindley Bowen, of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. relict of Capt. John Bean Bowen, R.N.

Aged 15, Ernestine-Matilda-Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. James Brogden.

At Pontefract, aged 24, Caroline, youngest surviving dau. of William Clough, esq. solicitor.

At Hastings, aged 49, Jane, youngest dau. of the late W. J. Eade, esq. of Brockham, Surrey.

At Stainton in Cleveland, aged 81, Lt.-Col. William Gooch, late of the 4th Dragoons, second son of the late Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre Hall, in the county of Suffolk, Bart. He married Jane, dau. of James Wilkinson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and had issue. One of his daughters, Matilda-Mary, was married in 1824 to the Rev. Wm. Vernon-Harcourt, third son of the late Archbishop. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Col. George Ritso Jervis, Bombay Eng. He was a cadet of 1810.

At Jesmond, Northumberland, aged 72, Armorer Donkin, esq. an eminent solicitor in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and an alderman of the corporation.

At Fairfield, near Liverpool, aged 62, George Nuttall, esq. formerly of Buenos Ayres.

At Sheffield, aged 57, Alderman Thomas Wiley, wine merchant and news agent. He had for many years taken an active part in the affairs of the borough; he was elected a member of the town council immediately after the charter of incorporation, and an alderman in 1849. A short time ago he received a piece of plate from the inhabitants. The extent of his annual bounty at Christmas had made him well known to the poor.

Oct. 15. At Eastcombe, aged 74, the Right Hon. Eleanor-Agnes dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire. She was the eldest dau. of William 1st Lord Auckland, by Eleanor, second dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Eliot, and sister to the first Earl of Minto. She was married to Robert-Hobart fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire in 1799. She was left a widow in 1816, having had no issue.

At Cirencester, aged 78, Christopher Bowley. Several years before his decease he built eight or ten comfortable dwellings in Cirencester for the poor, and endowed them.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 73, Jane, widow of Lieut.-Col. Isaac Blake Clarke.

At Tredegar, aged 36, Alfred George Charles Homfray, esq. surgeon, second son of Charles Homfray, esq. of Bristol. He was for many years surgeon to the Tredegar Iron Works.

At Ashburton, aged 30, Harriet, dau. of S. P. Knowles, esq.

Aged 60, Daniel Macnamara, esq. M.D. surgeon, of Uxbridge. His body was interred at Iver.

At Islington, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late George Maltby, esq. of Peckham.

At the Priory, Lichfield, aged 19, Ensign Edward Owen, of the 2d Bombay Grenadiers.

At Haslar Hospital, aged 24, Lieut. John Ayshford Sanford, R.N. fourth son of E. A. Sanford, esq. of Nynehead Court. He was second Lieutenant of the Dauntless screw frigate.

At the Forelands, near Bromsgrove, John Chatfield Tyler, esq. upwards of thirty years a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Gloucester, and formerly of Cheltenham.

At Welton Lodge, co. Northampton, Ralph, only son of the late Wm. White Winterton, esq.

Oct. 16. Aged 69, Samuel Caldwell Brandram, esq. of Falsgrave, near Scarborough.

In Montagu-sq. aged 70, Major-Gen. Herbert Bowen, C.B. Colonel of the 19th Bengal Infantry. He had seen many years of active service in India, and was present at the capture of Java in 1811, for which he received the silver war medal. In 1838 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

In Southwick-pl. Mary Ann Hester Foster, the eldest daughter of the late Ralph Foster, esq. of St. Leonard's, Sussex.

At Bromley college, aged 95, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. George Clark Gayton, of Swallowfield, Berks.

Frederick Miles, esq. younger son of Robert Miles, esq. of Heavitree.

At York, aged 57, the relict of John Kettlewell, esq. of Acaster Malbis.

In Albion-st. Hyde-park, William-Henry, third son of the late John Newton, esq. of Alconbury, Hunts.

In Dorset-sq. Eliza, relict of Alexander Read, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

Aged 36, Henry Rice, esq. solicitor, of Newport, I.W.

At Westhorpe House, near Marlow, aged 61, Edward Simson, esq.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. David Williamson. He served in the Peninsula in the 4th regiment, and was senior Major with it in the battle of Salamanca in 1812, for his services on which occasion he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. and received the gold war medal. He commanded

the 92d (Highland) regiment from 1821 to 1828, in which latter year he retired from the service.

Oct. 17. At Torpoint, aged 67, Mrs. Baker, widow of Capt. Baker, R.N.

At Goudhurst, Kent, Miss Broadley, eldest dau. of the late Peter Broadley, esq. of Clapham.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 73, John Fry, esq. late Captain 11th regiment.

In Osnaburgh-st. Regent's-park, Eliza, wife of John Greensill, esq. Storekeeper H. M. Ordnance, Purfleet, Kent.

Aged 78, John Lye, esq. of Walcot-pl. Lambeth, of which parish he had been a resident nearly 50 years, and of Lancaster-place, Strand.

Aged 59, Simon Thurston, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-sq. and Park-hill, Clapham.

Oct. 18. At Heavitree, aged 13, Henrietta-Georgina-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles E. Bland, Rector of Combe Raleigh.

Margaret, wife of John Cavell, esq. Mecklenburgh-sq.

At Blenheim-lodge, Clifton-road, St. John's Wood, aged 26, George Trenchard Chaffey, esq.

At Brundall, near Norwich, aged 20, Adelaide, third dau. of Henry Chamberlin, esq.

At Alexandria, aged 46, Edward Fuller Danvers, esq.

Aged 89, William Davies, esq. of Rosewynn-villa, Widcombe-hill, Bath.

At York, aged 62, Mary-Ann, wife of John Farquharson, esq. of Haughton, co. of Aberdeen. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. of Monymusk; was married in 1812, and has left several children.

At Rossie Priory, aged 11, the Hon. Victor Alexander, Master of Kinnaird, eldest son of Lord Kinnaird.

At Lympington, Mary, dau. of William Charles Lempiere, esq. chief magistrate of Jersey.

At Whiteparish, Wilts, aged 70, Rachel, wife of G. H. D. Nunn, esq.

Aged 19, John-Charles, only son of C. J. Pagliano, esq. of the Lodge, Brook-green.

John Peck, esq. of Leverington Parson Drove, co. Cambridge. His name will be associated with those of the great men who have recovered the fens from the watery waste, and secured them against upland floods and inundations of the ocean. A few years ago he was honoured with a valuable service of plate in acknowledgement of his indefatigable exertions in carrying out the drainage of the North Level.

At Goathland, near Whitby, aged 82, Gawan Peirson, esq. the owner of the principal part of the lands in the Dale, and one of those plain "Old English Gentlemen" whose race is nearly extinct.

At his father's, Elsfield, near Oxford, aged 24, Samuel Tagg, esq. of Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, merchant.

At Bradford Peverell, Dorset, aged 24, Robert, second son of John Marsh Templeman, esq. of Crewkerne, Somerset.

Oct. 19. At Tunbridge Wells, Elizabeth, relict of W. B. Astley, esq. of Wellington-lodge, I.W.

At Kennington, aged 86, William Castle, esq. late of Sittingbourne, Kent.

At Bath, aged 67, Mrs. Hayter.

At St. Leonard's, aged 26, Elizabeth-Amelia, wife of William Jones, esq. of Bridgenorth.

At St. Leonard's, Elizabeth, wife of W. Yarworth Jones, esq. of High Beach, Essex, and only dau. of J. M. Allcroft, esq. Lower Wick, near Worcester.

Agnes-Scarth, Lady Kelly, wife of Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Q.C. late H.M. Solicitor-General. She was the eldest dau. and coh. of Captain Mason of Leith, and was married in 1821. Her body was interred in the Kensal Green Cemetery.

Aged 63, John Mayott, esq. of Brentwood, Essex, and late of Tower-st.

Julia, wife of R. Ellis Pixley, esq. of Kensington, and youngest dau. of H. L. Vallotton, esq.

Aged 80, James Room, esq. of Birmingham.

At York, Mary-Anne, relict of Richard Samuel Short, esq. of Edlington-grove, Linc.

At Ipswich, aged 50, Jane, widow of the Rev. Robert Tunney, Chaplain to the Forces in Upper Canada.

At Glazenwood House, Essex, aged 26, Frederick Wood, esq. eldest surviving son of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart.

At Ryde, aged 77, Janette-Sarah, relict of Major-Gen. Young.

Oct. 20. At Steeple Ashton, Wilts, Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Crawley, Rector of Rotherfield, Sussex.

At Margate, aged 75, William Giles, esq.

At Florence, aged 18, Lady Maria Howard, youngest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow.

At his residence, Kingswood-hill, aged 84, Thomas Norman, esq.

In Hyde-park-gardens, aged 67, Dame Clementina Otway, relict of Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart. G.C.B. She was the eldest dau. and coheir of Admiral John Holloway, of Wells; was married in 1801, and left a widow in 1846, having had issue the present Sir George Graham Otway, Bart. Capt. R.N. and other children.

At her niece's near Blackheath, aged 79, Mary-Maria-Magdalene, widow of the Rev. Arthur Rogers, of Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk.

At West Brixton, aged 84, James Welsh, esq.

Oct. 21. At Launceston, aged 28, William Stert Brendon, esq. proprietor of the Yeolmbridge and Poliphant Quarries.

At Chard, Robert Cuff, esq. mayor of that town. He would have attained his 55th year on the following day.

Mary-Anne, relict of Thomas Denby, esq. of Islington, and Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

At Hammersmith, Frederick Murgatroyd, esq. formerly of Christ's Hospital.

At Buxton, Mrs. Edith Shaw, of Bath, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Shaw, H.E.I.C.S.

At Birkhill, Fifeshire, Mary-Turner-Maitland, relict of Henry Wedderburn, of Wedderburn, esq. She was the eldest dau. of the Hon. Fred. Lewis Maitland, Capt. R.N. (6th son of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale), by Margaret-Dick, heiress of Rankellour and Lindores, co. Fife: she was married in 1793, and left a widow in 1841, having had issue a numerous family.

Oct. 22. Aged 77, Colin Campbell, esq. of Dingle-mount, near Liverpool, a justice of the peace for Lancashire.

At Letherhead, aged 39, Catherine-Shaekleford, wife of Sydney Courtney, esq.

At Chepstow, aged 79, relict of John Kirby, esq. merchant. She was the last of the family of the Millises, of Chepstow.

At York, Sarah Ann Ramsden, dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Irvin, incumbent of Hackness.

At Kensington, Jane, wife of Geo. Newman, esq. Anne, wife of William Tilleard Ward, esq. York-pl. Portman-sq.

Oct. 23. At Wellington, aged 68, John Rawlins Burgess, esq. of Admaston, Shropshire.

At Charles-st. aged 27, Robert Clarke, jun. esq. solicitor, of Bath.

At Clifton-pl. at the residence of her friend and relative Mrs. Braund, aged 76, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Arthur Kelly, esq. of Kelly, Devonshire.

In London, Capt. John Stupart Kirby, retired list, Bengal Artillery. He attained the rank of Captain in 1827.

At Wiesbaden, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Fursan Manners, esq. of Kempton Park, Middx.

In Grosvenor-sq. aged 91, Katharine-Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Mornington. She was the elder dau. and co-heir of Adm. the Hon. John Forbes, a member of the noble house of Granard, by Lady Mary Capel, 4th dau. of William 3rd Earl of Essex. She was married to the late Earl of Mornington, for many years known as Lord Maryborough, in 1784. By that nobleman, who died in 1845, the deceased had issue the present Earl of

Mornington, the Hon. Mary, married to the Hon. Sir Chas. Bagot, the Hon. Emily, married to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the Hon. Priscilla, married to the Earl of Westmoreland. Her ladyship's only sister was Maria-Eleanor, Countess of Clarendon.

At Topsham, aged 69, Mary, relict of Thomas Paine, esq.

At Eglesfield-house, Yatton, the residence of her nephew George L. Norman, esq. aged 60, Frances Ann Paxton, dau. of the late Rev. Harry Paxton, Rector of Syderston, Norfolk, and Vicar of Battisford, Suffolk.

At Romford, Mr. Pennyfeather, late manager of the London and County Bank.

In Harleyford-pl. Kennington, Miss S. Pitches.

At Sandgate, Kent, aged 38, Maria-Sarah-Lydia, only dau. of the late Robert Pullman, esq. Greek-st. Soho.

In Chester-sq. Sarah, relict of James Cranbourne Strode, esq.

Oct. 24. In Alexander-sq. Brompton, aged 74, Robert Bradley, esq.

At Finchley New-road, Miss Elizabeth Mary Campbell, eldest dau. of the late Col. Campbell, of the Royal Engineers, and elder sister of the Rev. J. B. Campbell, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the late Colonel Campbell, of the 58th Regt.

At Stamford, aged 45, Mr. J. C. Grant, iron and brass founder. He was well known for improvements in agricultural implements.

At Greatford, Linc. aged 27, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Alfred William Howell.

Aged 18, George Gilbert, youngest son of Henry Jones, esq. of Brockworth.

At Putney-heath, Horace, youngest surviving son of William Sargent, esq.

At Minehead, Somerset, Mary-Anne, widow of Thomas Southwood, esq. of Malta.

At Brighton, aged 72, Ann, widow of the Rev. Thomas Trebeck, Rector of Chailey, Sussex.

Oct. 25. At Islington, Louisa-Piggott, widow of Eugene Clifton, esq. second dau. of the late Robert Oldershaw, esq.

Aged 64, Anna-Maria, wife of the Rev. Richard Farrer, Rector of Ashley, Northamptonshire.

At Brussels, Fanny, wife of William Hamilton Hart, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 22, Alexander Livingston Jenkins, second son of the late Rev. E. Jenkins, Chaplain to the King of the Belgians at Brussels.

At Battersea, aged 36, Jane, relict of the Rev. Joseph Leeson, of Fishlake, Yorkshire.

At Barnstaple, aged 50, Mary, wife of Lieut. Charles March, R.N. of Gloucester.

In Bedford-square, aged 59, Phineas Nathan, esq.

Aged 40, Mr. Edward Pascoe, the naval architect of the firm of Miller, Ravenhill, and Salkeld, ship-builders and engineers, Blackwall and Glasshouse-field. Mr. Pascoe was architect of the swiftest paddle-wheel vessels afloat; in river steamers, the Meteor, Star, Joseph Miller, Jupiter, &c. and in various seas, the Llewellyn, Prince Arthur, and the Ondines; and we believe most of the screw vessels that have been built in the Thames were designed by him, from the first screw-steamer, the Archimedes, to the last and best result, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw-ship Shanghai. One of his latest designs was that of a steam-ship, 400 feet long, for the East India Steam Packet Company.

At Fareham, Hants, aged 40, Sarah, relict of John Shaw Sampson, esq. of Mauritius.

At Dover, aged 69, Ann, dau. of the late Bernard Snow, esq. of Southam, Warwickshire.

At the seat of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart. of Wallingwells, near Worksoy, aged 57, Capt. Thomas Taylor Worsley, esq. of Easby, near Richmond, late of the Rifle Brigade, in which corps he was for several years actively employed in the war in the Peninsula. He was wounded at the siege of Badajoz under one of his ears, the ball (musket) making the circuit of the neck, and was

taken out on the opposite side. He was again wounded at Waterloo (singularly enough) under the other ear, the ball, as before, making the circuit of the neck. He had a medal for Waterloo, and a Peninsular medal with nine clasps. He was second son of Captain James Worsley, and Lydia, his wife, was the eldest dau. of Taylor White, esq. of Wallingwells. He has left a widow without issue. His remains were interred at Woodsetts, near Worksoy.

At Redland, near Bristol, in his 21st year, Richard Davies Williams, esq. of Oriel coll. Oxford, second son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

Oct. 26. At Bancroft's Hospital, aged 57, Mr. Charles Dinham, 33 years Under Master.

At Scarborough, Edmond George, infant son of Mr. and Lady Caroline Duncombe.

At the Rectory, Fulbourn, Camb. aged 16, Maria-Jane, younger dau. of the Rev. Dr. Hall.

At Modbury, Devon, W. S. Langworthy, esq.

At Peckham, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Mutrie.

At Salisbury, Henry William Hayward Richardson, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. Richardson, R.N.

At Edinburgh, aged 21, Mr. William Launcelot Simpson, younger son of the Rev. T. W. Simpson, of Thurnscoe Hall, near Doncaster.

At Norwich, Susan, widow of the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Rector of Easington, Durham, and Vicar of Stamfordham. She was the youngest dau. of the Rev. John Love; she became the second wife of Mr. Thurlow in 1810, and was left his widow in 1847, having had issue one daughter who died in 1843, having married the same year the Rev. Henry Symonds, Precentor of Norwich; and one son, Octavius.

Oct. 27. At the Oaks, near Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 56, Sarah, wife of James Birch, esq. solicitor.

At Ipswich, aged 76, Harriet, wife of John Cobbold, esq. of the Cliff house, Ipswich.

At Blackheath, aged 68, Peter Edwards Famin, esq. of Little Tower-st.

At Brighton, aged 68, Mr. William Hodson, of King's-road, Bedford-row, a widower. He had poisoned himself by taking oil of almonds.

In New-st. Dorset-sq. Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Hugh McCalmont, esq. of Demerara.

At Clippesby house, Norfolk, aged 64, Henry Musket, esq.

At East Lodge, Acton, Middlesex, aged 51, William Ponsford, esq.

At Torquay, aged 25, Sarah-Jacobina, wife of Frederick Ritchie, esq. of Greenwich.

At Brighton, Mrs. Taylor, of Bruton-st.

Oct. 28. At Wimborne Minster, aged 20, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. L. I. Boor, of Bodmin.

At Beddington house, Surrey, aged 35, Henry Bridges, esq. late Capt. in the 47th Regt.

At the Cottage, Melplash, Dorset, in her 100th year, Mrs. Crode, relict of John Crode, esq. of Melplash Court.

At Bath, Jane, second dau. of the late James Edwards, esq. of Pall-mall, and Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Mary-Ann, wife of Robert Gamman, esq. of Wilmot-sq. Bethnal-green, and of Store House Wharf, Ratcliff.

At Wootton-under-Edge, aged 82, Mrs. Mary-Ann-Lloyd Harris, mother of J. B. H. Burland, esq. late of Bradley House, Wotton-under-Edge.

At Skibbereen, Margaret, wife of Geo. Pinchen, esq. sub-inspector of constabulary. The deceased was niece of the late Thomas Lord Baron Ventry, and sister of Lieut.-Col. John Fitzmaurice, K.H.

At Wokingham, aged 92, John Roberts, esq.

At Elgin, aged 72, Patrick Sellar, esq. of Ardornish, Argyllshire. He was one of the most extensive and successful rearers of Cheviot sheep.

At Brighton, Anne-Maria, second dau. of the late Edward Terrey, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Brantham Hall, Essex, aged 59, Robert Whalley, esq.

Oct. 29. In Baker-st, Lloyd-sq. aged 61, Henry William Brockwell, esq.

At Lambridge, Bath, aged 74, James Burbidge, esq.

Aged 89, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Chas. Daniell, of Kingswood, near Wotton-under-Edge.

At Cardigan, aged 54, Anna-Lætitia, wife of David Davies, esq.

At Hearne House, Petersfield, Caroline, wife of the Rev. W. Isaac.

In London, aged 70, Warren Hastings Rowland Jackson, esq. of Castle-view, Cork.

At Frampton-on-Severn, aged 85, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, Vicar of Arlingham.

At Bath, Caroline, last surviving dau. of the late Wm. Henry Sanford, esq. of Walford House, Somersetshire.

At Offord Castle, Kent, aged 52, Jas. Selby, esq.

At Pentonville, aged 42, Esther, wife of George White, esq. of Ashley House, Epsom, and Leadenhall-street.

Oct. 30. At Hyde-park-corner, Lady Cockerell, of Sezincote, Glouc. widow of Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and sister of Lord Northwick. She was the Hon. Harriet Rushout, second dau. of John first Lord Northwick, by Rebecca, dau. of Humphrey Bowles, esq. of Wanstead. She became the second wife of Sir Charles Cockerell in 1808, and was left his widow in 1837.

At Mattersea, Notts, aged 73, Benjamin Fearnley, esq. He was the last surviving son of the late B. Fearnley, esq. of Oakwell Hall, Yorkshire.

At Mornington-road, Regent's-park, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, Rector of St. Perran Uthnoe, Cornwall.

Aged 20, Emily-Sarah, only dau. of Thomas M. Keith, esq. solicitor, Norwich.

In Northwick-terr. Maida-hill, aged 74, William Penney, esq.

At Pentonville, aged 54, Thomas Plowman, esq. eldest son of the late John Bellamy Plowman, esq. of Normanton, near Lowestoffe.

At Bushey-park, Teddington, aged 77, A. P. Rimington, esq.

Oct. 30. At Staverton Court, near Bristol, Elizabeth-Isabella, wife of Capt. St. Clair, R.N. youngest dau. of the late J. Farhill, esq. of Mortimer-st. and granddau. of Sir Thomas Wilson.

At Geneva, aged 36, the Hon. James Fitzroy Henry William Wellesley, younger son of the Earl of Mornington.

Oct. 31. At Dover, Mary, second dau. of the late James Dease, esq. of Turbotston, and of the Lady Teresa Dease, and niece of the late Earl of Fingall.

At Lytham, Lanc. where he had been residing for the benefit of his health, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Lloyd.

Aged 75, Miss Elizabeth Mary Maddan, sister of B. Maddan, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Dorking, aged 86, Thomas Parker, esq. for more than half a century a member of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 52, John Pearson, esq. of Aveley, Essex.

At St. Leonard's, Mary, widow of the Rev. E. St. John, of Ashe-park, Hants.

At Brighton, aged 82, Joseph Schofield, esq.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 38, Mr. Wm. Ingram, only son of Mr. Benjamin Ingram, of Ely. He had for 15 years been Organist of the Chapel Royal, Brighton, and was a pupil of Mr. H. Skeats, late organist of Ely, and afterwards of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

In Finsbury-circus, aged 86, Alexander Ross, esq.

Nov. 1. At Wylam, aged 61, Dorothy-Christian, third dau. of the late Christopher Blackett, esq.

At Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park, aged 77, Dame Eliza Lydia, mother of Sir J. Y. Buller, Bart. M.P. for South Devon. She was the only dau. and heir of John Holliday, esq. of Lincoln's-inn and Dilhorne hall, co. Staff.; was married in 1791, and left a widow in 1834, having had issue three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest was the late Susan-Elizabeth Countess of Morton.

Aged 24, Elinor-Mary, second dau. of Captain Edridge, R.N. of Pockeridge house, Wilts.

Aged 72, Mrs. Fry, of Badgeworth.

In Torrington-sq. aged 55, Thomas Galloway, esq. F.R.S. and F.R.A.S. Registrar of the Amicable Life Assurance Office.

Aged 22, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. J. Healy, Vicar of Scalford.

At Christchurch, while on a visit to her son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Cooke, of Mudford, in consequence of being thrown from her carriage, Lady Huddart. She was 2d dau. of Andrew Durham, esq. of Belvidere, co. Down, and was married to Sir Joseph Huddart in 1808.

At Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 71, Lieut. John Lewis Manners, R.M.

At Exmouth, aged 37, William Augustus Marsh, M.A. of Pembroke college, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, son of Capt. H. Marsh, of Bath. He graduated B.A. 1837, M.A. 1841.

At Chipstable, Som. aged 69, Jas. Rogers, esq.

In Old Cavendish-st. aged 74, Charles Sayer, esq.

At Bath, Anna-Amelia, wife of George Warde, esq. Bengal Civil Service, dau. of the late Thomas Dashwood, esq. of the same service.

Nov. 2. At Upton-pl. Westham, Essex, aged 55, Miss Sophia Arrowsmith.

At Launceless-house, Cornwall, John Bray, esq. late of Norton.

At Lacey, Linc. aged 93, Wm. Brooks, esq.

At Edinburgh, William Dunlop, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Bathgate and Co. of Calcutta.

At Southampton, Mary, wife of Henry Anthony Hardman, esq.

Ann, wife of Robert Lane, esq. of the Ryelands, Herefordshire.

In Hyde-park-pl. west, aged 72, Colin Alexander Mackenzie, esq.

Aged 26, Catherine-Jane, wife of W. H. Plummer, esq. of Fort-lodge, Margate.

At Brighton, Sarah-Matilda, only dau. of the late Thomas Price, esq. of Muswell-hill.

At the residence of his father-in-law at East Dulwich, Charles Rollings, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Spencer and Rollings, of Birmingham.

At Brighton, Francis Clark Ronalds, esq. surgeon, second son of the late Henry Ronalds, esq. M.D. of Brentford, Middlesex.

In Warwick-sq. Belgrave-road, aged 11, Edith, second dau. of Sir James Emerson Tennent.

Aged 66, Mary-Magdalene-Ann, relict of Joseph B. Wilks, esq. of Chesterford-park.

Nov. 3. At Stokesley, aged 58, Robert Farrer, esq. late of Dromonly-hall, Yorkshire.

In Caroline-st. Bedford-sq. aged 68, Charles Gaines, esq. solicitor.

At Dodbrooke, at a very advanced age, Mr. Scoble, father of John Scoble, esq.

At Carlisle, aged 23, Jane, fifth dau. of Guy Thomson, esq. banker, Oxford, and of Baldon-house, Oxon.

Aged 25, Elizabeth, wife of John William Tripe, M.D. of King's-pl. Commercial-road-east.

At Bathwick, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham Place, Bucks.

At Bath, Sarah, wife of Tristram Whitter, esq. M.D.

Nov. 4. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Miss Mary Ann Bownas, second dau. of the late William Bownas, esq.

Aged 17, Caroline-Taylor, third dau. of Samuel Lepard, esq. of Newington-pl. Kennington, and Cloak-lane, City.

At Stockwell, aged 26, Frances, wife of William Evans Nichols, esq. and second surviving dau. of the late James M'Lachlan, esq. of Brixton-hill.

Anne-Catherine, widow of the Hon. D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, and second dau. of the late Rev. William Douglas, Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of Salisbury. She was married on the 7th April 1845, and left a widow on the 12th May in the following year.

In Guildford-st. Russell-sq. Amelia, relict of George Shephard, esq.

At Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 77, Ann, relict of Emanuel Silva, esq. justice of the peace for Surrey.

At Buxton, Ann-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Trivett, Rector of Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, and dau. of J. Nettleship, esq. of Tickill, Yorkshire.

At Tenterden, Kent, aged 60, Elizabeth, widow of John Tempest Weston, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 14, Frances, youngest child of Matthew Towgood, esq. of Bath.

Nov. 5. At Writtle, near Chelmsford, Hannah, wife of William Robert Barlow, esq.

At Rise, the seat of his brother R. Bethell, esq. aged 76, James Bethell, esq. of Brighton.

At Norbury rectory, Derby. aged 32, Anna-Louisa, wife of the Rev. Clement Broughton.

At Plymouth, of apoplexy, aged 61, Commander Wm. Campbell, R.N. He entered the service 1803, on board the Crescent 36; and was made Lieut. 1810. He was for fourteen years on full-pay, and from 1840 to 1843 was attached to the San Josef, the flag-ship at Plymouth.

At New Brighton, Lanc. aged 21, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Cockshott, esq.

At Blackheath Park, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of James Halliburton, Comm. Hon. E.I.C.S.

Aged 69, Richard Jenkins, esq. of Stockbridge, Edinburgh.

Aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of George Leyburn, esq. of Holland-pl. Clapham-road.

At Islington, aged 62, Robert Semple, esq. M.R.C.S. for nearly 40 years medical officer to the parish.

At the Spa, Gloucester, aged 90, Mr. Elijah Waring, sen.

Nov. 6. At Faringdon, Berks, aged 21, John Dunkin Bennett, third son of the late William Bennett, esq. of Faringdon House.

Aged 68, Mr. Charles Bleaden, of the Poultry.

At Richmond, aged 48, James Barron Dodd, surgeon, &c. late of Stockwell, Surrey, and surgeon to the British Orphan Asylum.

At Maida-vale, aged 66, Sophia, wife of Thomas Fielder, esq.

Aged 76, John Fisher, esq. of Langford, Somerset. His death was caused from the injuries sustained in incautiously leaving a carriage on the railway at the Yatton Station before the train had stopped.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, brevet-Major Johns, R.M. recently invalided from the Ganges 84, on the Mediterranean station. He entered the service as Second Lieut. Oct. 1, 1825, was promoted First Lieut. 1834, Capt. 1843, and brevet-Major 1849.

Aged 65, Andrew Mitchell, esq. of New Peckham and Tokenhouse-yard.

Aged 36, Ellen, wife of Herman Walmisley, esq. of Gidlow, Wigan.

At Bayswater, aged 72, Mary, relict of William Wells, esq. surgeon, Cricklade, Wilts.

Nov. 7. In Russell-pl. aged 71, Mary, wife of Thomas Beckett, esq.

Nov. 13. In Catherine-st. Blackfriars, William Tindal, for nearly thirty years known to the collectors of books, prints, coins, &c. as clerk of the sales to Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, Strand. He has left a widow and seven children, six of whom and herself totally unprovided for.

Nov. 20. At Clapham, aged 57, Harriot Jane Willement, unmarried.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Oct. 25 .	470	326	177	4	977	512	465	1673
Nov. 1 .	398	276	169	18	861	436	425	1480
„ 8 .	461	317	202	19	989	484	505	1480
„ 15 .	466	346	207	2	1021	528	493	1526
„ 22 .	508	379	242	3	1132	555	577	1381

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
36 4	26 7	18 1	26 0	28 8	28 3

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 7*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 24. To sink the Ofal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 24.
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 4,768 Calves 227
Veal	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 27,890 Pigs 460
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Nov. 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 18*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	50	54	48	30, 21	glmy. fr. foggy	11	42	49	42	30, 04	fair, cloudy
27	50	54	49	, 10	do. do.	12	41	48	40	, 21	cldy. fr. foggy
28	50	55	55	, 98	cldy. hvy. rain	13	38	42	47	, 42	foggy
29	43	55	42	, 37	do. fair, do.	14	38	44	35	, 26	do. fair
30	47	48	44	, 49	fr. cldy. do.	15	36	40	32	, 90	cdy. do. foggy
31	42	48	41	, 59	do. do.	16	30	37	32	, 83	do. fair
N. 1	45	50	40	, 56	rain, do. fair	17	30	36	31	, 77	do. do.
2	48	50	37	, 25	do. hail	18	31	40	31	, 79	do. do.
3	39	44	35	, 78	cloudy, fair	19	28	36	36	, 77	cloudy
4	33	37	34	, 84	snow, cloudy	20	35	43	33	, 87	do. fair
5	33	44	45	, 99	fair, do. rain	21	35	40	39	, 79	rain, do.
6	41	47	42	, 81	do. do.	22	37	45	38	, 05	cloudy, do.
7	44	48	42	, 75	do. do. do.	23	38	45	40	, 03	do. rain
8	43	48	41	, 84	do. do. do.	24	40	46	36	, 45	do. fair
9	42	47	42	, 86	cdy. do. do.	25	35	41	34	, 45	do. do. foggy
10	42	48	43	, 78	do. do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	per Cent. Reduced.	per Cent. Consols.	per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
29	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	59 pm.	53	56 pm.
30	215	97	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	96	—	58 61 pm.	53	56 pm.
31	—	97	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	264	60 58 pm.	52	55 pm.
3	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	264	60 57 pm.	55	52 pm.
4	214	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	57 60 pm.	51	54 pm.
5	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	98	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	109	—	57 pm.	52	54 pm.
6	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	—	264	59 56 pm.	—	—
7	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	98	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	—	264	56 59 pm.	51	54 pm.
8	—	97	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	59 pm.	55	51 pm.
10	—	97	98	98	7	—	—	60 pm.	52	54 pm.
11	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	7	—	264	61 59 pm.	52	55 pm.
12	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	—	264 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	52	55 pm.
13	—	97	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	61 60 pm.	52	55 pm.
14	—	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	—	—	59 61 pm.	52	55 pm.
15	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	—	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 58 pm.	54	51 pm.
17	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	—	—	61 58 pm.	54	pm.
18	215	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	264 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 pm.	52	55 pm.
19	215	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	263	62 pm.	52	55 pm.
20	215 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	264 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 pm.	52	55 pm.
21	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	7	—	—	63 pm.	52	55 pm.
22	—	98	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	61 pm.	52	55 pm.
24	—	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	264	—	53	pm.
25	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	62 65 pm.	53	56 pm.
26	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	264 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	56	52 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

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